

1 **Q. Re: Extensions, Schedule B, Pages 33 and 34 of 93**

2
3 **Please provide the economic projections relied on by Newfoundland Power.**

4
5 A. The economic projections relied on by Newfoundland Power in preparing the capital
6 budget for Extensions is provided by the *Conference Board of Canada* and *Canada*
7 *Mortgage and Housing Corporation*.

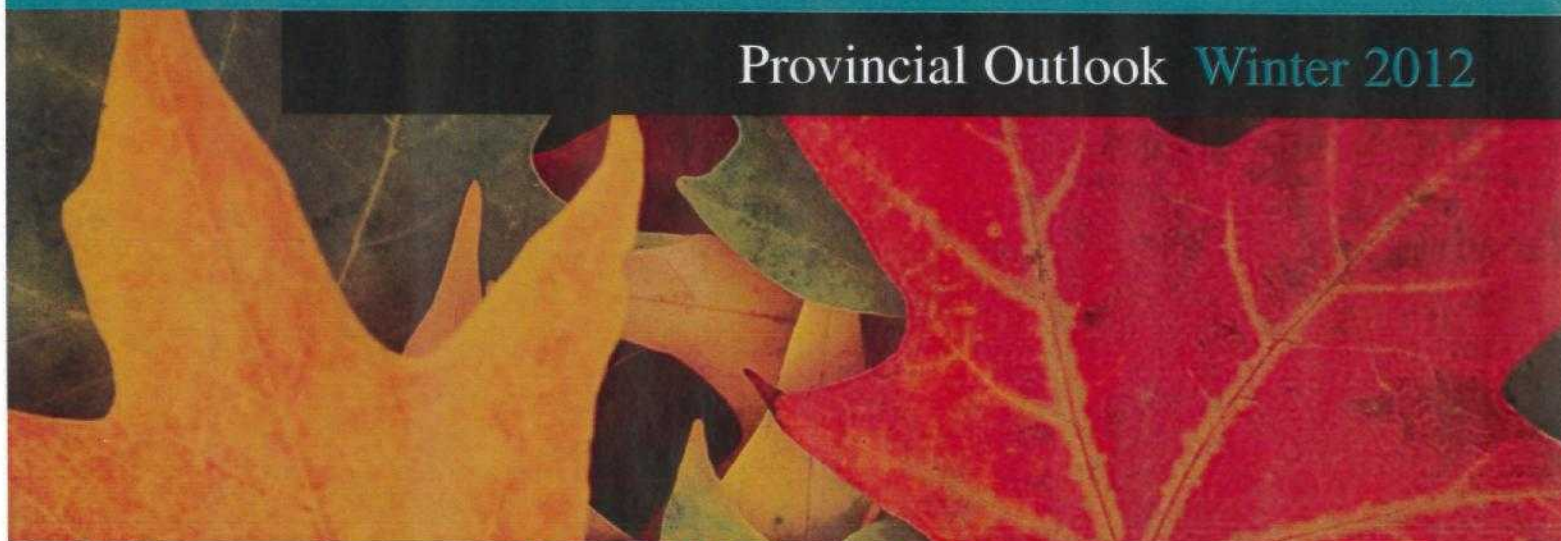
8
9 Attachment A provides the *Conference Board of Canada* Economic Forecast, Provincial
10 Outlook Winter 2012. Attachment B provides the *Canada Mortgage and Housing*
11 *Corporation* Housing Market Outlook - Canada Edition - Date Released: First Quarter
12 2012.

Conference Board of Canada
Economic Forecast, Provincial Outlook Winter 2012

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Provincial Outlook *Winter 2012*



Economic Forecast

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND TRENDS



Provincial Outlook Winter 2012: Economic Forecast
by *The Conference Board of Canada*

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Preface

The *Provincial Outlook Winter 2012* was prepared by Marie-Christine Bernard, Associate Director, under the general direction of Paul Darby, Deputy Chief Economist.

The report examines the economic outlook for the provinces, including gross domestic product (GDP), output by industry and labour market conditions. At the end of the report, there is a forecast for Canadian economic indicators and a comparison of GDP by province and industry.

The Provincial Outlook is updated quarterly using the Conference Board's large econometric model of the provincial economies.

The publication can be accessed on-line at www.e-library.ca and for clients subscribing to e-Data at www.conferenceboard.ca/edata.htm. For more information, please contact our information specialist at 613-526-3280 or 1-866-711-2262 or e-mail contactcboc@conferenceboard.ca.

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Economic Slowdown Barely Noticeable Out West

Highlights

- ♦ The U.S. economy continues to expand and create jobs, but the ongoing European sovereign debt problems threaten to disrupt global economic activity and hurt Canada's trade flows.
- ♦ Strong commodity prices are boosting the economies of Western Canada. Real GDP growth in the region will far outpace the national average over the next two years.
- ♦ Labour shortages are resurfacing out West and could be a drag on near-term growth there.
- ♦ Fiscal policy will remain relatively loose in Alberta and Saskatchewan but will tighten in other provinces, limiting their economic growth over the near-term.
- ♦ Atlantic Canada is facing modest near-term economic growth.

sovereign debt could lead to another major financial crisis and credit crunch. This economic outlook is based on the "at best" assumption for Europe. In December, 26 of the 27 European Union countries agreed, in principle, to join forces to backstop heavily indebted member countries. Britain—opposed to the strict restrictions that the agreement imposes on member countries' fiscal independence—opted out of the plan. However, the 17 euro-zone countries, along with other EU nations, have banked another €200 billion with the International Monetary Fund to provide last-resort lending to member countries having trouble financing their debt. This effort by European leaders has helped stabilize equity markets for now—but the roller-coaster ride that has prevailed since mid-2011 is sure to continue in 2012. The situation will keep investor and household confidence on the edge and prevent the United States from achieving a more robust economic performance. Indeed, while numerous indicators are supportive of healthy U.S. economic growth in 2012, nervousness about the contagion effects of a Europe-led financial meltdown will keep private investment and job creation advancing at only a timid pace.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

The volatile global economic environment continues to generate much uncertainty when it comes to Canada's near-term forecast, with the major impediment to a better recovery here being the sovereign debt problems in Europe. At best, EU nations will undergo severe fiscal austerity in 2012 and provide little support to global growth. At worst, defaults on

Canada's economy recovered quickly from supply shocks that occurred last spring, posting annualized growth of 3.5 per cent in the third quarter. However, the numbers are expected to show that the momentum dissipated in the fourth quarter, in line with flat employment growth and a downturn in consumer confidence. Moreover, throughout 2011, very low lending rates enticed households to increase their spending faster than their income. The situation has resulted in record levels of household debt,

rising debt-carrying charges, and further erosion in aggregate household savings rates. While the situation is not yet desperate, going forward, household spending will have to align more closely with relatively modest income gains. Domestic demand will also be stifled in 2012 by government restraint. Governments at all levels are pulling back on spending in an effort to deal with their stretched finances. In particular, a decline in public infrastructure investment, which was boosted over the last two years by the federal Economic Action Plan, is expected to take roughly \$4.6 billion out of real GDP in 2012.

Strong resource prices, a relatively stable domestic economy, low financing rates, and an elevated Canadian dollar are some of the factors that should help convince business leaders to keep boosting capital investment in 2012 in spite of the volatile external environment. Still, real growth in private non-residential investment will subside to about half the double-digit pace that occurred in 2010 and 2011. Overall, the challenges facing households, governments, and businesses suggest a weaker performance by Canada's domestic economy this year. Unfortunately, the lacklustre external environment will not offer much help either. Overall, real GDP growth is expected to fall to 2.1 per cent in 2012. A stronger U.S. performance should help bolster growth by 2.9 per cent in 2013.

PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

Results of the 2011 Census underline the pull that Western Canadian provinces have had in recent years. Stronger economic fundamentals and a fast-expanding mining sector have made Western Canada a destination of choice for interprovincial migrants and for new Canadians. The flood of migration to the Prairie provinces and British Columbia has tipped the population balance, and the West now has a bigger share of the Canadian population than does Quebec and the Atlantic provinces combined. Despite global economic uncertainty and the lasting fiscal problems in Europe, the economic outlook for Western Canada remains very positive, with just a minor easing in real GDP growth expected in 2012. In fact, real GDP growth in Western Canada is forecast to be a full percentage

point stronger than in the rest of the country this year and next. Commodity prices remain at profitable levels and continue to encourage the development of the mining sector and to attract thousands of out-of-province workers and their families.

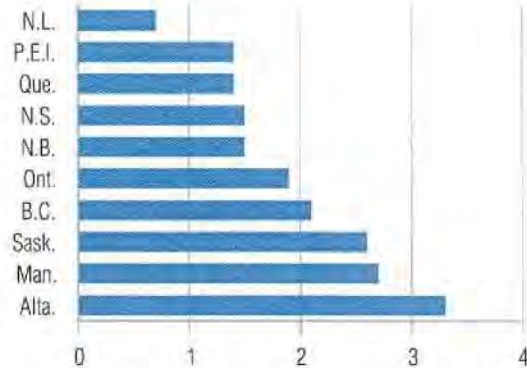
Ontario and Quebec, on the other hand, are forecast to experience soft economic growth in 2012—less than 2 per cent is anticipated. (See charts 1 and 2.) Capacity utilization rates in the Ontario manufacturing industry, particularly in those sectors with ties to the auto and auto parts industries, have been rising and will continue to trend up over the near term. But that will not be enough to fuel a better economic performance this year in the fiscally challenged province. And in Quebec, dismal job creation in the second half of 2011, combined with a heavier tax burden for households, will weigh on economic growth this year.

While the provincial economies are expected to improve in 2013, the planned cuts to public infrastructure spending will limit the contribution of the public sector to bottom-line growth over the near term. And this is true not only for the provinces that ran up significant budget deficits in recent years, it is true for all provinces. The federal economic recovery program known as Canada's Economic Action Plan bumped up spending in every province from 2009 to 2011, and that spending will drop off sharply this year.

Atlantic Canada is facing modest near-term economic prospects. Cuts to public infrastructure spending will hamper economic output in Prince Edward Island over the near term. An improvement in manufacturing and in the primary sector will not be sufficient to lift economic prospects. The Island's real GDP is forecast to advance by 1.4 per cent in 2012 and 1.6 per cent in 2013.

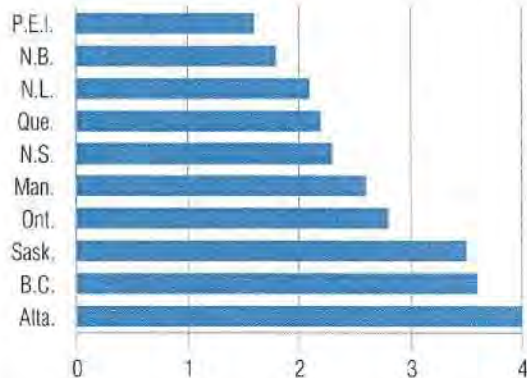
Nova Scotia's near-term growth will be slowed by weakness in construction, difficulties in the manufacturing sector, and recovering labour markets. Consumers remain cautious, and demand for retail goods will improve only slowly. Housing starts are forecast to contract over the near term. The \$25-billion federal shipbuilding contract and Shell Canada's deepwater exploration program will

Chart 1
Real GDP by Province, 2012
(percentage change*)



*based on 2002 \$
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 2
Real GDP by Province, 2013
(percentage change*)



*based on 2002 \$
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

bring benefits to the province. But most of the gains will come beyond the near term, as these projects are still mostly in the early stages of development. Nova Scotia's real GDP is forecast to rise by 1.5 per cent in 2012 and by a stronger 2.3 per cent in 2013, thanks to rising natural gas production.

The New Brunswick economy is forecast to advance moderately over the near term. A modest improvement in retail and wholesale trade is expected, but limited

gains in construction, manufacturing, and the service sector in general will hold overall real GDP growth to 1.5 per cent in 2012 and 1.8 per cent in 2013.

Despite elevated crude oil prices, maintenance-related shutdowns and natural production declines at the main offshore petroleum sites will limit the energy sector's contribution to Newfoundland and Labrador's economic performance over the near term. Overall, real GDP growth will fall to just 0.7 per cent in 2012 before improving to 2.1 per cent in 2013. Excluding oil and natural gas production, the provincial economy is projected to expand by over 3 per cent over the next two years. With its economy fuelled by large construction projects and rapid expansion in the iron ore mining sector, Newfoundland and Labrador is no longer suffering from a dwindling population. And the robust domestic economy will lead to more workers migrating home to "the Rock."

While Northern Quebec is enjoying an unprecedented mining boom, the southern portion of the province will see more muted real GDP growth. The outlook for the manufacturing sector is still weak, as a number of plants have announced shutdowns over the next two years. In addition, the loss of 61,000 jobs in the broader economy during the last three months of 2011 will weigh on consumer demand in the immediate future. As well, a heavier fiscal burden is eroding households' spending power. For a second consecutive year, real disposable income will decline in Quebec in 2012. Over the near term, the number of bright spots in the economy will be limited. The housing sector is losing momentum and realigning closer to fundamentals. Several mining projects will continue to support non-residential investment, but growth in machinery and equipment outlays will ease this year. All in all, real GDP growth in Quebec will slow to just 1.4 per cent in 2012, before a stronger domestic economy lifts growth to 2.2 per cent in 2013.

Whether Ontario manages to eliminate its deficit by 2017–18 as planned in its 2011 budget, or whether that target is pushed back, the province has a long road ahead of it as it attempts to achieve fiscal sustainability. The effects of the deficit-slaying battles will be noticeable over the near term as the federal and provincial governments cut infrastructure spending and rationalize program spending. Net real government spending by all

levels of government will fall by 1 per cent this year and remain at the same level in 2013. Ontario's domestic economy will feel the pinch. Real after-tax incomes will rise only moderately this year as job creation loses momentum and wage hikes remain subdued. Real consumption expenditures will advance by only 1.9 per cent in 2012, the same as in 2011. An improvement is expected in manufacturing as Japanese car producers operate at more normal capacity. On the heels of a weak performance in 2011, real GDP in Ontario will rise a modest 1.9 per cent in 2012 and by a stronger 2.8 per cent in 2013.

A significant rebound in the agriculture sector will provide a boost to the Manitoba economy this year. Despite the devastating floods in the spring of 2011, the provincial economy has remained generally healthy. An improvement in manufacturing and strong consumer demand for retail goods and new homes is anticipated. Solid population gains are a boon for the province. Overall, real GDP in Manitoba is forecast to bounce back, advancing by to 2.7 per cent in 2012, and 2.6 per cent in 2013.

Saskatchewan's economy will not be running on cruise control. The boost provided by booming potash production will be interrupted as the uncertain global economic outlook temporarily weakens demand for fertilizer. After an expected 5.2 per cent gain last year, real GDP in Saskatchewan is forecast to grow at half that pace—2.6 per cent—in 2012. Still, the province is running a balanced budget, and that means public sector spending cuts will not be weighing down on bottom-line growth as much as in other provinces. A rebound in potash mining and a healthy domestic economy will lead to a gain of 3.5 per cent in real GDP next year.

While natural gas prices have not made any gains, the strength in crude oil prices has been enough to power the Alberta economy ahead. There have been no signs that the economy will falter or that global economic jitters will impede the development of the energy sector. Job creation has been red-hot, and so has consumer demand. With labour demand rising in Alberta at the same time that other regions of Canada struggle to create jobs,

interprovincial migration will remain strong. The outlook is very positive, and the province will not need to impose harsh fiscal austerity measures. Overall, Alberta's real economic growth will remain vibrant, averaging 3.3 per cent this year and 4 per cent next year.

Weakness in consumer spending and in labour markets acted as a drag on British Columbia's economy last year. The economic forecast remains moderate for this year as growth in the service sector eases further. For 2012, real GDP is forecast to advance by 2.1 per cent. The province's industrial base has been expanding at a good pace, with forestry benefiting from surging demand from China for lumber products and mining getting a boost from new mine developments and rising shale gas production. The B.C. economy will feel the pressure from public fiscal restraint measures, leaving infrastructure spending at much lower levels and construction output with zero growth this year. The outlook is brighter for 2013, as real GDP is forecast to rise by a strong 3.6 per cent, in line with solid prospects in mining, manufacturing, construction, and the service sector in general.

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT AND RISKS

The ongoing sovereign debt troubles in Europe are weighing heavily on the global economic outlook. Volatile equity markets have hurt investor confidence, causing a pullback in orders and industrial production. Fiscal tightening has most forecasters calling for a mild recession in Europe, with growth for 2012 as a whole expected to register just 0.2 per cent. Growth in developing countries is also expected to moderate this year. But as long as another major financial crisis is averted, the slowdown should be moderate. Many developing regions have seen their domestic economies strengthen rapidly over the past decade, helping to reduce their dependence on the West. Moreover, healthy financial reserves held by many developing countries, especially China, suggest that these countries will be able to stimulate domestic demand in the face of softer export markets. Resource-dependent economies—including a number of Latin

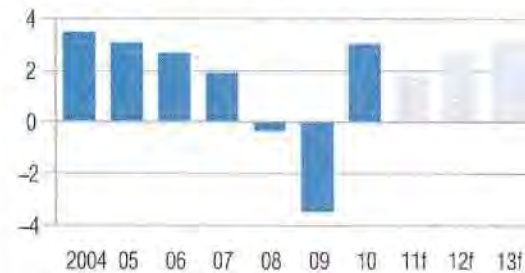
American economies—are also benefiting from the strength in energy and mineral prices. Overall, resilience among most of the world's developing economies suggests that the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America will see growth moderate only slightly in 2012.

A better performance at the global level in 2012 depends crucially on policy decisions made by governments in Europe and the United States. Leaders in the eurozone are trying to prevent the common currency from collapsing, while Congress and the Obama administration are grappling with the need to inject an appropriate amount of fiscal stimulus into the economy. The current outlook assumes that leaders in Europe do find a way to keep the euro alive, even if Greece is forced to leave the currency union. We also expect that U.S. policy-makers will take the right steps to ensure that fiscal policy supports economic growth over the near term. Obviously, there are sizable downside risks to the current outlook given the poor track record of politicians in Europe and the United States when it comes to dealing with their debt challenges.

One positive piece of news is that a new deal was worked out in U.S. congress to extend unemployment insurance benefits and payroll tax reductions until the end of 2012. In this new deal, the maximum number of weeks unemployed Americans would be able to receive benefits is 73, which is less than the existing maximum of 99 weeks in states with a jobless rate of more than 9 per cent. The deal would also prevent a cut in federal reimbursement for doctors who treat medicare patients.

Despite numerous negative shocks, the United States managed to avoid a recession in 2011—a development that points to the overall flexibility of its economy. While the sovereign debt situation in Europe could still derail the recovery, we expect the U.S. economy to post stronger growth of 2.7 per cent in 2012 (up from 1.8 per cent in 2011) and help contribute to keeping the global economy afloat. The tepid recovery will pick up somewhat in 2013, with real GDP growth expected to reach 3.2 per cent. Positive news supporting growth includes stronger consumer confidence and spending, better job gains, and the fact that credit markets are finally expanding. (See Chart 3.)

Chart 3
U.S. Economy Getting Back on Track
(U.S. real GDP, percentage change*)



*based on 2005 \$

f = forecast

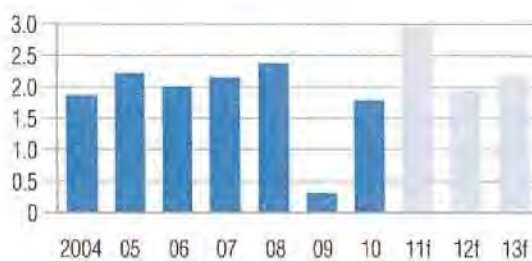
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

MONETARY POLICY

U.S. monetary authorities continue to be cautious about the economy, and in January they announced that interest rates will be kept at rock-bottom levels through most of 2014. The U.S. Federal Reserve started implementing “Operation Twist” last fall, swapping \$400 billion in short-term debt for long-term securities in an effort to flatten the yield curve and further reduce borrowing costs. And last November, six of the world's leading central banks, including the Fed and the Bank of Canada, announced a coordinated effort to loosen interbank lending by cutting the interest rate on “dollar swaps.” The intent is to allow cash-strapped European banks to borrow short-term funds at very low rates. Moreover, the Fed recently announced that it will, for the first time, make public its interest rate forecast. This transparency is intended to help convince borrowers that the low interest rate environment is here to stay. At the start of this year, the Fed reiterated its intent to keep rates low—a move that should help stimulate private sector borrowing, investment, and spending. With the U.S. economy still so far from full employment, there is little risk of inflationary pressures building over the next 18 months. Moreover, food and gasoline prices have eased in recent months, a factor that should bring U.S. headline inflation into the low 2 per cent range in 2012, down from over 3 per cent last year.

Inflation in Canada is also expected to moderate this year. (See Chart 4.) A surge in retail food and gasoline prices bolstered overall inflation to above 3 per cent for most of 2011, but these temporary increases are now working their way out of the numbers. Gasoline prices, in particular, have since subsided. Moreover, employment gains have been virtually non-existent over the past six months, a situation that will keep consumer spending and wage inflation soft. These factors will bring overall inflation down to just 1.9 per cent this year, with a similar modest showing forecast for 2013. With headline inflation forecast to remain comfortably within the Bank of Canada's target range, there will be little pressure for the Bank to lift rates in the current risk-laden economic environment. Bank officials have frequently and openly discussed the very real negative spillover effects of a European debt crisis, which have prompted them to keep the overnight lending rate at its current 1 per cent and the bank rate at 1.25 per cent. However, as the U.S. economy builds momentum, the Bank of Canada is expected to slowly start to unwind its monetary stimulus ahead of the Fed. Increases in the bank rate are expected to begin in the final months of 2012 and continue steadily in 2013. By the end of 2013, short-term rates could be above 2 per cent—more than double the current level.

Chart 4
Inflationary Pressures Are Subsiding
(consumer price index, percentage change)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Since last September, nervousness about the European debt crisis has had the effect of slightly deflating oil prices and the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its U.S. counterpart. Relative stability is expected over the coming months. But with rates rising faster here than in the United States, the

upward trend in the Canadian dollar is expected to resume later this year. Overall, the loonie is forecast to average US\$0.99 in 2012 and US\$1.02 in 2013.

FISCAL POLICY

Recent estimates from federal, provincial, and territorial finance ministries point to a surprise about the current state of public finances—the weaker-than-forecast economic growth that we experienced in 2011 suggests that governments as a whole might not have made any headway at all over the past year toward erasing their red ink. The federal and provincial governments published a combined deficit of \$55.1 billion in fiscal year 2010–11 (on a public accounts basis), and that was much improved from the previous year's \$81.8-billion deficit. However, the estimates now tabulated for 2011–12 suggest a slight deterioration, with the combined deficit expected to come in at \$55.7 billion.

Looking ahead, with few exceptions, federal, provincial, and municipal governments are expected to pull back hard on spending, helping to lower deficits through the medium term. The federal government froze departmental budgets in 2011 and is now looking to cut budgets for some departments by as much as 10 per cent over the next few years. In addition, the end of the economic stimulus program means that infrastructure investment will slow sharply in 2012, while revenue growth should accelerate as temporary tax credit measures expire. However, the federal government is relying on a consensus private sector economic forecast in which the outlook for nominal GDP growth (the broadest measure of the tax base) is revised down substantially from estimates used for formulating the assumptions for Budget 2011. Moreover, because of the unusually high downside risks associated with the current forecast, the federal government has opted to increase its adjustment for risk by lowering GDP forecasts by \$30 billion in 2012 and \$20 billion in 2013. Given the prudent assumptions, the federal government has delayed its balanced budget outlook by a year, to fiscal 2015–16. However, should economic growth come in closer to the Conference Board's current projections, the books could still be balanced earlier than expected.

Unfortunately, a successful return to surpluses looks to be much further away for many provinces, which will struggle to rein in health care spending. A collective provincial-territorial deficit of \$24.8 billion is expected in 2011–12. That's slightly higher than the 2010–11 deficit. The deterioration is partly attributable to a \$1.6-billion repayment that British Columbia will have to make to the federal government.¹ Looking further out, most provinces are facing a momentous challenge. They must balance their books before rising debt levels limit their ability to fund social programs. And they must do so in an

environment of slowing revenue growth and increasing demand from an aging population on their largest spending category—public health care.

With all levels of government turning their attention to mending their (often) difficult fiscal situations, the public sector's contribution to economic growth is forecast to be negative over the next two years—the first time that has happened since the mid-1990s. Even though program spending will rise modestly this year, a decline in infrastructure investment will strongly offset those gains. Overall, total spending by all levels of government is forecast to contract 0.6 per cent (in real terms) in 2012, taking roughly \$2 billion out of the economy. The government's contribution to growth will remain slightly negative in 2013.

¹ The federal government had given B.C. the money to help cover the transition costs involved in harmonizing the province's sales tax with the federal goods and service tax. But in August 2011, British Columbians voted in a referendum to ditch the harmonized sales tax and return to separate provincial and federal sales taxes. As a result, B.C. must now repay the transition funding to Ottawa.

Un ralentissement économique à peine perceptible dans l'Ouest

Faits saillants

- ♦ La vive incertitude entourant l'économie mondiale comporte un risque négatif marqué pour les prévisions, mais nous estimons que les instances européennes sauront mettre en place les politiques permettant d'éviter une nouvelle crise financière.
- ♦ À court terme, les autorités fédérales et provinciales s'appliquant à rétablir l'équilibre budgétaire en réduisant les travaux d'infrastructures et en limitant leurs dépenses, ces mesures d'austérité toucheront toutes les provinces.
- ♦ C'est dans l'Ouest que les choses augurent le mieux : les perspectives économiques seront meilleures dans les provinces de cette région.
- ♦ Le centre du pays et la région atlantique progresseront plus lentement; le rythme réduit de l'économie américaine et la faible confiance des consommateurs feront entrave à la croissance.

VUE D'ENSEMBLE NATIONALE

La conjoncture mondiale changeante, et au premier chef les problèmes de dette souveraine de l'Europe, suscite encore d'importantes incertitudes quant à la reprise au Canada et aux prévisions à court terme pour le pays. Dans le meilleur des cas, vivant une période d'austérité prononcée, les pays membres

de l'UE ne contribueront pas beaucoup à la croissance mondiale en 2012. Dans le pire des cas, l'incapacité de certains pays d'honorer leur dette pourrait engendrer une autre grande crise financière et un effondrement du crédit. Nos perspectives se fondent sur l'hypothèse la plus optimiste pour l'Europe. En décembre, 26 des 27 pays de l'UE ont convenu, en principe, d'agir collectivement afin de secourir ceux d'entre eux qui accusent les plus fortes dettes. La Grande-Bretagne n'adhère pas à ce plan car elle s'oppose aux strictes restrictions que celui-ci implique à l'égard de l'indépendance financière des États membres. Néanmoins, les 17 pays de la zone euro, avec la participation d'autres États de l'UE, ont encore mobilisé 200 milliards d'euros avec le Fonds monétaire international (FMI), une réserve de dernier ressort pour les pays membres ayant de la difficulté à financer leur dette. Cet effort des dirigeants européens a contribué à stabiliser les marchés boursiers, pour l'instant, mais les fluctuations marquées observées depuis le milieu de 2011 se poursuivront certainement en 2012. Cela jouera encore sur la confiance des investisseurs et des consommateurs et empêchera les États-Unis d'afficher une performance économique supérieure. En fait, même si divers indicateurs laissent entrevoir une bonne croissance économique des États-Unis en 2012, la crainte de contagion advenant une déroute financière déclenchée en Europe limitera considérablement la progression des investissements privés et de l'embauche.

L'économie canadienne s'est vite remise des perturbations des chaînes d'approvisionnement subies le printemps dernier; à preuve, elle a inscrit une croissance annualisée de

3,5 p. 100 au troisième trimestre. Sauf que l'élan ne s'est pas maintenu au quatrième trimestre, avec la croissance nulle de l'emploi et la baisse de confiance des consommateurs. En outre, tout au long de 2011, les très bas taux de crédit ont amené les consommateurs à accroître leurs dépenses plus rapidement que n'augmentaient leurs revenus. Résultat, l'endettement des ménages est plus élevé que jamais, donc leur coûte de plus en plus cher à financer, et le taux global d'épargne des ménages s'est encore détérioré. La situation n'est pas encore désespérante, mais les dépenses des ménages devront désormais refléter la progression, plus faible, des revenus. En 2012, la demande intérieure se ressentira des mesures d'austérité des pouvoirs publics. En effet, les gouvernements à tous les paliers réduisent leurs dépenses, en raison de l'état de leurs ressources budgétaires. D'une façon toute particulière, la diminution des investissements à l'égard d'infrastructures publiques, un poste gonflé depuis deux ans en raison du Plan d'action économique fédéral, devrait amputer le PIB réel de 2012 de quelque 4,6 milliards de dollars.

Le prix élevé des produits de base, la stabilité relative de l'économie domestique, les bas taux de financement et la vigueur du dollar canadien sont autant de facteurs propres à convaincre les dirigeants d'entreprises à continuer d'intensifier leurs dépenses en immobilisations en 2012 même si le contexte mondial suscite des hésitations. La croissance réelle des investissements privés (autres que ceux du secteur résidentiel) sera coupée de moitié par rapport aux gains supérieurs à 10 p. 100 enregistrés en 2010 et 2011. Globalement, le défi auquel font face les ménages, les gouvernements et les entreprises laisse présager une moins bonne performance de l'économie domestique canadienne, cette année. Évidemment, la conjoncture mondiale ne sera pas d'un grand secours. Ainsi, le PIB réel au Canada devrait croître de 2,1 en 2012. Ensuite, en 2013, l'amélioration des résultats aux États-Unis devrait contribuer à faire avancer le PIB canadien de 2,9 p. 100.

VUE D'ENSEMBLE PROVINCIALE

Les résultats du Recensement de 2011 révèlent l'attrait qu'ont exercé les provinces de l'Ouest canadien ces dernières années. Des facteurs économiques fondamentaux plus favorables et l'essor marqué du secteur minier ont

fait de l'Ouest canadien une destination prisée par les gens provenant d'autres provinces du pays, ou de l'étranger. L'afflux migratoire vers les provinces des Prairies et la Colombie-Britannique a fait pencher la balance démographique, si bien que l'Ouest compte maintenant plus d'habitants que le Québec et les provinces atlantiques réunies. Puis, malgré les incertitudes économiques mondiales et les problèmes budgétaires persistants en Europe, les perspectives économiques de l'Ouest canadien demeurent très positives; ainsi, la croissance du PIB réel devrait à peine y ralentir en 2012. En effet, le PIB réel des provinces de l'Ouest canadien devrait y progresser de plus d'un point de pourcentage de plus que le reste du pays cette année et encore l'an prochain. Les prix des produits de base demeurent sources de profits et suscitent toujours l'expansion du secteur minier, tout en attirant des milliers de travailleurs de l'extérieur avec leurs familles.

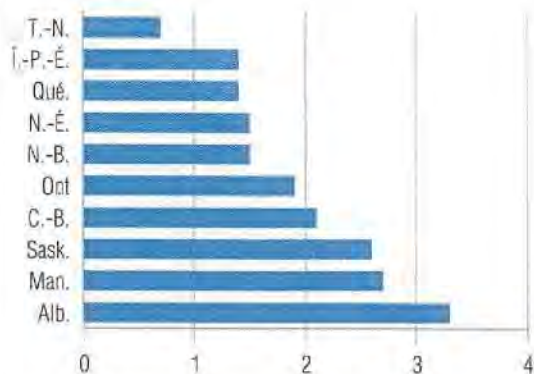
L'Ontario et le Québec afficheront une faible croissance économique en 2012 : une croissance inférieure à 2 p. 100 y est prévue (voir les graphiques 1 et 2). Chez les manufacturiers ontariens, les taux d'utilisation des capacités sont en hausse et croîtront encore à court terme, surtout dans les secteurs liés à la fabrication de véhicules et aux pièces automobiles. Sauf que cela ne suffira pas, cette année à améliorer la performance économique de la province, dont la situation fiscale pose problème. Quant au Québec, la très faible création d'emplois au second semestre de 2011 et le fardeau fiscal grandissant des ménages feront obstacle à la croissance économique cette année.

Oui, l'économie des provinces devrait s'améliorer en 2013 mais les réductions prévues au poste des dépenses en infrastructures restreindront l'apport du secteur public à la croissance nette à court terme. C'est le cas des provinces qui ont accumulé d'importants déficits budgétaires ces dernières années, mais aussi pour toutes les autres provinces. Le programme de relance économique, le Plan d'action économique du Canada, a fait s'accélérer les dépenses publiques dans chacune des provinces entre 2009 et 2011 mais celles-ci chuteront considérablement cette année.

Le Canada atlantique montre des perspectives économiques modestes à court terme. La diminution des dépenses publiques portera un dur coup à la croissance économique à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à court terme, où la progres-

Graphique 1

PIB réel des provinces, 2012
(variation en p. 100*)

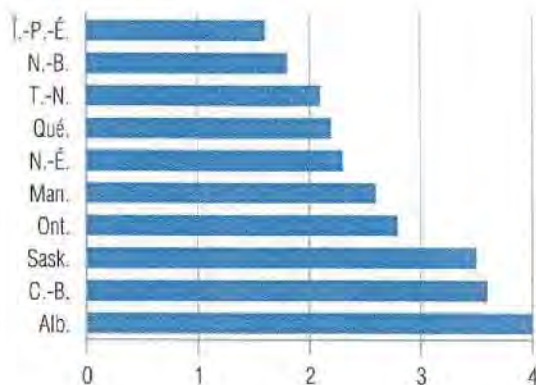


*dollars de 2002

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistique Canada

Graphique 2

PIB réel des provinces, 2013
(variation en p. 100*)



*dollars de 2002

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistique Canada

sion du secteur primaire ne suffira pas à faire évoluer les perspectives économiques. De ce fait, le PIB réel de l'Île devrait gagner 1,4 p. 100 en 2012 et 1,6 p. 100 en 2013.

La croissance économique de la Nouvelle-Écosse sera ralentie, à court terme, par le manque de vigueur dans la construction, les difficultés du secteur manufacturier et les lacunes d'un marché du travail encore en voie de rétablissement. Les consommateurs demeurent prudents

et la demande ne se rétablira que lentement dans le commerce de détail. Les mises en chantier devraient diminuer à court terme. Le contrat fédéral de construction navale, un apport de 25 milliards de dollars, ainsi que le programme d'exploration en haute mer de Shell Canada, profiteront bien à la province mais les gains ne s'observeront pas à court terme puisque ces projets en sont encore surtout aux premiers stades de mise en œuvre. Le PIB réel de la Nouvelle-Écosse devrait croître de 1,5 p. 100 en 2012, puis davantage en 2013, soit de 2,3 p. 100, à la faveur d'une production accrue de gaz naturel.

L'économie du Nouveau-Brunswick devrait progresser lentement à court terme. Une modeste amélioration du commerce de détail et de gros est prévue mais la faiblesse des gains aux chapitres de la construction, de la production manufacturière et dans le secteur des services limiteront à 1,5 p. 100 la croissance globale du PIB en 2012 et à 1,8 p. 100 en 2013.

En dépit des prix élevés du pétrole brut, des fermetures commandées par l'entretien et des baisses de production aux principaux sites pétroliers en haute mer limiteront l'apport du secteur de l'énergie aux résultats économiques de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador à court terme. Globalement, le PIB réel ne progressera que de 0,7 p. 100 en 2012, puis gagnera 2,1 p. 100 en 2013. Exception faite de la production de pétrole et de gaz naturel, l'économie provinciale devrait croître de plus de 3 p. 100 dans les deux prochaines années. En raison de vastes projets de construction et de l'essor rapide de l'extraction du minerai de fer, Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador ne porte plus le poids d'une démographie chancelante et la vigueur de l'économie domestique fera venir encore des travailleurs dans cette nouvelle terre de prospérité.

Pendant que le Nord québécois connaît un boom minier significatif, le Sud contribuera beaucoup moins à la croissance du PIB réel. Les perspectives demeurent faibles pour les manufacturiers car bon nombre d'établissements ont annoncé des fermetures au cours des deux prochaines années. En outre, la perte de plus de 61 000 postes dans divers secteurs d'activité durant les 3 derniers mois de 2011 se répercutera sur la demande de consommation dans l'avenir immédiat. Sans oublier le fardeau fiscal accru qui réduit la capacité de dépenser des ménages.

Pour une deuxième année de suite, le revenu réel disponible reculera au Québec. À court terme, l'économie de la province offrira peu d'occasions de se réjouir. Le secteur de l'habitation perd son élan, la construction de nouvelles maisons étant plus près des besoins réels du point de vue démographique. Plusieurs projets miniers continueront de soutenir l'investissement non résidentiel, mais la croissance des dépenses en machinerie et en équipement s'atténuera cette année. Ainsi, le PIB réel du Québec affichera une croissance moindre en 2012, soit 1,4 p. 100, puis gagnera 2,2 p. 100 en 2013, à la faveur d'une économie domestique plus forte.

Que l'Ontario parvienne à effacer son déficit d'ici 2017-2018 comme prévu dans son budget de 2011, ou que la date cible soit décalée, la province a encore beaucoup de chemin à parcourir pour atteindre la viabilité budgétaire. Les effets de la lutte contre le déficit seront bien visibles à court terme car le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de la province réduiront leurs dépenses en infrastructures et rationaliseront leurs dépenses de programmes. Les dépenses totales nettes des pouvoirs publics de tous ordres diminueront de 1 p. 100 cette année et demeureront semblables en 2013. L'économie domestique ontarienne s'en ressentira. Les revenus réels après impôt augmenteront légèrement cette année puisque la création d'emploi ralentira et les hausses de salaires resteront limitées. Les dépenses réelles des consommateurs ne croîtront que de 1,9 p. 100 en 2012, comme en 2011. Parce que les constructeurs automobiles japonais produisent à un rythme plus normal, une certaine amélioration est prévue dans le secteur manufacturier. Après des résultats modérés en 2011, le PIB réel de l'Ontario ne gagnera que 1,9 p. 100 en 2012, puis davantage en 2013, soit de 2,8 p. 100.

Un regain marqué du secteur agricole profitera beaucoup à l'économie du Manitoba cette année. Malgré les inondations dévastatrices du printemps de 2011, l'économie de la province est demeurée solide dans l'ensemble. Un accroissement de l'activité manufacturière et une vive demande de consommation relativement aux produits de détail et aux logements neufs sont prévus. La croissance démographique soutenue que connaît le Manitoba a des effets bénéfiques. Donc, le PIB réel du Manitoba devrait évoluer de belle façon, progressant de 2,7 p. 100 en 2012, puis de 2,6 p. 100 en 2013.

L'économie de la Saskatchewan n'affichera pas le même rythme de croissance : le boom engendré par l'essor de la production de potasse sera interrompu puisque les doutes qui pèsent sur les perspectives mondiales font diminuer la demande de potasse. Ainsi, après la croissance de l'an dernier, estimée à 5,2 p. 100, le PIB réel de la Saskatchewan devrait gagner la moitié de cela cette année, soit 2,6 p. 100. Toutefois, comme la province jouit d'un équilibre budgétaire, la réduction des dépenses du secteur public n'affectera pas la croissance nette autant là que dans d'autres provinces. Un regain de l'extraction de la potasse et la solidité de l'économie domestique permettront un gain de 3,5 p. 100 du PIB réel l'an prochain.

Bien que les prix du gaz naturel n'aient pas augmenté, le niveau soutenu des prix du pétrole brut a suffi pour faire avancer l'économie de l'Alberta. Rien ne laisse croire que l'économie s'essouffera ou que les hésitations concernant l'économie mondiale freineront l'essor du secteur énergétique. La création d'emploi et la demande des consommateurs montrent des chiffres spectaculaires. Le besoin de main d'œuvre en Alberta se faisant plus grand alors que d'autres régions du pays peinent à créer de l'emploi, la migration interprovinciale demeurera forte. Les perspectives sont très favorables et la province n'aura pas à imposer des mesures fiscales d'austérité sévères. Bref, la croissance économique de l'Alberta demeurera forte, s'inscrivant globalement à 3,3 p. 100 cette année et 4 p. 100 l'an prochain.

La faiblesse des dépenses de consommation et des marchés du travail ont nui à l'économie de la Colombie-Britannique l'année dernière. Les perspectives demeurent modérées pour cette année car la croissance se fera encore plus mince dans le secteur des services. En 2012, le PIB réel devrait croître de 2,1 p. 100. Les assises industrielles de la province se développent de belle façon, le secteur forestier profitant d'une poussée de la demande de produits du bois en Chine, et le secteur minier tirant avantage de nouveaux développements miniers et de l'accroissement de la production de gaz de schiste. L'économie de la Colombie-Britannique se ressentira des mesures de restriction budgétaire des pouvoirs publics car les dépenses en infrastructures diminueront beaucoup et la production du secteur de la construction restera inchangée cette année. Les choses augurent mieux pour 2013,

le PIB réel augmentant alors de 3,6 p. 100, une bonne performance attribuable aux promesses du secteur minier, de la construction et du secteur des services en général.

FACTEURS ET RISQUES EXTERNES

Les soucis de dette souveraine qui perdurent en Europe influent beaucoup sur les perspectives économiques mondiales. L'inconsistance des marchés boursiers mine la confiance des investisseurs, provoquant de ce fait une diminution des commandes et de la production industrielle. Les mesures d'austérité budgétaire portent la plupart des prévisionnistes à prévoir une récession modeste en Europe; on s'attend à une croissance d'à peine 0,2 p. 100 en 2012. La croissance devrait aussi diminuer cette année dans les pays en développement, mais il devrait s'agir d'un ralentissement modéré, si l'on évite une nouvelle grande crise financière. Bon nombre de régions en développement ont vu leur économie domestique se renforcer rapidement depuis dix ans, un essor qui a réduit leur dépendance à l'égard de l'Occident. De plus, les réserves importantes que détiennent plusieurs pays en développement, en particulier la Chine, permettent de penser que ces pays sauront stimuler la demande intérieure pour compenser une baisse des marchés d'exportation. Les économies dépendantes du secteur des ressources, dont plusieurs États d'Amérique latine, tirent aussi profit de la force des prix de l'énergie et des minéraux. Dans l'ensemble, étant donné la résilience de la plupart des économies en développement, la région Asie-Pacifique et l'Amérique latine n'accuseront qu'un faible recul de leur croissance en 2012.

L'amélioration des résultats en 2012 à l'échelle mondiale dépendra en grande partie des décisions que prendront les gouvernements européens et l'État américain. Les dirigeants de la zone euro veulent empêcher la devise commune de s'effondrer tandis que le Congrès américain et l'équipe Obama se voient obligés d'injecter dans l'économie des stimulants budgétaires de montants appropriés. Les prévisions décrites ici reposent sur l'hypothèse que les autorités européennes sauront assurer la survie de l'euro, même si la Grèce se voit obligée de renoncer à l'union monétaire. Nous nous attendons aussi que les décideurs américains prendront les mesures voulues pour que la politique budgétaire soutienne

la croissance économique à court terme. Les perspectives comportent manifestement des risques négatifs importants, vu les antécédents peu reluisants de la classe politique européenne et les difficultés auxquelles se butent les Américains quand ils font face à des défis d'ordre budgétaire.

Nouvelle encourageante, le Congrès américain a convenu de continuer d'offrir des prestations d'assurance emploi pour une période prolongée et d'accorder des diminutions d'impôts sur le revenu de travail jusqu'à la fin de 2012. Les Américains sans emploi auraient désormais droit à des prestations pendant 73 semaines, au maximum, ce qui est moins que les 99 semaines constituant présentement la norme dans les États où le chômage dépasse 9 p. 100. L'entente éviterait par ailleurs la réduction des remises fédérales consenties aux médecins soignant des patients couverts par le régime public d'assurance maladie.

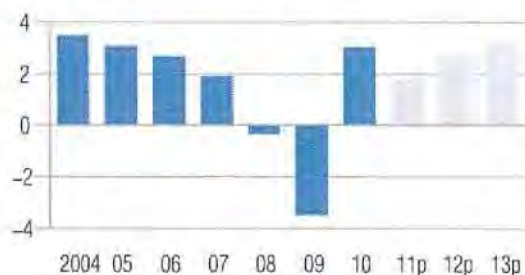
Le fait que les États-Unis soient parvenus à éviter une grande récession en 2011 en dépit de nombreux facteurs négatifs montre la souplesse de l'économie américaine dans son ensemble. Certes, les problèmes de dette souveraine en Europe pourraient encore gêner la reprise, mais nous prévoyons que l'économie des États-Unis fera mieux en 2012, c'est-à-dire qu'elle affichera une progression de 2,7 p. 100 (comparativement à 1,8 p. 100 en 2011), contribuant ainsi à l'évolution positive de l'économie mondiale. Puis en 2013, lentement encore, la croissance du PIB réel s'améliorera de nouveau, étant cette fois de 3,2 p. 100. Les anticipations de croissance s'expliquent entre autres par un gain de confiance des consommateurs et la hausse des dépenses de ces derniers, l'évolution plus solide de l'embauche et le fait que les marchés du crédit progressent enfin (voir le graphique 3).

POLITIQUE MONÉTAIRE

Les autorités monétaires des États-Unis demeurent prudentes à propos de l'économie; à preuve, leur annonce faite en janvier que les taux d'intérêt seront maintenus à leur plus bas presque jusqu'à la fin de 2014. L'automne dernier, la Réserve fédérale américaine a amorcé l'*Operation Twist*, soit l'échange de 400 milliards de dollars de

Graphique 3

L'économie américaine retrouve son aplomb
(PIB réel des É.-U., variation en p. 100*)



*dollars de 2005

p = prévision

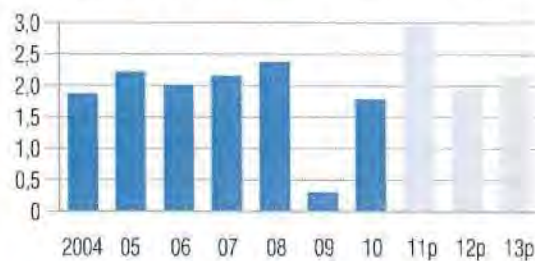
Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

créances à court terme contre des titres de long terme afin d'aplanir la courbe de rendement et de réduire à nouveau les frais d'emprunt. Aussi, en novembre dernier, six banques centrales nationales, dont la Fed et la Banque du Canada, ont annoncé un effort conjoint pour faciliter les prêts interbancaires en réduisant le taux d'intérêt sur les swaps de dollars, une mesure devant permettre aux pays européens en manque d'argent d'emprunter des fonds à court terme à des taux très bas. Depuis, la Fed a aussi annoncé qu'elle rendrait pour la première fois publiques ses prévisions de taux d'intérêt; cette transparence vise à convaincre les emprunteurs que le régime de bas taux d'intérêt prévaudra assez longtemps. En début d'année, la Fed a répété vouloir maintenir les taux bas, une position qui devrait aider à stimuler l'emprunt, l'investissement et les dépenses dans le secteur privé. Puisque l'économie américaine est encore très loin du plein emploi, il y a peu de risques que des pressions inflationnistes ne s'accumulent dans les 18 prochains mois. En outre, les prix des aliments et de l'essence s'étant relâchés ces derniers mois, l'inflation d'ensemble devrait retomber à un peu plus de 2 p. 100 en 2012, alors qu'elle dépassait 3 p. 100 en 2011.

Au Canada aussi l'inflation devrait diminuer cette année (voir le graphique 4). Une poussée des prix des aliments au détail et de l'essence a fait grimper l'inflation globale à plus de 3 p. 100 durant presque toute l'année 2011,

Graphique 4

Les pressions inflationnistes diminuent
(indice des prix à la consommation, variation en p. 100)



p = prévision

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistique Canada

mais l'effet de ces mouvements s'estompe. L'essence, surtout, coûte maintenant moins cher. De plus, la situation de l'emploi ne s'étant pratiquement pas améliorée dans les six derniers mois, les dépenses de consommation et les salaires progresseront peu. Tout cela ramènera à 1,9 p. 100 l'inflation globale cette année, qui devrait être semblable en 2013. Si l'inflation d'ensemble se trouve bien à l'intérieur de la fourchette-cible de la Banque du Canada, celle-ci ne sentira pas vraiment le besoin, dans une conjoncture déjà riche en risques, de hausser les taux. Les autorités de la Banque ont souvent évoqué de façon publique les incidences négatives réelles d'une contagion par la crise de la dette européenne, des risques qui les incitent à maintenir à 1 p. 100 le taux du financement à un jour et à 1,25 p. 100 le taux bancaire. Cependant, lorsque l'économie américaine prendra son élan, la Banque du Canada commencera selon nous à réduire peu à peu son effort de stimulation, avant que la Fed ne le fasse. Le taux bancaire devrait connaître une première hausse dans les derniers mois de 2012, puis augmenter régulièrement en 2013. Fin 2013, les taux de court terme devraient dépasser 2 p. 100, ce qui est plus que le double des taux actuels.

Depuis septembre dernier, la nervosité provoquée par la crise européenne de la dette a fait quelque peu reculer le prix du pétrole et le huard par rapport au dollar américain. Une stabilité relative est prévisible dans les prochains mois, mais les taux d'intérêt augmentant plus

rapidement ici qu'aux États-Unis, la montée du dollar canadien devrait recommencer plus tard cette année. Le huard devrait ainsi s'inscrire à 0,99 \$US en moyenne en 2012, puis à 1,02 \$US en 2013.

POLITIQUE BUDGÉTAIRE

Au niveau fédéral et provincial, ainsi que dans les territoires, les récentes estimations des ministères responsables des finances contiennent une surprise quant à la position financière : la croissance économique plus faible que prévu en 2011 fait en sorte que les pouvoirs publics, collectivement, n'ont pas vraiment réduit leur déficit l'an dernier. Le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces ont affiché un déficit combiné de 55,1 milliards de dollars pour l'exercice 2010-2011 (selon les comptes publics), ce qui représentait un net progrès par rapport au déficit de 81,8 milliards l'année précédente mais les prévisions budgétaires présentées pour 2011-2012 laissent entrevoir une légère détérioration, le déficit combiné pouvant atteindre 55,7 milliards de dollars.

À quoi faut-il s'attendre ? À moyen terme, sauf de rares exceptions, le gouvernement fédéral, les provinces et les autorités municipales, réduiront considérablement leurs dépenses pour alléger leur déficit. Après avoir gelé les budgets des ministères en 2011, le gouvernement fédéral cherche maintenant à réduire les budgets de certains d'entre eux, parfois de 10 p. 100, dans les prochaines années. En outre, la fin du programme de stimulation économique signifie que les investissements dans les infrastructures chuteront abruptement en 2012, tandis que l'accroissement des recettes devrait s'accélérer par suite de l'expiration des mesures temporaires de crédits d'impôt. Précisons que le gouvernement fédéral s'appuie sur des anticipations établies par un consensus d'économistes relativement au secteur public selon lesquelles la croissance du PIB nominal (la mesure la plus large de l'assiette fiscale) est plus faible en comparaison des estimations ayant servi à produire les hypothèses du Budget de 2011. De plus, étant donné les risques négatifs particulièrement élevés inhérents aux prévisions actuelles, le gouvernement fédéral a choisi d'accroître son ajustement à l'égard du risque en abaissant les prévisions du PIB de 30 milliards de dollars pour 2012, puis de 20 mil-

liards de dollars pour 2013. En raison du caractère prudent de ces hypothèses, le fédéral compte atteindre l'équilibre budgétaire un an plus tard, soit dans l'exercice 2015-2016. Bien sûr, si la croissance économique est plus proche des prévisions actuelles du Conference Board, l'équilibre pourrait survenir plus tôt qu'annoncé.

Le retour à l'équilibre paraît malheureusement beaucoup plus lointain pour de nombreuses provinces, où il demeure problématique de freiner les dépenses relatives à la santé. Ensemble, les provinces et territoires devraient accuser un déficit de 24,8 milliards de dollars en 2011-2012, soit juste un peu plus qu'en 2010-2011. La détérioration s'explique en partie par le remboursement de 1,6 milliards de dollars que la Colombie-Britannique devra faire au gouvernement fédéral.¹ Dans un avenir plus éloigné, la plupart des provinces font face à un défi gigantesque : elles doivent rétablir l'équilibre budgétaire avant que leurs dettes ne les empêchent de financer les programmes sociaux. Et cela, elles devront y parvenir alors que la croissance des revenus se fera plus lente et que leur population vieillissante exercera de plus en plus de pression sur le principal poste de dépenses, les soins de santé publics.

Puisque tous les paliers de gouvernement s'appliqueront de façon prioritaire à corriger leur situation budgétaire, difficile chez plusieurs, l'apport du secteur public à la croissance économique devrait être négatif pendant deux ans. Cela n'est pas arrivé depuis le milieu des années 1990. Les dépenses de programmes augmenteront un peu cette année, mais le recul des investissements à l'égard des infrastructures sera et de loin plus prononcé que les gains attendus. Globalement, les dépenses totales de tous les paliers de gouvernement devraient baisser de 0,6 p. 100 (en termes réels) en 2012, ce qui privera pour ainsi dire l'économie de 2 milliards de dollars. L'apport des pouvoirs publics à la croissance sera de nouveau un peu négatif en 2013.

1 Le gouvernement fédéral avait donné à la province les sommes devant aider à couvrir les frais de transition liés à l'harmonisation de la taxe de vente provinciale avec la taxe fédérale sur les produits et services, mais en août les résidents de la province ont renoncé par référendum à la taxe de vente harmonisée, choisissant ainsi de rétablir les taxes de vente distinctes, l'une fédérale, l'autre provinciale; par conséquent, la Colombie-Britannique doit maintenant rembourser les fonds de transition à Ottawa.

Transition Year

Highlights

- Offshore oil production is declining, but metal mining is taking up much of the slack.
- The fishing industry will continue to see weak growth.
- It will be another year of solid growth for the province's construction industry.

Economic Indicators

(percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	3.1	0.7	2.1
Consumer Price Index	3.4	1.7	2.2
Personal disposable income	4.7	4.3	3.5
Employment	2.9	1.6	1.2
Unemployment rate (level)	12.6	12.3	11.5
Retail sales	5.0	4.4	3.8
Wages and salaries per employee	4.9	4.5	2.8
Population	-0.1	0.1	0.1

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Kathy Dunderdale
Next election	2015
Population (2011Q4)	511,272
Government balance (2011-12)	\$756 million

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Newfoundland and Labrador Finance.

This year will be a transition year for Newfoundland and Labrador's economy. The oil and gas industry has reached peak production, and will now see steep production declines until the Hebron platform opens late in 2017 or in 2018. On the other hand, iron ore mining in Labrador will continue to grow the metal mining industry this year as Labrador Iron Mines (LIM) is in its first full year of operations, and Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC) raises output after missing production targets last year. The construction sector, which has grown at double-digit rates in each of the last two years, will continue to see gains as the mining industries develop in Labrador, and Vale's hydromet facility at Voisey's Bay nears completion. In addition, major maintenance projects will take place in the oil and gas industry this year, and construction will begin on the Hebron platform and modules, which will push the Marystown and Bull Arm fabrication sites to near full capacity. Strength in the construction industry in particular will keep employment growth strong in the near term, and an aging population will magnify the need for labour, as the province must compete with the oil-rich Western provinces for its workers.

PRODUCTION DECLINE IN OFFSHORE OIL

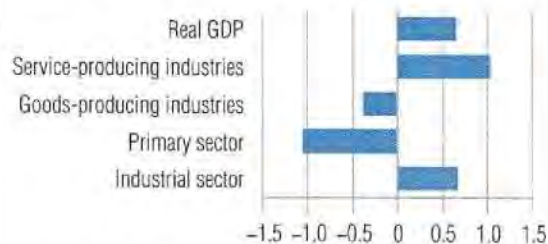
The offshore oil production that has been fuelling much of the province's economic growth over the past decade has reached its peak. The Hibernia, Terra Nova, and White Rose offshore oil projects are still producing about 8 million barrels per month, but production levels

will decline over the rest of the forecast—including a 10.5 per cent decline in 2012. From 2013 to 2016, production will fall at an average annual compound rate of 5.6 per cent. Suncor Energy, the operator of the Terra Nova Floating Petroleum Storage and Offloading Vessel (FPSO),

will shut down production at the field for 21 weeks for scheduled maintenance starting this summer. This will cause a significant interruption in industrial output—Terra Nova produced 15.7 million of the 97.2 million barrels pumped by the province's industry in 2011. Oil production will also be hurt this year by the recent shut-down for maintenance and repairs of the West White Rose oil rig, which was damaged by a supply ship last fall. With naturally declining production levels at Terra Nova, Hibernia, and White Rose, oil production in the industry is expected to be 29 per cent lower in 2016 than it was in 2011, and 46 per cent lower than at the industry's peak in 2007.

Contributions to Newfoundland and Labrador Real GDP Growth, 2012

(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)



Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration

(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016

(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

METAL MINING PICKING UP THE PACE

Newfoundland and Labrador's metal mining sector is set to step up production and thereby offset some of the loss in economic growth due to the decline in oil production. The first phase of Iron Ore Company's expansion in Labrador City was completed at the end of 2011. The second phase, which was suspended in 2008 due to the global financial crisis, resumed in early 2011 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. A third phase is planned, which will bring production to 26 million tonnes of concentrate per year.

Labrador Iron Mines is driving much of the growth in metal mining. The company's James mine near Schefferville—part of the first phase of LIM's Stage 1 expansion—began production last June and shipped out its first load of minerals (to China) last fall. In total, there are 20 iron ore deposits in various stages of production, development, or planning. The company is currently finalizing a plan to install a new processing line at its Silver Yard plant. The line is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2012 and will increase productive capacity by an additional 1 million tonnes per year. This year, LIM renewed a contract to use IOC's transportation and marketing assets to ship and sell its iron. Also beginning production next year will be New Millennium Iron Corporation's direct shipping ore project, for which began drilling last summer.

PRICES UP, LANDINGS DOWN

In 2011, fish harvesters and processors benefited from high prices for shrimp and snow crab, two of the industry's most important species. However, landings were still down by more than 10 per cent for all the major species of shellfish and groundfish, including shrimp, snow crab, surf clam, lobster, cod, and yellowtail flounder. The province's small but growing aquaculture industry continued to make gains in 2011, with salmon farming leading the way. Despite strong seafood prices this past year, the medium-term outlook for harvesters is weak. The fishing industry is expected to grow at an average annual compound rate of just 1 per cent from 2012 to 2016.

MANUFACTURING: SHIFTING FROM SEAFOOD TO MINERAL PROCESSING

The province's manufacturing industry received a big boost in the fourth quarter of 2011 as output from petroleum refining and iron ore processing increased substantially. The seafood processing industry, however, continued to struggle. With the industry hit by reduced quotas and lower landings, Ocean Choice International shut down its Marystown plant at the end of last year. Processing plant closures are likely to continue, as the industry is suffering from overcapacity. Overall, aside from the weak growth prospects in seafood processing, manufacturing in the province should do well in the near term. Increased output from the processed iron ore production in Labrador and the development of large-scale projects (which provide a lift to primary and fabricated metal product manufacturing) will allow the overall manufacturing sector to grow by 5.2 per cent in 2012. Next year, manufacturing output will grow by 12 per cent, as the hydromet facility at Voisey's Bay is scheduled to become operational. When it reaches full production, it will be able to produce 50,000 tonnes per year of finished nickel.

MINING AND OIL PROJECTS BOOST CONSTRUCTION

Construction has been one of Newfoundland and Labrador's fastest-growing industries over the past two

Coming to a Decision on Muskrat Falls



Nalcor Energy's Lower Churchill hydroelectric dam, which is still in the planning stages but could begin development soon, is currently the subject of lively debate in Newfoundland and Labrador. A big reason is the project's price tag—a hefty \$6.2 billion, divided among a hydroelectric power generating facility at Muskrat Falls (\$2.9 billion), a transmission link from Labrador to Newfoundland (\$2.1 billion), and a transmission link from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia (\$1.2 billion). Emera, a Nova Scotia-based private utility, would build the Newfoundland–Nova Scotia transmission link and provide \$600 million toward the construction of the Labrador–Newfoundland transmission link.

The provincial government commissioned Manitoba Hydro International (MHI) to provide a review of the project and a cost comparison with an alternative energy plan—the Isolated Island Option, of which the Holyrood thermal generating station plays a major role. MHI's role was to conduct a technical review of available studies and related information from Nalcor to determine if the degree of skill, care, and diligence required to meet utility best practices and procedures was met for the work done to date, and to carry out a financial review of the cumulative present worth analysis used to select the lowest-cost alternative.¹ MHI used data and assumptions provided by Nalcor. The report concluded that the Lower Churchill Falls project was a lower-cost option—by \$2.2 billion—when compared with the Isolated Island Option, based on a time horizon of 2067. The report warns that assumptions around load forecast, capital costs, and fuel prices were sensitive to change and could greatly affect the results of the forecast.

The province is keeping in mind the fact that the Upper Churchill contract between Quebec and Newfoundland is set to expire in 2041. At that point, the province will control all of the Upper Churchill's 5,200 megawatts of capacity and be able to use it for domestic needs or to export to other provinces (assuming that transmission links are in place), including Quebec should it choose to negotiate a new contract with Hydro Quebec.

1 Manitoba Hydro International, *Public Utilities Board Muskrat Falls Review* (January 2012). www.pub.nf.ca/applications/MuskratFalls2011/MHIreport.htm.

years. After growing by more than 20 per cent in both 2010 and 2011, we expect an additional 5.6 per cent growth in 2012. Development of the hydromet facility at Voisey's Bay will reach full swing in 2012, in preparation for its opening in 2013. Vale is continuing to add workers at its construction site, where employment should peak at 2,000 workers this year. Tata Steel Minerals Canada, a joint venture between Tata Steel and New Millennium Iron, is in the middle stages of construction on its DSO mine near Schefferville, which will open at the end of 2012.

Major construction spending will also be taking place in the oil and gas industry this year. The Terra Nova FPSO will undergo 21 weeks of maintenance work, beginning this summer. In addition, two development wells will be drilled at Terra Nova while the FPSO is onshore. Meanwhile, development of the Hebron platform is ramping up. The Bull Arm fabrication site, where the Hibernia platform was built from 1991–97, will see construction of Hebron's gravity-based structure (GBS) begin this year. Two modules are to be completed. Initially, both modules were to be completed at the Kiewit shipyard in Marystown. However, the company does not believe that there is sufficient capacity for both modules to be completed in Marystown, and is looking to move one of the contracts elsewhere.

After peaking in 2010 at over 3,600 units, housing starts are expected to fall over the next three years, as the market cools off to a level more consistent with long-term population and income growth. By 2014, housing starts will have fallen to about 2,700, and they will grow at a slow pace afterward.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT CONTINUE TO GAIN

As growth in the construction and mining industries cools off after 2012, the steady gains in disposable income that Newfoundlanders have enjoyed will slow as well. Following increases of 4.7 per cent in 2011 and 4.3 per cent in 2012, disposable income will grow by 3.6 per cent or less each year until 2016. Changes in disposable income are driven by employment and wages. Because

the construction phase of large mining projects requires a larger workforce than the production phase, growth in total employment is expected to slow over the 2013–16 period as well. After growing by almost 10,000 jobs in 2011 and 2012, thanks in large part to 6,000 new jobs in the construction industry, the province will gain only 7,000 jobs over the 2013–16 period. The construction industry is expected to shed about 1,000 jobs over that timeframe. After growing by 5.4 per cent in 2011 (the fastest rate of any province), the forecast calls for wage growth of only 2.7 per cent by 2013 and only slightly higher growth over the rest of the forecast. The unemployment rate is expected to fall steadily during the forecast. An aging population will hold back growth in the labour force, allowing the unemployment rate to fall, even later in the forecast when employment growth is expected to slow. By 2016, we expect the unemployment rate to have fallen to 10 per cent.

Forecast Risks

Short term

- ♦ Opposition to the Muskrat Falls project could delay its development, pushing down growth in the construction industry.

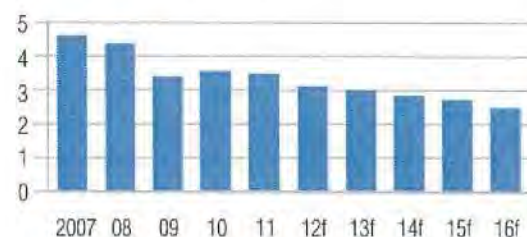
Medium term

- ♦ Canada Fluorspar is moving forward with the development of its fluorspar deposit in St. Lawrence. A positive pre-feasibility study could lead to the opening of a new mine in the province.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Oil Production Declines

(mineral fuel output, 2002 \$ billions)

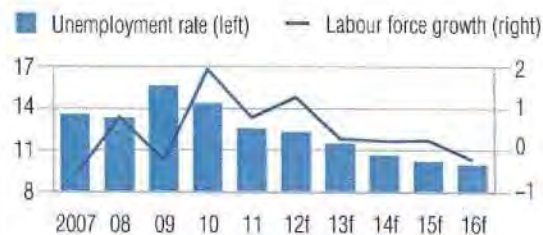


f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate Heading Down

(unemployment rate, per cent; labour force growth, percentage change)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Newfoundland and Labrador

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	29,717 1.0	29,887 0.6	30,065 0.6	30,405 1.1	30,490 0.3	30,761 0.9	31,004 0.8	31,263 0.8	31,663 1.3	31,947 0.9	32,362 1.3	32,666 0.9	30,018 6.5	30,880 2.9	32,160 4.1
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	27,780 1.0	27,944 0.6	28,107 0.6	28,421 1.1	28,469 0.2	28,703 0.8	28,908 0.7	29,130 0.8	29,494 1.2	29,759 0.9	30,139 1.3	30,409 0.9	28,063 6.6	28,802 2.6	29,950 4.0
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	17,835 0.1	17,875 0.2	17,937 0.3	18,011 0.4	17,968 -0.2	18,020 0.3	18,055 0.2	18,089 0.2	18,277 1.0	18,338 0.3	18,476 0.8	18,555 0.4	17,915 3.1	18,033 0.7	18,412 2.1
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.199 1.5	1.213 1.2	1.220 0.5	1.223 0.3	1.225 0.2	1.231 0.5	1.237 0.5	1.242 0.4	1.250 0.6	1.257 0.6	1.264 0.6	1.272 0.6	1.214 3.4	1.234 1.7	1.261 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.558 1.0	1.563 0.4	1.567 0.2	1.578 0.7	1.584 0.4	1.593 0.5	1.601 0.5	1.610 0.6	1.614 0.2	1.623 0.6	1.631 0.5	1.639 0.5	1.566 3.4	1.597 2.0	1.627 1.8
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	763.2 2.1	775.7 1.6	792.5 2.2	813.7 2.7	814.7 0.1	816.5 0.2	822.6 0.7	828.4 0.7	834.0 0.7	839.9 0.7	846.0 0.7	852.2 0.7	786.3 5.4	820.5 4.4	843.0 2.7
Personal income (current \$)	17,938 1.1	18,240 1.7	18,324 0.5	18,741 2.3	18,968 1.2	19,137 0.9	19,312 0.9	19,485 0.9	19,668 0.9	19,858 1.0	20,052 1.0	20,246 1.0	18,311 5.4	19,225 5.0	19,956 3.8
Personal disposable income (current \$)	14,427 1.0	14,636 1.4	14,644 0.1	14,954 2.1	15,110 1.0	15,223 0.8	15,356 0.9	15,488 0.9	15,609 0.8	15,745 0.9	15,894 0.9	16,042 0.9	14,665 4.7	15,294 4.3	15,822 3.5
Personal savings rate	4.0	4.8	4.5	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.6
Population of labour force age (000s)	429 0.1	429 0.0	429 -0.1	429 0.0	428 -0.1	428 0.0	428 0.0	429 0.1	429 0.0	429 0.0	429 0.0	429 0.0	429 0.2	428 -0.1	429 0.1
Labour force (000s)	261 1.3	258 -1.0	256 -0.7	259 1.1	261 0.8	261 0.2	262 0.1	262 0.1	262 0.0	262 0.1	262 0.0	262 0.0	258 0.8	261 1.3	262 0.3
Employment (000s)	228 2.8	227 -0.3	223 -2.2	225 1.2	228 1.3	229 0.5	230 0.3	230 0.2	231 0.2	232 0.3	232 0.3	233 0.3	226 2.9	229 1.6	232 1.2
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.8	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.1	12.6	12.3	11.5
Retail sales (current \$)	7,769 3.1	7,769 0.0	7,842 0.9	7,895 0.7	8,041 1.9	8,127 1.1	8,209 1.0	8,284 0.9	8,357 0.9	8,436 0.9	8,518 1.0	8,599 1.0	7818.7 5.0	8,165 4.4	8,478 3.8
Housing starts (units)	3,651 17.8	3,619 -0.9	3,480 -3.8	3,201 -8.0	3,416 6.7	3,176 -7.0	3,056 -3.8	3,000 -1.8	2,898 -3.4	2,817 -2.8	2,746 -2.5	2,744 -0.1	3488.0 -3.3	3,162 -9.3	2,801 -11.4

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; GMHC Housing Time Series Database.

End of Fiscal Stimulus Weakens GDP Growth

Highlights

- ♦ The public sector will contribute little to bottom-line growth over the near term.
- ♦ Strong agricultural commodity prices will help spur production in the agricultural sector.
- ♦ Manufacturing of durable products will bounce back, helped by improving business confidence in the United States.

Economic Indicators (percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	1.5	1.4	1.6
Consumer Price Index	2.9	1.4	2.1
Personal disposable income	2.5	2.8	2.8
Employment	1.7	1.5	0.7
Unemployment rate (level)	11.4	10.6	10.2
Retail sales	6.2	5.1	2.8
Wages and salaries per employee	2.2	2.1	2.2
Population	1.6	0.8	0.6

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Robert Ghiz
Next election	2015
Population (2011Q4)	146,152
Government balance (2011–12)	–\$73.4 million

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; P.E.I. Finance.

Cuts to public infrastructure spending will limit economic growth in Prince Edward Island over the near term. An improvement in manufacturing and in the primary sector will not be sufficient to lift economic activity over the next two years. The Island's real gross domestic product is forecast to advance by just 1.4 per cent in 2012 and 1.6 per cent in 2013.

Following a disappointing performance in 2011, the Island's fishing and agriculture industries are expected to improve this year. Weakness in potato production in Maine, New Brunswick, and Ontario may signal stronger market demand for P.E.I.'s potatoes. In addition, the soybean sector continues to grow, and favourable prices will encourage further acreage expansion in 2012. Manufacturing will post healthy growth this year, helped by increased agricultural output (which will boost food processing) as well as by a recovery in international demand for aerospace products.

Following three years of stimulus spending, the province is turning its focus to eliminating its deficit by 2014. And until that goal is achieved, fiscal tightening will result in much more conservative levels of capital infrastructure spending. Private investment will not fill in the gap left by the public sector. The exceptionally high levels of international migration that supported the Island's housing market in recent years will level off over the next couple of years, resulting in fewer housing starts. Furthermore, private non-residential investment is forecast to post no growth in 2012, as there are few large

private projects planned at this time. Reduced public and private capital investment will result in a 4 per cent decline in construction output in 2012, followed by another 9 per cent decline in 2013.

The provincial economy is forecast to add 1,050 jobs in 2012, helping to bring the unemployment rate down to 10.6 per cent. Consumer demand will remain healthy over the forecast, with retail sales gaining 5.1 per cent in 2012 and 2.8 per cent in 2013.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING TO PERFORM BETTER

P.E.I.'s goods-producing industries are expected to perform better this year, expanding by 1.2 per cent led by gains in the primary sector and in manufacturing. After a weak performance in 2011 due to lower potato yields, the agriculture sector is expected to grow by a healthy 2.3 per cent this year thanks to several developments that favour P.E.I.'s potato industry. Yields have been average to poor elsewhere in North America, with weak production in Maine, New Brunswick, and Ontario. At the same time, demand in the U.S. has been strong. Despite a smaller harvest last year, P.E.I.'s potato farm cash receipts rose 26 per cent, and market pressures will likely push prices higher still, helping to spur production in the near term. In addition, soybean production, which grew five-fold over the last five years, will see further acreage expansion in 2012 due to strong demand and favourable prices.

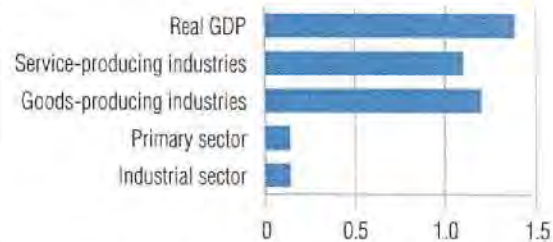
Lobster fishing—the backbone of the fishing industry in P.E.I.—was hurt last spring by poor weather. Lobster landings were down 13 per cent in 2011, resulting in a 6 per cent decline in overall fishing and trapping output. The sector is expected to grow by only 0.6 per cent in 2012. Lobster prices remain relatively depressed, and the Prince Edward Island Fishermen's Association says rising operating costs continue to erode profits.

P.E.I.'s nominal manufacturing shipments were down 0.8 per cent last year, resulting in a flat performance in real terms. While shipments of non-durables (such as food) gained 5.7 per cent, shipments of durable items plunged 15.6 per cent. Manufacturing on the Island will

advance by 2.3 per cent in 2012 as the U.S. economy picks up. (See chart “Manufacturing Lifts Growth in the Goods Sector.”) U.S. labour markets have shown marked improvement, finally hitting the “magic number” of 200,000 new jobs per month—the pace at which the

Contributions to Prince Edward Island Real GDP Growth, 2012

(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)

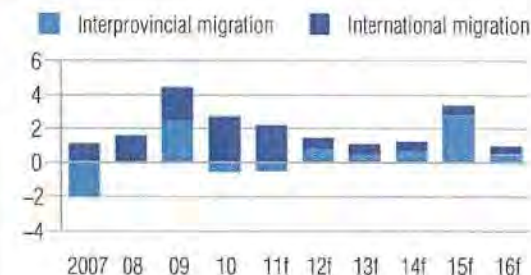


Note: “Primary” is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. “Industrial” is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration

(net migration, 000s)

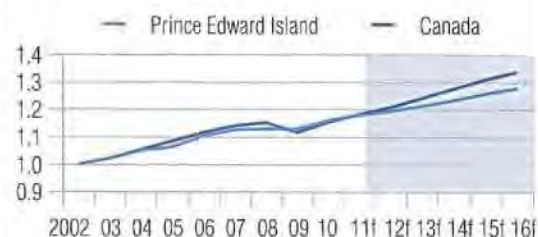


f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016

(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

What's Behind the Swift Increase in the Population?



Population dynamics have been changing on the Island. P.E.I.'s head count soared in 2010 and 2011—a first in four decades. The latest census shows the Island's population rising 3.2 per cent between 2006 and 2011, maintaining P.E.I.'s position as the fastest-growing province in the Atlantic region over the last half century. In fact, boosted mainly by a higher fertility rate and unprecedented international migration in recent years, the Island's population growth outpaced that of the region as a whole by 0.5 percentage points over the last decade. An impressive 10,700 immigrants have settled in P.E.I. since 2006, compared with roughly 1,300 between 2000 and 2005. Net international immigration peaked in 2010 when 2,695 people settled in the province. The Provincial Nominee Program has been successful in attracting more newcomers, predominantly from China in recent years. At the same time, relatively fewer people have been leaving the island for overseas. While net international migration will come down from the elevated levels of 2010 and 2011, it will nonetheless remain well above where it was prior to 2006, helping to keep the Island's population growth strong over the long term.

Prince Edward Island has been a net loser on the interprovincial migration front over the past decade, but its fortunes are expected to improve over the long term. The laid-back Island lifestyle and picturesque setting will increasingly attract retirees from other Canadian regions. An increased focus on sophisticated tourism and fine dining will further enhance the Island's cachet as a choice retirement destination for Canada's baby boomers and will thus help sustain the Island's population growth over the long term.

As a magnet for retirees, Prince Edward Island will get an economic boost from commercial activities that cater to seniors. However, the arrival of these older Canadians will put a strain on government finances as health care costs rise to meet the needs of an aging population. Today, Prince Edward Island ranks youngest in the Atlantic region in terms of the average age of its population. Health care spending as a percentage of total program spending is the lowest among the four Atlantic provinces. However, that enviable position will be challenged over the long term as more retirees relocate to the Island.

stubbornly high unemployment rate will finally start to fall. The steady employment gains will help boost U.S. consumer confidence and demand. Business confidence will rise in tandem with consumer demand, spurring private investment. As a result, P.E.I.'s exports of durable goods, such as aerospace products and machinery and equipment, are expected to make a comeback, and further improvements are expected in food manufacturing. Increased agricultural output will boost food processing, and the improvement in U.S. labour market will bolster demand there for premium foods, such as lobster. In addition, the Island's seafood-processing industry will see new investment. Two mussel processing plants—P.E.I. Mussel King and Confederation Cove Mussel—will share a publicly funded investment of almost \$1 million. The

new funding will go toward the development of more innovative mussel processing and grading equipment, which will result in higher efficiency and production going forward.

High expectations last year for the tourism industry did not pan out. A slower-than-expected economic recovery in the U.S., the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan, and poor weather over the summer season weighed on consumer confidence and willingness to travel. The number of overnight visits to P.E.I. was down 2.7 per cent in the first nine months of 2011. Continued strength in the Canadian dollar and high gasoline prices will deter some American travellers in the near term, and fiscal debt problems in several European countries will continue to weigh on consumer confidence. On the positive side, consumer confidence south of the border is expected to strengthen and visits from Japan should return to more normal levels. Therefore, total overnight visits are expected to increase by 1.1 per cent this year.¹

FISCAL RESTRAINT AND WEAKER POPULATION GROWTH HINDER INVESTMENT

P.E.I.'s government plans to return to fiscal balance by 2013–14. Canada's smallest province has the second-highest gross-debt-to-GDP ratio among the 10 provinces, and it must stabilize its debt level or run the risk of losing its single-A credit rating. In the short term, P.E.I.'s debt-to-GDP ratio will likely deteriorate further. The deficit for 2011–12 is expected to reach \$73.4 million—\$31 million higher than the original estimate. Attaining fiscal health will require the province to keep a tight grip on its program and capital spending. Looming cuts from the federal government will post an additional challenge. In his January "state of the province" address, Premier Robert Ghiz said that in the upcoming fiscal year the province will need to reduce its spending by 3 per cent in response to the federal cuts.² As part of the fiscal tightening, most provincial programs will be put under

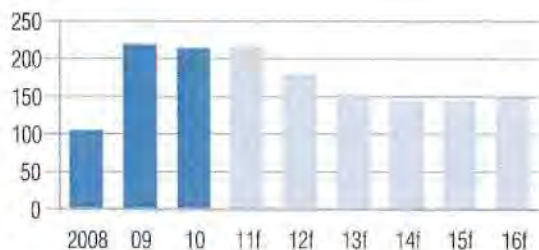
1 Greg Hermus and Fares Bounajm, *Travel Markets Outlook: National Focus—Autumn 2011* (Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada, 2012).

2 "P.E.I. to Cut Budget by 3 Per Cent," *CBC News*, January 31, 2012. www.cbc.ca/news/canada/prince-edward-island/story/2012/01/31/pei-state-province-ghiz-584.html (accessed on February 27, 2012).

review, and only the health department will see its spending rise this year. Consequently, non-commercial services will post only modest growth of 0.9 per cent this year, and public administration and defence will increase by just 0.4 per cent.

Public capital spending will also gradually return to its pre-stimulus level. The capital budget for 2012–13 has been set at \$101.2 million, representing a \$36.5-million reduction from last year's level. Based on the five-year capital spending plan, capital spending is projected to start rising again only in 2016–17. Government infrastructure spending will reflect the changes in the provincial capital budget, declining until 2014 and then rising modestly for the rest of the forecast period. (See chart "Government Infrastructure Spending Easing.") Private sector investment will not pick up all of the slack left by the shrinking contribution of the public sector. As a result, total investment spending will fall 2.2 per cent this year and 4.3 per cent in 2013. The Provincial Nominee Program boosted the Island's population and housing market, but changes to the program will bring international migration down from the exceptionally high levels seen in the last few years. Under the new rules, the province can approve only up to 400 applicants per year. Lower levels of international migration will cool demand for housing and lead to a 1.7 per cent decline in residential investment in 2012. Furthermore, private non-residential investment will remain flat this year, since there are not many large private projects planned at this time. The construction industry will feel the pinch of reduced public and private capital investment, as output is expected to fall 4 per cent in 2012, followed by another 9 per cent decline in 2013.

Government Infrastructure Spending Easing
(\$ millions)



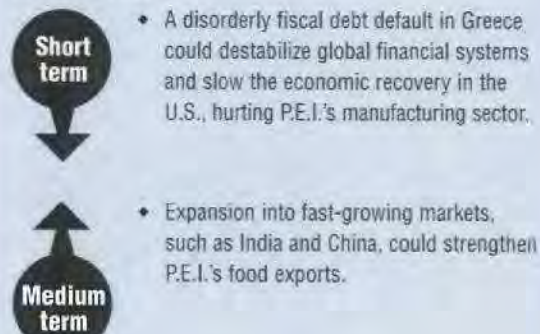
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

RETAIL SALES TO REMAIN STRONG

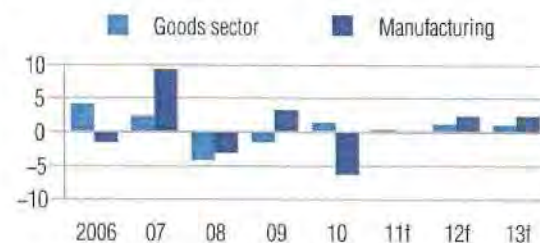
Relative to the other Atlantic provinces, P.E.I. has a healthy job market. In total, 1,050 new jobs are expected to be created this year, helping to bring the unemployment rate down to 10.6 per cent. Job gains will be concentrated in the service sector, particularly in the commercial services, transportation, and warehousing industry, as well as in finance, insurance and real estate. Households on the Island will also see inflationary pressures subside. The consumer price index is expected to gain 1.4 per cent in 2012, well below the national rate of 1.9 per cent. Gains in personal income and increased tourism activity will keep consumer demand healthy over the near term. Retail sales will continue to advance at a good pace, gaining 5.1 per cent in 2012 and 2.8 per cent in 2013.

Forecast Risks



Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Manufacturing Lifts Growth in the Goods Sector
(percentage change*)



*based on 2002 \$; f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Prince Edward Island

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	5,141 1.1	5,173 0.6	5,206 0.6	5,231 0.5	5,288 1.1	5,337 0.9	5,390 1.0	5,440 0.9	5,480 0.7	5,523 0.8	5,570 0.8	5,617 0.8	5,188 3.5	5,364 3.4	5,548 3.4
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	4,718 1.1	4,749 0.7	4,779 0.6	4,798 0.4	4,846 1.0	4,887 0.8	4,932 0.9	4,974 0.9	5,006 0.6	5,045 0.8	5,085 0.8	5,124 0.8	4,761 3.5	4,910 3.1	5,065 3.2
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	3,916 -0.1	3,930 0.3	3,943 0.3	3,940 -0.1	3,961 0.5	3,977 0.4	3,996 0.5	4,013 0.4	4,028 0.4	4,043 0.4	4,057 0.4	4,073 0.4	3,932 1.5	3,987 1.4	4,050 1.6
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.211 0.7	1.235 2.0	1.236 0.1	1.238 0.1	1.240 0.2	1.245 0.4	1.249 0.4	1.254 0.4	1.262 0.6	1.269 0.6	1.277 0.6	1.284 0.6	1.230 2.9	1.247 1.4	1.273 2.1
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.205 1.2	1.208 0.3	1.212 0.3	1.218 0.5	1.224 0.5	1.229 0.4	1.234 0.4	1.240 0.4	1.243 0.2	1.248 0.4	1.253 0.4	1.258 0.4	1.211 1.9	1.232 1.7	1.250 1.5
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	619.2 -1.0	629.2 1.6	641.1 1.9	656.8 2.5	645.3 -1.7	647.4 0.3	651.2 0.6	655.1 0.6	658.7 0.6	662.3 0.5	665.9 0.6	669.7 0.6	636.6 3.8	649.8 2.1	664.2 2.2
Personal income (current \$)	4,419 -0.8	4,480 1.4	4,507 0.6	4,592 1.9	4,604 0.3	4,635 0.7	4,672 0.8	4,709 0.8	4,741 0.7	4,782 0.9	4,821 0.8	4,859 0.8	4,499 3.2	4,655 3.5	4,801 3.1
Personal disposable income (current \$)	3,571 -0.9	3,612 1.2	3,622 0.3	3,687 1.8	3,689 0.1	3,710 0.6	3,738 0.8	3,767 0.8	3,787 0.5	3,816 0.8	3,846 0.8	3,876 0.8	3,623 2.5	3,726 2.8	3,831 2.8
Personal savings rate	-7.8	-8.6	-9.6	-8.8	-9.4	-9.7	-10.0	-10.2	-10.4	-10.5	-10.6	-10.6	-8.7	-9.8	-10.5
Population of labour force age (000s)	118 0.6	119 0.5	120 0.4	120 0.1	120 0.1	120 0.1	120 0.2	120 0.2	121 0.2	121 0.2	121 0.2	121 0.2	119 1.8	120 0.8	121 0.8
Labour force (000s)	80 -0.1	81 1.4	82 0.8	82 0.2	82 -0.3	82 -0.1	82 0.1	82 0.0	82 0.0	82 0.2	82 0.1	82 0.1	81 1.8	82 0.5	82 0.3
Employment (000s)	71 1.0	72 1.1	72 1.1	73 0.4	73 0.1	73 0.1	73 0.2	73 0.2	73 0.1	73 0.3	74 0.2	74 0.1	72 1.7	73 1.5	73 0.7
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.7	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.4	10.6	10.2
Retail sales (current \$)	1,817 2.4	1,859 2.4	1,900 2.2	1,939 2.1	1,952 0.6	1,967 0.8	1,983 0.8	1,997 0.7	2,007 0.5	2,022 0.8	2,037 0.7	2,051 0.7	1,879 6.2	1,975 5.1	2,030 2.8
Housing starts (units)	784 -13.8	773 -1.4	1,160 50.1	1,044 -9.9	858 -17.8	814 -5.1	785 -3.6	773 -1.5	736 -4.8	731 -0.7	727 -0.5	711 -2.3	940 24.3	808 -14.1	726 -10.0

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

New Natural Gas Production Provides Boost to GDP

Highlights

- ♦ Natural gas production from the new Deep Panuke offshore field will help boost real GDP growth.
- ♦ Construction output will fall this year as work on the new offshore natural gas platform draws to a close.
- ♦ A recovering labour market and lower inflationary pressures will help spur consumer demand in the near term.

Economic Indicators (percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	1.7	1.5	2.3
Consumer Price Index	3.8	1.5	2.2
Personal disposable income	2.3	2.2	3.5
Employment	0.0	1.2	1.6
Unemployment rate (level)	8.9	8.1	7.8
Retail sales	3.1	3.2	3.9
Wages and salaries per employee	3.0	2.1	2.4
Population	0.1	0.2	0.2

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Darrell Dexter
Next election	2014
Population (2011Q4)	946,378
Government balance (2011-12)	-\$365.2 million

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Nova Scotia Department of Finance.

While soaring inflation and lacklustre labour demand constrained the pace of economic growth last year, Nova Scotia's economy will have to wait for better times. Limited private and public investment, government austerity measures, and weakness in the forestry sector are forecast to limit real GDP growth to a modest 1.5 per cent in 2012.

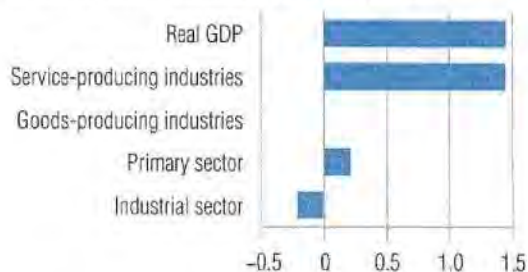
The completion of construction work on Encana's Deep Panuke offshore natural gas field, the projected drop in the construction of new homes, and a decline in public infrastructure spending are expected to negatively impact the construction industry over the next two years. However, new natural gas production, which is expected to begin this summer at Deep Panuke, will help offset the weak investment spending. Shell Canada's return to the province for deepwater exploratory oil drilling is welcome news, as well. This new initiative will be the first major exploration project in the province in nearly a decade.

The multi-decade, \$25-billion contract to build combat ships for the Canadian navy will bring benefits to the province and, more specifically, to the manufacturing sector, as work starts up over the next two years and continues to build over the medium term. Ongoing maintenance and repair of the frigates will also boost shipbuilding activity in the province. The start-up of operations once again at the former NewPage Port Hawkesbury paper mill plant, expected in 2013, will help to lift overall manufacturing output by 3.6 per cent in 2013, following more modest growth of 1.9 per cent this year.

The job market is projected to improve over the near term, helping to reduce the unemployment rate to 7.8 per cent by 2013. As the job market recovers and inflationary pressures subside, real consumer demand is expected to improve. However, the overall outlook for the services-

producing industries is modest in the short term, as the provincial government cuts back on spending in a bid to eliminate its deficit. Overall, real GDP is forecast to gain 2.3 per cent in 2013.

Contributions to Nova Scotia Real GDP Growth, 2012
(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)



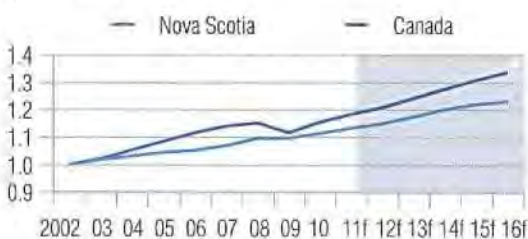
Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration
(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016
(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

PRIMARY RESOURCE SECTOR OUTLOOK

The mining industry will get a boost this year as natural gas begins to flow from the Deep Panuke offshore field. Over the past three years, natural gas production at the Sable natural gas field declined by an average of 15.2 per cent per year. But with the new capacity coming online at Deep Panuke, overall mining output is expected to increase by an annual average of 13.6 per cent over the next two years, up from a 4.3 per cent decline estimated for last year. (See chart "Encana's Deep Panuke Will Boost Mining Output.") In addition to increased natural gas production, exploration drilling activity is forecast to pick up over the medium term as Shell Canada returns to the province. Shell Canada is planning to spend \$970 million over six years to explore the Scotian Shelf.

Outside the energy sector, development work will begin on Atlantic Gold's Touquoy property in the Musquodoboit Valley this year. The mine, which will process 1.5 million tonnes of ore per year, is expected to create 100 jobs for local residents, who were devastated by the shutdown of the MacTara lumber mill and Enligna Canada's wood pellet plant that were the source of the community's prosperity.

Forestry output will continue to advance, albeit at a slow pace of 2.4 per cent a year over the next two years, as projections show U.S. housing starts falling significantly below demographic requirements over the near term.

The agriculture industry's prospects over the near term are bright, thanks to the expanding aquaculture industry and more stability in the livestock subsectors. Cooke Aquaculture is expanding its farmed-salmon operations in the St. Mary's Bay area with a new 84-hectare farm. The efforts will bear fruit in 2013, allowing the overall agriculture industry to expand by 1.8 per cent, up from just 0.1 per cent this year. Only a moderate gain of 1.5 per cent is expected in the fishing, hunting, and trapping

industry over the next two years as lobster fishermen continue to struggle with low prices and high energy costs.

MODEST GROWTH FOR MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing industry is estimated to have expanded by 3.4 per cent last year, helped by the food processing, tire, and rubber industries. However, financial problems in the pulp and paper industry hit the sector last year. In particular, NewPage's paper plant in Port Hawkesbury shut down, affecting 600 employees and 400 loggers. The plant has been auctioned off and the new owner is currently negotiating with the provincial government, the province's electricity provider, and the mill workers union. It is expected that the new owner will bring the plant into production next year. Bowater's Mersey plant in Brooklyn has laid off half its employees, as it faces the same financial challenges. Overall, manufacturing is forecast to gain just 1.9 per cent this year.

While the forest product subsector poses a challenge for the manufacturing industry, other segments are expected to keep the industry afloat. For instance, tire exports from the province are expected to remain strong in the near term as auto sales in the U.S. continue to make gains.

Work is continuing at the Halifax Shipyard on the \$194-million contract to build nine new patrol vessels for the Canadian Coast Guard and on the \$549-million contract to repair and maintain seven of Canada's navy frigates. These projects will help support growth in real manufacturing output in 2012 and in 2013. Even better news for the industry—the shipyard was recently awarded a contract worth \$25 billion to build 21 combat vessels for the Royal Canadian Navy. Work on the ships will start to get under way next year before ramping up in the following years. All in all, manufacturing is forecast to advance 3.6 per cent in 2013.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK

After expanding at an average annual pace of 6.1 per cent over the past three years, the construction industry will see a decline this year, now that construction work on the \$960-million Deep Panuke offshore natural gas

Scotian Shelf Activity Bounces Back To Life



A breath of fresh air blew through Nova Scotia's offshore petroleum and gas industry early this year with Shell Canada's announcement that it plans to spend \$970 million on exploration activities in the region over the next six years. There was high interest in the Scotian Shelf from 1998 to 2001, but that interest began to fizzle out as many exploratory wells came up dry and reserve estimates of the Sable Island natural gas field were reduced significantly. Issuance of exploration licenses bottomed out in 2003, and many companies—including Shell Canada—allowed their licences to expire. The record number of companies giving up their exploration licences during this period when crude prices were soaring sent shivers through the province and prompted the government to take action.

With money accumulating in the forfeiture account from the expired licenses, the government commissioned a \$15 million study to map the complex geology and slope of the Scotian Shelf. The goal was to show the area's potential and to attract explorers back to the province. The *Fair Play Analysis* study details the region's ocean floor plate tectonics, biostratigraphy, geochemistry, seismic reprocessing, salt structural interpretation, and reservoir quality. It also shed new light on the size of the potential hydrocarbons under the province's ocean floor—an estimated 121 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves and 8 billion barrels of oil, far greater than previously anticipated. The report, made available to mining firms, is serving its purpose. More firms have returned to Nova Scotia's offshore auction block in a bid to acquire licences to explore the Scotian Shelf. With key petroleum players coming back to the region, crude prices averaging over US\$100 per barrel, and natural gas prices expected to slowly recover, Nova Scotia's offshore petroleum industry will be more vibrant in the coming years.

project wrapped up in late 2011. In addition, the expected drop in federal infrastructure spending will whittle away at any construction gains the industry hoped to get from the provincial government's plans to increase its capital spending by 6.5 per cent in fiscal 2012–13. Construction output is forecast to decline by 6.5 per cent in 2012.

The construction industry is forecast to bounce back in 2013, thanks to a 13 per cent increase in business investment, primarily a result of the \$970-million offshore drilling exploration plan proposed by Shell Canada. In addition, expansion work at the Halifax Shipyard to accommodate the construction of the combat ships will also add to business investment. As well, there are other medium-sized construction projects under way that are spread out over several years but still provide a significant boost to the construction outlook.

The good news on the business investment front will, however, be offset somewhat by the expected decline in residential investment over the near term. Housing starts have been elevated and are set to ease to levels more in line with the demographic makeup of the province. The drop in housing starts will slow growth in residential investment to an average of 0.7 per cent over the next two years. That compares with average growth of 7.8 per cent over the last decade. The declines in government and residential investment are expected to dampen the strong performance in business investment and thus hold growth in real construction output to just 2.3 per cent next year.

DOMESTIC DEMAND OUTLOOK

The job market, which has been on a roller-coaster ride over the past two years, appears to have stabilized and is poised to add 12,800 positions to payrolls over the next two years. This will help lower the unemployment rate from 8.4 per cent at the beginning of this year to an average of 7.8 per cent in 2013. (See chart “Unemployment Rate Heading Lower.”)

With the job market improving and inflationary pressures subsiding, consumer demand is expected to improve this year. Wholesale and retail trade, which are estimated to have contracted by 2.7 per cent last year, are forecast to expand by an average of 2 per cent over the next two years. In addition, the versatile finance, insurance, and real estate industry will continue to forge ahead, as existing businesses expand their operations. TD Insurance is expanding its Halifax operations with an additional 140 jobs. And

Citco Fund Services, a global hedge fund administrator, has leased two additional floors at its offices in downtown Halifax to expand its operations, which could result in 200 new positions. These expansions will help lift growth in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry by 2.4 per cent annually over the next two years.

While private domestic spending is expected to improve over the short term, public expenditures are projected to advance slowly as the federal and provincial governments implement fiscal restraint measures aimed at reining in their deficits and controlling their debt. Real output in the public sector—including public administration, defence, education, health care, and social services—will increase by just 0.9 per cent per year over 2012–13.

Forecast Risks



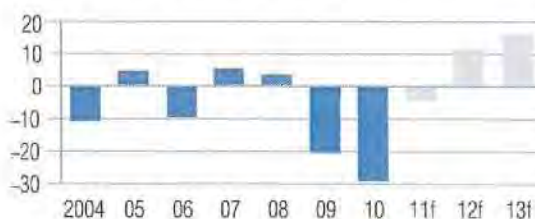
- The manufacturing outlook could improve this year if the new owner of the former NewPage plant is able to resume production earlier than forecast.



- If a government review approves hydraulic fracturing, it could pave the way for onshore shale natural gas production in the province.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

New Gas Production Energizes GDP Growth
(mining output, percentage change*)

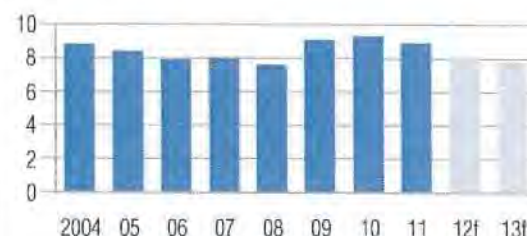


*based on 2002 \$

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate Heading Lower
(per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Nova Scotia

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	37,545 1.0	37,809 0.7	38,016 0.5	38,261 0.6	38,732 1.2	39,135 1.0	39,564 1.1	40,033 1.2	40,579 1.4	41,018 1.1	41,474 1.1	41,919 1.1	37,907 4.3	39,366 3.8	41,247 4.8
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	34,230 1.0	34,483 0.7	34,666 0.5	34,866 0.6	35,273 1.2	35,612 1.0	35,977 1.0	36,382 1.1	36,865 1.3	37,273 1.1	37,669 1.1	38,056 1.0	34,561 4.3	35,811 3.6	37,466 4.6
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	27,672 0.8	27,748 0.3	27,777 0.1	27,773 0.0	27,962 0.7	28,075 0.4	28,202 0.5	28,346 0.5	28,571 0.8	28,715 0.5	28,857 0.5	29,001 0.5	27,742 1.7	28,146 1.5	28,786 2.3
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.212 1.5	1.229 1.4	1.233 0.3	1.235 0.2	1.238 0.2	1.243 0.5	1.249 0.5	1.255 0.4	1.262 0.6	1.270 0.6	1.277 0.6	1.285 0.6	1.227 3.8	1.246 1.5	1.274 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.237 0.2	1.243 0.5	1.248 0.4	1.255 0.6	1.261 0.5	1.268 0.6	1.276 0.6	1.284 0.6	1.290 0.5	1.298 0.6	1.305 0.6	1.312 0.5	1.246 2.5	1.272 2.1	1.301 2.3
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	693.5 -0.9	686.9 -1.0	691.3 0.6	693.1 0.3	700.1 1.0	704.2 0.6	708.7 0.6	713.1 0.6	717.6 0.6	722.0 0.6	726.5 0.6	731.1 0.6	691.2 0.7	706.5 2.2	724.3 2.5
Personal income (current \$)	32,474 -0.6	32,820 1.1	32,914 0.3	33,197 0.9	33,403 0.6	33,641 0.7	33,930 0.9	34,215 0.8	34,587 1.1	34,928 1.0	35,267 1.0	35,597 0.9	32,851 2.5	33,797 2.9	35,095 3.8
Personal disposable income (current \$)	26,192 -0.1	26,412 0.8	26,386 -0.1	26,588 0.8	26,697 0.4	26,850 0.6	27,067 0.8	27,283 0.8	27,536 0.9	27,779 0.9	28,038 0.9	28,289 0.9	26,394 2.3	26,974 2.2	27,911 3.5
Personal savings rate	-1.5	-2.6	-3.3	-1.8	-2.3	-2.6	-2.9	-3.1	-3.3	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4	-2.3	-2.7	-3.4
Population of labour force age (000s)	779 0.1	779 0.0	779 0.0	779 0.1	780 0.0	780 0.1	781 0.1	781 0.1	782 0.1	783 0.1	783 0.1	784 0.1	779 0.3	781 0.2	783 0.3
Labour force (000s)	500 0.5	494 -1.2	498 0.8	495 -0.6	496 0.2	498 0.3	499 0.3	500 0.2	502 0.4	504 0.3	505 0.3	507 0.3	497 -0.4	498 0.4	505 1.2
Employment (000s)	453 1.0	450 -0.7	453 0.8	454 0.1	456 0.4	457 0.4	459 0.3	460 0.3	462 0.5	464 0.4	466 0.4	468 0.4	453 0.0	458 1.2	465 1.6
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.9	8.1	7.8
Retail sales (current \$)	12,726 -0.3	13,075 2.7	13,236 1.2	13,138 -0.7	13,287 1.1	13,402 0.9	13,528 0.9	13,644 0.9	13,788 1.1	13,922 1.0	14,057 1.0	14,187 0.9	13,044 3.1	13,465 3.2	13,988 3.9
Housing starts (units)	4,109 7.7	4,215 2.6	5,422 28.6	4,830 -10.9	4,045 -16.3	3,748 -7.3	3,596 -4.1	3,568 -0.8	3,390 -5.0	3,383 -0.2	3,261 -3.6	3,167 -2.9	4,644 7.8	3,739 -19.5	3,300 -11.7

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Mining Sector to Prop Up Economy

Highlights

- Base metal mining and potash extraction will help lift real GDP in 2013.
- The construction sector faces weak prospects over the near term.
- The job market recovery will continue over 2012–13, helping to spur consumer demand.

Economic Indicators (percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	0.9	1.5	1.8
Consumer Price Index	3.5	1.6	2.1
Personal disposable income	2.5	2.7	3.2
Employment	-1.2	0.9	1.3
Unemployment rate (level)	9.5	9.3	8.7
Retail sales	5.0	4.3	3.7
Wages and salaries per employee	5.3	2.3	2.3
Population	0.3	0.2	0.3

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	David Alward
Next election	2014
Population (2011Q4)	755,810
Government balance (2011–12)	-\$471.1 million

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; New Brunswick Finance.

New Brunswick's economy struggled last year, as high inflation and record job losses hampered consumer demand and weakened the domestic economy. In addition, fiscal austerity and limited private investment combined to limit real gross domestic product growth to a meagre 0.9 per cent. However, some of the headwinds have moderated. The job market is recovering and inflationary pressures have subsided, setting the stage for an improving economic performance this year. Real GDP is forecast to advance by 1.5 per cent.

The forestry, mining, and manufacturing sectors are expected to progress at a healthy pace over the forecast period. Expansion work under way at PotashCorp's Sussex mine and processing plant is expected to be completed by the end of this year, with potash production beginning next year. The additional potash mining capacity will help lift overall mining GDP growth to 39.4 per cent in 2013 in spite of the closure of the Brunswick Mine.

After heavy losses in the first half of last year, the job market began to turn around toward the end of the year. More hiring is expected in the coming months as industrial production and service sector performance both improve, helping to reduce the unemployment rate to 8.7 per cent by the end of 2013. However, the large number of people still unemployed will restrain consumer spending this year.

Limited private and public investment will cause real construction output to falter over the near term. In addition, with the provincial government firmly focused on

eliminating the deficit within the next four years, the government's contribution to bottom-line growth will be limited over the next two years. As a result, real GDP is forecast to advance at a moderate pace of 1.8 per cent next year.

RESOURCE SECTOR OUTLOOK

Strong demand from emerging economies will keep commodity prices at profitable levels over the near term and help stimulate the province's resource sector. The \$1.7-billion expansion at the PotashCorp mine and processing plant near Sussex, which is currently under way, will increase annual potash production capacity by 2 million tonnes when operations begin in 2013.

The province's base-metal mining industry has struggled over the last decade as ore (zinc, lead, copper, and silver) depletion at the Brunswick Mine accelerated. Today, the mine's resources are almost depleted, and the site is expected to shut down next year. However, some of the mine's workers may be able to find jobs at two new mines expected to open in the next two years.

Numerous exploration and prospecting projects currently under way in the province could lead to further mine developments. Overall, the mining industry is expected to expand by 6.4 per cent this year and 39.4 per cent in 2013 as production begins at PotashCorp's expanded potash facility near Sussex. (See chart "Mining a Bright Spot in the Economy.")

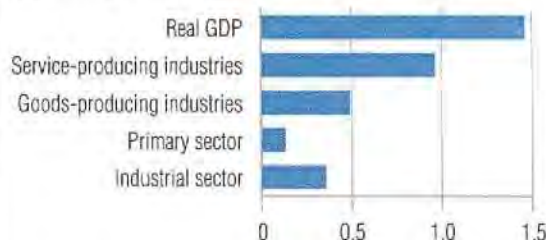
Strong agricultural prices will fuel growth in the agriculture sector. In addition, Ocean Spray is expected to crank up cranberry production at its massive Rogersville farm. Real GDP in the agriculture sector will rise by an annual average of 2.1 per cent over 2012–13. The forestry sector will perform better over the next two years as lumber prices improve and new home construction starts to pick up south of the border. Real output in the forestry sector is expected to expand by an average of 4.9 per cent over the next two years.

MANUFACTURING TO ADVANCE AT MODERATE PACE THIS YEAR

After rebounding from the 2008–09 recession, real manufacturing shipments for food and durable goods fell last

Contributions to New Brunswick Real GDP Growth, 2012

(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)



Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration

(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016

(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Recent Population Gains Likely to Be Temporary



New Brunswick's demographic recovery, which began in 2008, continues. According to the 2011 Census, the province's population increased by 2.9 per cent from its 2006 level, making it the second-fastest growing province in the Atlantic region. It was also the fastest growth the province has recorded since the 1976 census.

After reaching a high of 752,358 in 1997, New Brunswick's population began to decline, falling by an average of 0.1 per cent per year to reach 745,419 in 2007. However, things began to change when the provincial government renewed its Provincial Immigration Nominee Program in 2005 and began to accept more international immigrants into the province. Net international immigration, which averaged 658 a year over 2001–05, more than tripled to an average of about 2,000 over 2008–11, and that helped reverse the decline in New Brunswick's population. In fact, the stronger international immigration was responsible for about 84 per cent of the population growth during that period. Still, while the nominee program is helping to attract more immigrants, they still accounted for only 0.2 per cent of the total population over that period on average, and this level is expected to remain constant over the long term.

While international migration at current levels would have only a minimal impact on total population over the long term, the aging of the population and the exodus of young New Brunswickers to other parts of Canada are expected to have profound negative consequence. New Brunswick's population is the second oldest in the Atlantic region, and it is expected to remain so in the long term. With a fertility rate of 1.6 (well below the 2.1 needed simply to maintain the population at current rates through natural means) and with the continuing exodus of young New Brunswickers to other part of Canada, the long-term prognosis is that New Brunswick's population will begin to decline again starting in 2023. To avoid a population decline, the province would have to boost net international migration significantly—to an average of 10,600 a year if the natural rate of population increase and net inter-provincial migration continue on their projected paths.

year. Though exports of refined petroleum products soared more than 29 per cent, its lower value-added content yielded only a modest gain of 1.5 per cent for the overall manufacturing industry in 2011.

Growth in the manufacturing industry will continue to be modest in 2012. Moderate gains from food processing will help real manufacturing output expand by 1.3 per cent this year and will continue to play a key role in the industry's advancement next year. As well, growth is expected to pick up, albeit modestly, in the U.S.—the province's main trading partner. Overall, manufacturing output is forecast to expand 2.8 per cent next year. In line with the soft recovery south of the border, expansion in the

province's forestry product subsectors will be slow. New home construction in the United States is projected to rise at a much slower pace than would normally be expected given the demographic requirements. In addition, advances in technology are slowing down demand for pulp and paper. As a result, output from New Brunswick's pulp and paper mills will expand at only a moderate pace.

The province's manufacturing workers lived through tough times over the last seven years as employers trimmed labour costs to stay competitive. While the industry has started to recoup some of the 10,800 jobs it lost between 2004 and 2010, it is safe to predict that more than half of those jobs are not coming back—at least not in the next five years. The industry has gone through a period of restructuring, retooling, and efficiency improvements that allow it to produce more with fewer workers. However, the elevated Canadian dollar and high energy prices still pose significant threats to manufacturers' bottom-line results.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK

The construction industry will continue to suffer over the medium term. Housing starts tumbled 15.8 per cent last year and more contractions are expected over the next few years. The contractions follow a decade of strong growth in housing demand, which builders rushed to meet. However, construction eventually began to outstrip demand and will have to once again align with the demographic fundamentals. Thus housing starts are projected to decline by an average of 9.6 per cent over the next two years, falling to around 2,800 units in 2013, down from 3,452 units in 2011. As a result of the weakness in new home construction, residential investment will advance by just 0.7 per cent a year over the next two years.

As well, with work on PotashCorp's \$1.7-billion expansion of its Sussex facility drawing to a close, business investment has dried up. And with no major investment on the horizon, business investment is forecast to drop by an average of 8.7 per cent a year over the next two years. Public infrastructure spending will remain flat over that period. Work on the twinning of Route 1 to create a four-lane highway will continue, but the end of the federal Economic Action Plan will help to keep a lid on government infrastructure spending. Real construction

output is forecast to decline by an average of 5.4 per cent over the next two years as a result of weakness in residential and business investment.

DOMESTIC DEMAND OUTLOOK

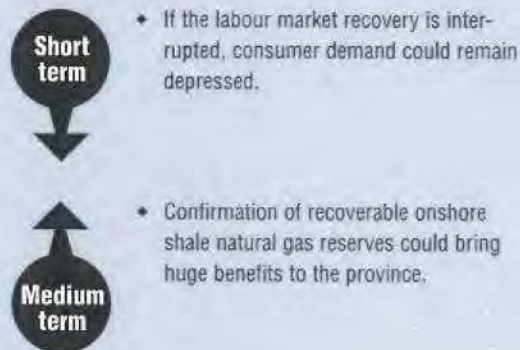
New Brunswick consumers were dealt a double whammy last year, as a weak job market and rising energy and food prices chipped away at their purchasing power. On the heels of the disappearance of 3,400 jobs in 2010, another 4,200 disappeared in 2011—one of the bleakest years for the job market in over two decades. Encouragingly, the economy appears to have finally stopped hemorrhaging jobs toward the end of last year. Seven hundred new positions were added at the beginning of this year, and the positive hiring trend will continue in the coming months as economic conditions here and in the U.S. improve. This will help nudge the unemployment rate down from 9.5 per cent this past January to an average of 8.7 per cent in 2013. (See chart “Unemployment Rate to Decline.”)

Even though the job market is expected to improve, the high number of people still unemployed will keep household spending in check this year. However, as the job market continues to improve next year, consumer spending will advance at a good pace, helping to lift growth in real wholesale and retail output from a mere 0.5 per cent this year to 2.5 per cent next year. Restaurants and the entertainment and recreation sector, as well as personal and miscellaneous services, are all expected to advance

at a modest pace this year but to pick up speed next year. However, professional and technical services are expected to do well over each of the next two years as UPS expand its operations in Moncton, Fredericton, and Saint John. Overall, the commercial services industry will expand by 2 per cent this year and by a further 2.3 per cent next year.

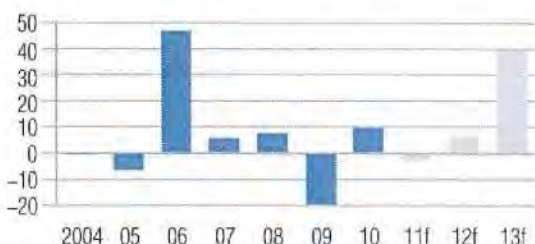
The provincial government is keeping a tight rein on its finances as it attempts to wrestle down the deficit, which has deteriorated since the government released its 2011–12 budget back in March 2011. The government has implemented a slew of cost-cutting initiatives and efficiency measures to help control spending. Given the fiscal straits the province finds itself in, real output in the public sector is expected to advance only modestly, averaging growth of 0.9 per cent per year over the next two years.

Forecast Risks



Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

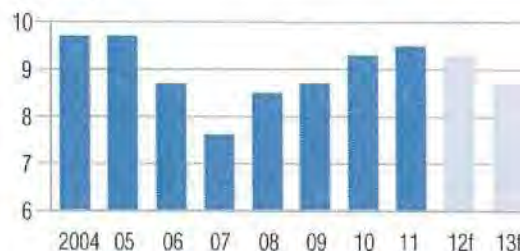
Mining a Bright Spot in the Economy
(mining output, percentage change*)



*based on 2002 \$; f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Unemployment Rate to Decline
(per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: New Brunswick

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	30,404 3.1	30,586 0.6	30,745 0.5	30,838 0.3	31,252 1.3	31,584 1.1	31,908 1.0	32,222 1.0	32,520 0.9	32,830 1.0	33,174 1.0	33,530 1.1	30,643 4.1	31,741 3.6	33,013 4.0
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	28,016 3.3	28,189 0.6	28,331 0.5	28,391 0.2	28,759 1.3	29,045 1.0	29,323 1.0	29,591 0.9	29,844 0.9	30,131 1.0	30,432 1.0	30,746 1.0	28,232 4.0	29,179 3.4	30,288 3.8
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	22,183 1.0	22,197 0.1	22,208 0.0	22,126 -0.4	22,347 1.0	22,460 0.5	22,562 0.5	22,645 0.4	22,741 0.4	22,836 0.4	22,946 0.5	23,070 0.5	22,179 0.9	22,503 1.5	22,898 1.8
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.183 1.5	1.201 1.6	1.206 0.4	1.208 0.2	1.211 0.2	1.216 0.4	1.221 0.4	1.226 0.4	1.234 0.6	1.241 0.6	1.248 0.6	1.255 0.6	1.200 3.5	1.218 1.6	1.244 2.1
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.263 2.3	1.270 0.6	1.276 0.5	1.283 0.6	1.287 0.3	1.293 0.5	1.300 0.5	1.307 0.5	1.312 0.4	1.319 0.5	1.326 0.5	1.333 0.5	1.273 3.1	1.297 1.9	1.323 2.0
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	694.9 -0.2	683.9 -1.6	681.5 -0.4	688.8 1.1	695.4 1.0	699.3 0.6	703.6 0.6	707.8 0.6	711.9 0.6	716.0 0.6	720.3 0.6	724.5 0.6	687.3 1.1	701.5 2.1	718.2 2.4
Personal income (current \$)	25,583 -0.4	25,861 1.1	26,012 0.6	26,384 1.4	26,412 0.1	26,591 0.7	26,831 0.9	27,062 0.9	27,313 0.9	27,530 0.8	27,786 0.9	28,023 0.9	25,960 3.1	26,724 2.9	27,663 3.5
Personal disposable income (current \$)	20,672 -0.5	20,854 0.9	20,899 0.2	21,177 1.3	21,233 0.3	21,348 0.5	21,532 0.9	21,709 0.8	21,876 0.8	22,029 0.7	22,226 0.9	22,408 0.8	20,901 2.5	21,455 2.7	22,135 3.2
Personal savings rate	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.9
Population of labour force age (000s)	619 0.1	619 0.1	620 0.1	620 0.1	620 0.1	621 0.1	622 0.1	622 0.1	623 0.1	623 0.1	624 0.1	624 0.1	619 0.4	621 0.3	623 0.3
Labour force (000s)	391 -0.4	389 -0.4	387 -0.6	390 0.8	390 0.2	391 0.2	392 0.2	393 0.2	393 0.2	394 0.1	394 0.1	395 0.1	389 -0.9	392 0.7	394 0.6
Employment (000s)	353 0.0	351 -0.6	350 -0.2	353 0.7	353 0.2	355 0.3	356 0.4	357 0.3	358 0.3	359 0.2	361 0.4	362 0.3	352 -1.2	355 0.9	360 1.3
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	9.5	9.3	8.7
Retail sales (current \$)	10,968 2.7	11,079 1.0	11,121 0.4	11,324 1.8	11,438 1.0	11,539 0.9	11,660 1.0	11,768 0.9	11,873 0.9	11,966 0.8	12,080 1.0	12,183 0.9	11,123 5.0	11,601 4.3	12,025 3.7
Housing starts (units)	1,649 -61.7	3,449 109.1	4,568 32.5	4,141 -9.4	3,256 -21.4	3,108 -4.5	2,999 -3.5	2,986 -0.4	2,856 -4.4	2,827 -1.0	2,796 -1.1	2,794 -0.1	3,452 -15.8	3,087 -10.6	2,818 -8.7

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Two-Speed Economy Ahead

Highlights

- ♦ Investment growth will be weak as residential construction and public infrastructure spending decline.
- ♦ Low consumer confidence and no gain in real disposable income will temper growth in consumer spending in 2012.
- ♦ Exports will finally recover from their 2009 losses, thanks to the aerospace and the mining industries.

Economic Indicators

(percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	1.7	1.4	2.2
Consumer Price Index	3.0	2.2	2.2
Personal disposable income	1.8	1.9	3.4
Employment	1.0	0.4	1.3
Unemployment rate (level)	7.7	8.2	8.1
Retail sales	1.8	4.4	4.0
Wages and salaries per employee	2.6	2.6	2.6
Population	0.9	0.9	0.9

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Jean Charest
Next election	2013
Population (2011Q4)	8,002,098
Government balance (2012-13)	-\$1.5 billion

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Quebec Ministry of Finance.

After increasing by a mere 1.7 per cent in 2011, the Quebec economy is expected to grow at an even slower pace in 2012, as output increases by just 1.4 per cent. Many factors will keep economic growth weak over the near term. Residential construction, which had been an important engine of growth over the past few years, is set to contract by 2 per cent in real terms this year, with housing starts forecast to decline by more than 15 per cent. In addition, public investment in infrastructure will fall in the near term. Nevertheless, a small increase in real consumer spending, supported by low interest rates, will offset these declines. However, this will come at the expense of savings.

By contrast, business non-residential investment will post increases over the next two years, thanks largely to the current boom in the resource sector. More specifically, mining production is expected to record double-digit growth in both 2012 and 2013. The main beneficiary of this expansion will be Northern Quebec, particularly towns such as Fermont. This town has seen unprecedented growth in recent years thanks to an increase in the price of iron ore from US\$30 per metric tonne six years ago to more than US\$150 in 2011. The rapid expansion of the mining industry will continue in the near future, as several mining projects are currently in development and the government's Northern development program, Plan Nord, attracts further projects.

The strong growth in the mining industry will be a key driver of the long-awaited export recovery. After remaining basically flat in 2011, real exports are forecast to increase

by 4.2 per cent this year and 5 per cent in 2013. The aerospace industry will be the other important contributor to this growth, thanks largely to the delivery of the first Bombardier CSeries planes expected for the end of this year. The outlook for the aerospace industry is positive, as

Bombardier now has 138 firm orders for CSeries planes from various clients, such as Lufthansa and Korean Air.

WEAK INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

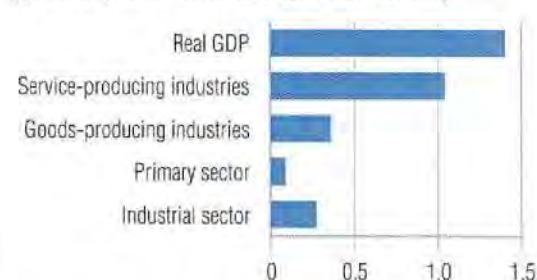
Total public and private sector investment will not contribute to GDP growth over the next two years, as overall investment is expected to remain flat in real terms. Real public investment is forecast to fall by more than 6 per cent in both 2012 and 2013, due to a decline in infrastructure spending at both the federal and the provincial level. After reaching a peak in 2011, infrastructure spending will edge lower over the near term now that the extra help from Canada's Economic Action Plan has mostly come to an end.

Despite this decline, real government investment will still be almost twice the average level of the past three decades. Over that period, infrastructure investment was not sufficient to prevent the deterioration of roads and key structures, such as the Turcot Interchange and the Champlain Bridge. The two structures, which are both located in Montréal, are now almost 50 years old and will have to be rebuilt over the next decade. The reconstruction process, however, is not expected to begin in the near term as the two projects are still not finalized. Until the new structures are completed, major investments will still be necessary to keep the existing structures safe for drivers. For instance, more than \$200 million will be spent over the next 10 years to ensure that the Champlain Bridge is safe and can remain open to traffic until the new bridge is in place.

Private sector investments (in real terms) will be considerably affected by the fall in residential construction expected in 2012 and 2013. Housing starts have exceeded the number of new households formed for several years now. As this is not sustainable in the long run, housing starts will return to more appropriate levels over the next few years.

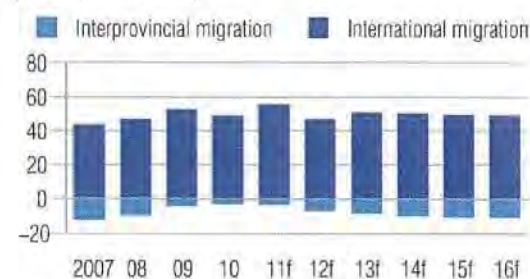
In fact, housing starts have already started to decline, with a 6 per cent year-over-year drop in 2011. This decrease was explained by a sharp fall in single-detached starts. By contrast, the further 25 per cent cut expected in housing starts over the next two years will be the result of a

Contributions to Quebec Real GDP Growth, 2012
(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)



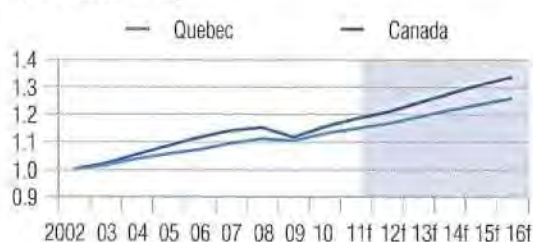
Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration
(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016
(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.



decline in multiple-unit starts. This is not surprising given that multiple-unit starts reached a 20-year peak in 2011, with 32,000 units, compared with an annual average of 20,000 units over the previous three decades.

The decline in real residential investment will be more than offset by an increase in non-residential construction and investments in machinery and equipment. Non-residential investment (in real terms) is expected to post robust growth in each of the next two years, with major investments in mining and the aluminum industry. Examples of projects in the mining sector include a \$2.1-billion investment by ArcelorMittal to double production at the Mont-Wright mine and perform additional construction work at the Port Cartier plant. In the aluminum industry, \$2 billion will be invested in a third expansion phase at the Aluminerie Alouette smelter in Sept-Îles over a 15-year period. Alcoa is also investing a similar amount over the next five years to modernize its smelters in Baie-Comeau, Deschambault, and Bécancour. A significant portion of the investment in projects like these goes to updating machinery and equipment. With the Canadian dollar remaining strong, investment in machinery and equipment will continue to post strong growth in real terms over the near term—6.5 per cent in 2012 and 4.3 per cent in 2013.

CONSUMERS WILL KEEP ON . . . BORROWING

Despite interest rates remaining at historically low levels for at least another six months, growth in consumer spending is forecast to remain weak this year, with an expected increase of only 1.5 per cent. Several factors will dampen spending in the coming months—particularly the weakness in consumer confidence. Consumer confidence has been falling steadily since reaching a post-recession peak last March. In January 2012, the consumer confidence index for Quebec fell below 60. This was a level last seen almost three years ago in the midst of the recession, and it is far below the national level.

As with other Canadians, Quebecers have been particularly worried in the past few months about the fall in global stock markets and the threat posed to the world economy by the European debt crisis. And their confidence was further weakened as Quebec suffered significant job losses in the final quarter of 2011. As we move forward,

The Quebec Mining Boom: A Mix of Opportunities and Challenges

The Quebec mining sector has enjoyed a major boom over the past few years, resulting in considerable economic growth in regions such as Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord, and the Nord-du-Québec. At 9.6 per cent in 2009, the combined unemployment rate for those three regions was well above the Quebec average of 8.5 per cent. Two years later, unemployment in these regions had fallen two percentage points, to 7.6 per cent—slightly below the Quebec average. Moreover, in 2011, Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Côte-Nord saw a net increase in population coming from other Quebec regions for the first time in several years.

Strong economic growth, however, is also accompanied by several challenges. Towns such as Sept-Îles in Côte-Nord and Rouyn-Noranda in Abitibi-Témiscamingue are currently facing a severe shortage of rental housing. Vacancy rates in both towns have fallen to historical lows in recent years, with rates for 2011 standing at 0.7 per cent in Sept-Îles and 0.1 per cent in Rouyn-Noranda. As a result, it has become increasingly difficult for low-income households to find affordable apartments.

In order to attract workers, mining companies are offering more “fly in, fly out” working conditions. Employees are sent to the mine location, work for a few consecutive weeks, and are then sent back home, with flights paid by the company. While this is a good strategy to attract mine workers, it poses problems for towns such as Fermont, which have to deal with a major increase in temporary residents. An increase in residents means more road and sewage infrastructure are needed to accommodate them. And although these workers are employed in the mines and live in the towns when they are on the job, temporary residents do not pay municipal taxes.

Moreover, while big mining companies are able to recruit employees thanks to attractive salaries (often above \$100,000 per year), small businesses—which can’t offer these salaries—are having a hard time finding employees. For example, after failing to find enough local workers to staff its operations, a McDonald’s restaurant in Sept-Îles recently found itself forced to look elsewhere. It ended up hiring Filipino employees who had been working in other parts of Quebec, luring them to Sept-Îles with higher salaries and a few months’ rent.

Several mining projects now at the feasibility stage could go ahead over the next few years. Therefore, the opportunities and challenges triggered by the mining boom in Quebec will continue to rise.

unemployment in the province is expected to stay above 8 per cent in the near term, the global economy will continue to face several challenges, and consumer confidence is likely to remain wobbly.

However, the picture brightens for 2013. Consumer spending is expected to rise by 2.5 per cent as the Canadian

economic recovery gains momentum and personal disposable income posts strong growth. Nonetheless, growth in consumer spending will come at the expense of personal savings. Like other Canadians, Quebecers have been piling up significant amounts of debt over the past few years. One indicator confirming this trend is the substantial increase in the consumer insolvency rate.¹ After remaining relatively stable for a decade, the insolvency rate nearly doubled between 2005 and 2010, climbing from 3.4 to 6.1.² Over the next few years, Quebecers will continue to pile up more debt as interest rates stay relatively low, giving no incentive to people to save more. As a result, the personal savings rate is forecast to turn negative in 2013, something we have never seen since data first became available more than 30 years ago. (See chart “Personal Savings Rate Will Turn Negative.”)

EXPORTS SET TO RECOVER

During the 2009 recession, exports fell 12 per cent. Disappointingly, they failed to recover over the following two years. However, the long-awaited recovery now seems to be upon us, with an expected increase in real exports of 4.2 per cent this year and 5 per cent in 2013. Leading the way will be a strong rebound in the aerospace industry’s overseas shipments, as Bombardier will be

delivering its first CSeries planes at the end of this year. With 138 firm orders confirmed to this date, the multinational company will keep the Quebec aerospace industry busy in the near future.

Also contributing to export growth in the near term will be the buoyant mining industry. Through the first 11 months of 2011, iron ore mining exports were up 37 per cent (in nominal terms) from the same period in 2010. Moreover, shipments to China during that period were three times their 2010 level and represented more than 40 per cent of total iron ore exports sent abroad (compared with 21 per cent in 2010). Iron ore exports should continue to post healthy growth in the near term, although at a slower pace now that China’s economy is cooling down slightly. Nonetheless, demand for steel from emerging markets will remain high as these rapidly developing economies build the railroads, tunnels, and highways needed for their fast-growing cities.

- 1 The consumer insolvency rate is defined as the number of consumers unable to pay their debts as they become due per 1,000 residents aged 18 years or older.
- 2 Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada, *Insolvency Statistics in Canada*. https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/bstf-osb.nsl/eng/fn_br01011.html (accessed February 22, 2012).

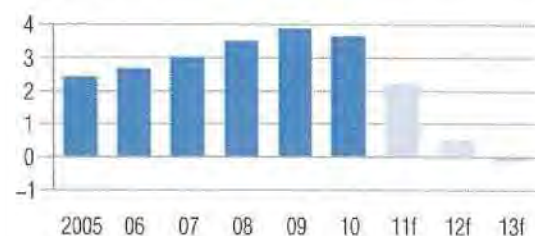
Forecast Risks



- A slowdown in the world economy triggered by the European debt crisis could result in more job losses in Quebec—weakening the already-fragile economic conditions.
- Investments and exports could rise significantly if some of the large mining projects now at the feasibility stage go ahead in the coming years.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

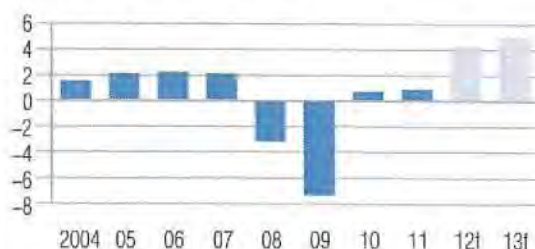
Personal Savings Rate Will Turn Negative
(rate, per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Exports Recovering From 2009 Loss
(real exports, percentage change)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Quebec

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	330,785 1.6	332,785 0.6	335,457 0.8	336,475 0.3	340,247 1.1	343,740 1.0	347,094 1.0	350,895 1.1	354,735 1.1	358,448 1.0	362,243 1.1	365,966 1.0	333,875 4.5	345,494 3.5	360,348 4.3
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	311,091 1.6	313,024 0.6	315,548 0.8	316,302 0.2	319,691 1.1	322,805 1.0	325,781 0.9	329,200 1.0	332,667 1.1	336,196 1.1	339,633 1.0	343,012 1.0	313,991 4.5	324,369 3.3	337,877 4.2
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	256,451 0.5	256,727 0.1	257,697 0.4	256,869 -0.3	258,715 0.7	259,971 0.5	261,079 0.4	262,428 0.5	264,102 0.6	265,492 0.5	266,851 0.5	268,209 0.5	256,936 1.7	260,548 1.4	266,163 2.2
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.171 1.4	1.185 1.2	1.185 0.0	1.190 0.4	1.199 0.8	1.206 0.5	1.212 0.5	1.218 0.5	1.225 0.6	1.233 0.6	1.239 0.5	1.246 0.6	1.183 3.0	1.209 2.2	1.236 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.213 1.2	1.219 0.5	1.224 0.4	1.231 0.6	1.236 0.4	1.242 0.5	1.248 0.5	1.254 0.5	1.260 0.4	1.266 0.5	1.273 0.5	1.279 0.5	1.222 2.8	1.245 1.9	1.269 2.0
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	739.9 0.8	736.6 -0.4	737.2 0.1	744.3 1.0	748.5 0.6	753.2 0.6	758.2 0.7	763.1 0.6	768.0 0.6	773.2 0.7	778.5 0.7	784.0 0.7	739.5 1.9	755.7 2.2	775.9 2.7
Personal income (current \$)	278,630 0.8	279,327 0.3	280,879 0.6	282,278 0.5	284,569 0.8	286,817 0.8	289,356 0.9	292,118 1.0	294,992 1.0	297,860 1.0	300,729 1.0	303,692 1.0	280,278 2.9	288,215 2.8	299,318 3.9
Personal disposable income (current \$)	214,107 0.8	213,957 -0.1	214,257 0.1	215,023 0.4	216,048 0.5	217,407 0.6	219,205 0.8	221,181 0.9	222,937 0.8	224,868 0.9	226,922 0.9	229,049 0.9	214,336 1.8	218,460 1.9	225,944 3.4
Personal savings rate	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	2.2	0.5	-0.2
Population of labour force age (000s)	6,551 0.3	6,568 0.3	6,585 0.3	6,600 0.2	6,612 0.2	6,627 0.2	6,642 0.2	6,657 0.2	6,671 0.2	6,684 0.2	6,698 0.2	6,711 0.2	6,576 1.1	6,634 0.9	6,691 0.9
Labour force (000s)	4,290 0.4	4,296 0.1	4,287 -0.2	4,277 -0.3	4,298 0.5	4,318 0.5	4,332 0.3	4,348 0.4	4,359 0.3	4,374 0.3	4,385 0.3	4,394 0.2	4,288 0.8	4,324 0.8	4,378 1.2
Employment (000s)	3,957 0.4	3,967 0.3	3,972 0.1	3,930 -1.1	3,950 0.5	3,965 0.4	3,977 0.3	3,992 0.4	4,004 0.3	4,018 0.3	4,030 0.3	4,045 0.4	3,957 1.0	3,971 0.4	4,024 1.3
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.6	7.4	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.1
Retail sales (current \$)	100,705 -0.9	100,404 -0.3	101,521 1.1	103,242 1.7	104,347 1.1	105,380 1.0	106,446 1.0	107,547 1.0	108,567 0.9	109,654 1.0	110,750 1.0	111,873 1.0	101,468 1.8	105,930 4.4	110,211 4.0
Housing starts (units)	46,970 -2.1	48,751 3.8	50,127 2.8	47,700 -4.8	45,060 -5.5	41,501 -7.9	39,136 -5.7	37,864 -3.3	36,989 -2.3	36,915 -0.2	36,873 -0.1	36,960 0.2	48,387 -5.8	40,890 -15.5	36,934 -9.7

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Une économie à deux vitesses

Faits saillants

- La baisse de la construction résidentielle et des dépenses publiques en infrastructures limitera la croissance des investissements.
- Le manque de confiance des consommateurs et la stagnation du revenu disponible réel gêneront la croissance des dépenses de consommation en 2012.

Indicateurs économiques

(variation en pourcentage)

	2011p	2012p	2013p
PIB réel au prix de base	1,7	1,4	2,2
IPC	3,0	2,2	2,2
Revenu personnel disponible	1,8	1,9	3,4
Emploi	1,0	0,4	1,3
Taux de chômage	7,7	8,2	8,1
Ventes au détail	1,8	4,4	4,0
Salaires, par employé	2,6	2,6	2,6
Population	0,9	0,9	0,9

p = prévision

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistique Canada.

Renseignements généraux

Premier ministre	Jean Charest
Prochaines élections	2013
Population (2011t4)	8 002 098
Solde du secteur public (2012-13)	-\$1,5 milliards \$

Sources : Ministère des Finances du Québec; Statistique Canada.

Si l'économie du Québec n'a progressé que de 1,7 p. 100 en 2011, elle devrait croître encore moins en 2012 : la production ne devrait grimper que de 1,4 p. 100. Divers facteurs gêneront la croissance économique à court terme. La construction résidentielle, fer de lance des dernières années, devrait se contracter de 2 p. 100 en termes réels cette année, les mises en chantier reculant de plus de 15 p. 100. En outre, les investissements publics à l'égard des infrastructures chuteront à court terme. Une mince augmentation des dépenses réelles de consommation, conjuguée aux faibles taux d'intérêt, compensera pour ces baisses, mais tout cela se fera au détriment de l'épargne.

PAS DE CROISSANCE DES INVESTISSEMENTS TOTAUX EN VUE

Ensemble les investissements publics et privés ne contribueront pas à la croissance du PIB au cours des deux prochaines années puisque la somme combinée des investissements devrait rester inchangée en termes réels. L'investissement public réel devrait chuter de plus de 6 p. 100 en 2012 de même qu'en 2013, vu la baisse des dépenses en infrastructures au niveau fédéral comme au niveau provincial. À court terme après le sommet atteint en 2011, les dépenses liées aux infrastructures iront en diminuant étant donné l'expiration progressive du soutien spécial que procurait le Plan d'action économique du Canada.

En dépit de cette baisse, les investissements publics réels représenteront encore presque le double du niveau moyen des trois dernières décennies. Durant cette période, les investissements relatifs aux infrastructures n'auront pas suffi à prévenir la détérioration des routes et de structures de première importance dont l'échangeur Turcot et le Pont Champlain. Ces deux structures de la région de Montréal ont près de 50 ans et devront être reconstruits d'ici 10 ans. Cependant le processus de reconstruction ne pourra s'amorcer à court terme puisque les deux projets sont encore en préparation. Or, d'ici leur remplacement, il faudra tout de même investir des sommes considérables pour assurer la sécurité des automobilistes utilisant les structures en place. Par exemple, au cours des 10 prochaines années, il faudra dépenser plus de 200 millions de dollars pour que le Pont Champlain soit sécuritaire et demeure ouvert à la circulation jusqu'à l'ouverture du nouveau pont.

Les investissements du secteur privé (en termes réels) se ressentiront nettement de la diminution de la construction résidentielle prévue en 2012 et 2013. Depuis plusieurs années déjà, les mises en chantier dépassent le nombre de nouveaux ménages formés, ce qui ne peut durer encore longtemps. Le nombre de logements construits devra donc être ajusté dans les années qui viennent.

Les mises en chantier se font déjà moins nombreuses. En 2011, elles ont reculé de 6 p. 100 sur un an et la baisse provenait surtout des maisons individuelles. Par contre, le recul de 25 p. 100 prévu au cours des deux prochaines années proviendra de la diminution des mises en chantiers de logements en unités multiples. Cela n'a rien de surprenant car il s'est construit en 2011 plus d'unités de logements en unités multiples que jamais en 20 ans, soit 32 000, comparativement à 20 000 en moyenne au cours des trois décennies précédentes.

L'augmentation marquée du nombre de condominiums construits en région montréalaise explique ce boom en bonne partie. Un record de près de 13 000 condominiums mis en chantier à Montréal a été atteint en 2011, après deux années de croissance supérieure à 10 p. 100. Toutefois, le courant semble maintenant s'inverser. En janvier 2012, seulement 556 nouveaux condominiums ont été mis en chantier, ce qui est 25 p. 100 de moins qu'en janvier l'an dernier et la moitié de la moyenne mensuelle enregistrée en 2011.

Le recul de la construction résidentielle sera toutefois amplement comblé par une augmentation de la construction non résidentielle et des investissements en machines et en équipement. Ainsi, les investissements non liés au résidentiel (en termes réels) devraient afficher une

Contribution à la croissance du PIB réel du Québec

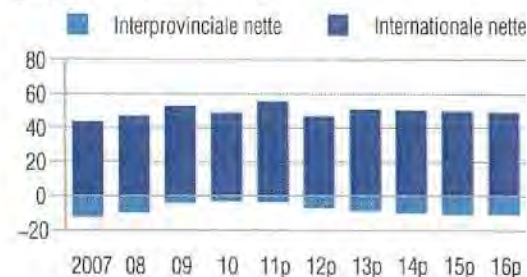
(pour 2012, industrie ou secteur, apport en points de pourcentage; PIB, en p. 100)



Nota : « Primaire » désigne l'ensemble des secteurs de l'agriculture, de la foresterie, de la pêche et du piégeage, et le secteur minier. « Industriel » désigne l'ensemble des secteurs de la fabrication, de la construction et des services d'utilité publics.
Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistique Canada.

Sources de migration

(migration nette, en milliers)

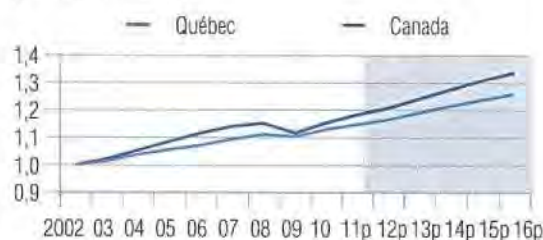


p = prévision

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistique Canada.

PIB réel de 2002 à 2016

(indice, 2002 = 1,0)



p = prévision

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistique Canada.

Le boom minier québécois : Une combinaison d'opportunités et de défis



Le boom minier que connaît le Québec depuis quelques années suscite une vive croissance économique dans diverses régions dont l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, la Côte-Nord et le Nord-du-Québec. À 9,6 p. 100 en 2009, le taux de chômage combiné de ces trois régions dépassait nettement la moyenne provinciale de 8,5 p. 100. Deux ans plus tard, dans ces mêmes régions, le chômage a reculé de 2 points de pourcentage. Il est aujourd'hui à 7,6 p. 100, ce qui est inférieur à la moyenne du Québec. De plus, pour la première fois en plusieurs années, l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue et la Côte-Nord ont vu une augmentation nette du nombre de résidents provenant d'autres régions de la province.

Toutefois, une forte croissance économique comporte également des défis. Ainsi, des villes comme Sept-Îles, sur la Côte-Nord, et Rouyn-Noranda, en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, connaissent un grave manque de logements locatifs. À ces deux endroits, les taux d'occupation n'ont jamais été aussi bas qu'en 2011 : 0,7 p. 100 à Sept-Îles et 0,1 p. 100 à Rouyn-Noranda. Les ménages à revenus modestes ont donc de plus en plus de difficultés à trouver un logement abordable.

Pour attirer des travailleurs, les sociétés minières proposent davantage la formule « *fly in, fly out* », où les employés sont transportés vers le site minier, y travaillent quelques semaines, puis sont ramenés chez eux, toujours en avion et aux frais de l'entreprise. Si cette formule réussit à convaincre les mineurs, elle pose des problèmes aux villes comme Fermont, qui doivent gérer des hausses importantes du nombre de résidents temporaires. L'augmentation du nombre de résidents exige davantage de voies de circulation et d'infrastructures de traitement des eaux usées. Par contre, ces résidents temporaires ne paient aucune taxe municipale dans les villes où ils séjournent durant leurs semaines de travail dans les mines.

De plus, si les grandes minières peuvent recruter du personnel en offrant des salaires élevés (souvent plus de 100 000 \$ par année), les petites entreprises, incapables de payer autant, ont quant à elles bien du mal à trouver des employés. Par exemple, récemment, faute de pouvoir embaucher suffisamment de travailleurs locaux pour fonctionner, un restaurant McDonald de Sept-Îles a dû se tourner vers d'autres sources : il en est venu à engager des personnes des Philippines établies ailleurs au Québec en leur offrant un meilleur salaire et le loyer gratuit pendant quelques mois pour les attirer dans la ville.

Plusieurs projets miniers en sont au stade de l'étude de faisabilité et les opérations pourraient s'amorcer dans les prochaines années. C'est donc dire que les possibilités et les défis inhérents au boom minier québécois continueront de grandir.

forte croissance cette année et l'an prochain, en raison d'investissements majeurs dans le domaine minier et dans l'industrie de l'aluminium. Parmi les projets miniers, mentionnons l'investissement de 2,1 milliards de dollars d'ArcelorMittal afin de doubler la production à la mine de Mont-Wright et réaliser de nouveaux travaux de construction à l'usine de Port Cartier. Du côté de l'aluminium aluminium, une troisième phase d'expansion à la fonderie de l'Aluminerie Alouette de Sept-Îles amènera des investissements de 2 milliards de dollars sur 15 ans.

Par ailleurs, Alcoa investit 2 milliards de dollars sur 5 ans pour moderniser ses fonderies de Baie-Comeau, Deschambault et Bécancour. Une bonne partie des montants investis dans ces projets servent à mettre à niveau la machinerie et l'équipement. Puisque le dollar canadien demeure fort, les investissements en machines et en équipement continueront de croître de belle façon en termes réels à court terme : 6,5 p. 100 en 2012 et 4,3 p. 100 en 2013.

LES CONSOMMATEURS CONTINUERONT... D'EMPRUNTER

Même si les taux d'intérêt demeureront à leur plus bas encore six mois, la croissance des dépenses de consommation devrait être faible cette année, soit de 1,5 p. 100 à peine. Plusieurs facteurs freineront les dépenses dans les mois qui viennent, surtout la confiance des consommateurs. En effet, l'indice de confiance des consommateurs du Québec est en chute depuis mars dernier, date où il avait atteint un sommet depuis la récession. En janvier 2012, l'indice de confiance des consommateurs du Québec est tombé sous 60, un seuil jamais vu depuis près de trois ans, en pleine récession, et bien en dessous de la moyenne nationale.

Ces derniers mois, les Québécois, comme les autres Canadiens, ont été inquiétés par le recul des marchés boursiers mondiaux et la menace que la crise européenne de la dette représente pour l'économie mondiale. Leur confiance a également été minée par les importantes pertes d'emplois du dernier trimestre de 2011. Or, puisque le chômage devrait demeurer au-dessus de 8 p. 100 au Québec à court terme et que l'économie mondiale fera encore face à de nombreux défis, la confiance des consommateurs restera probablement chancelante.

Cependant, les choses augurent mieux pour 2013. Les dépenses de consommation devraient grimper de 2,5 p. 100 alors que l'économie canadienne sera en reprise plus forte et les revenus personnels disponibles augmenteront plus rapidement. Reste que l'augmentation des dépenses de consommation se fera au détriment de l'épargne des particuliers. Tous les Canadiens, y compris les Québécois, se sont endettés considérablement ces dernières années. Divers indicateurs en témoignent dont le taux d'insolvabilité

des consommateurs¹. Relativement stable pendant plus d'une dizaine d'années, ce taux a presque doublé entre 2005 et 2010, passant de 3,4 à 6,1². Les Québécois continueront d'accumuler les dettes durant les prochaines années puisque les taux d'intérêt resteront assez bas, ce qui n'encouragera pas les gens à économiser. Résultat, le taux d'épargne des particuliers devrait être négatif à compter de 2013, du jamais vu depuis la diffusion des premières données à ce sujet il y a plus de 30 ans (voir le graphique « Un taux d'épargne des particuliers négatif »).

EXPORTATIONS : LES PERTES DE 2009 DEVRAIENT S'EFFACER

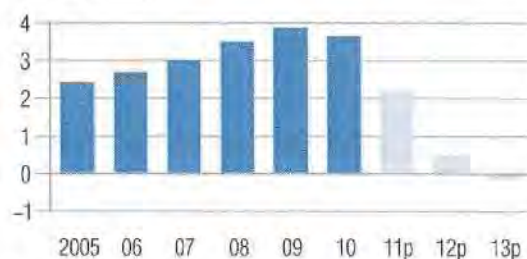
Lors de la récession de 2009, les exportations ont chuté de 12 p. 100. Cependant, elles n'ont pu se rétablir au cours des deux années suivantes. Toutefois, la reprise tant attendue semble venue puisqu'on prévoit une augmentation des exportations réelles de 4,2 p. 100 cette année, puis de 5 p. 100 en 2013. Ce gain sera possible notamment grâce à la reprise marquée des livraisons à l'étranger de l'industrie aéronautique. Bombardier livrera ses premiers appareils de la CSeries d'ici la fin de l'année et, avec 138 commandes fermes confirmées à ce

jour, la multinationale assurera le dynamisme de l'industrie aéronautique québécoise à court terme.

L'industrie minière sera une autre source importante de croissance des exportations à moyen terme. Au cours des onze premiers mois de 2011, les exportations de minerai de fer ont bondi de 37 p. 100 (en termes nominaux) par rapport à la même période en 2010. Les exportations vers la Chine, durant ces 11 mois, ont été le triple de celles de 2010 et représentaient plus de 40 p. 100 des livraisons totales de fer à l'étranger (contre 21 p. 100 en 2010). Les exportations de minerai de fer devraient continuer de bien progresser à court terme, quoique moins rapidement puisque l'économie chinoise ralentit quelque peu. Néanmoins, la demande en acier de la part de marchés émergents demeurera forte puisqu'ils auront besoin de ce matériau pour la construction des chemins de fer, tunnels et autoroutes essentiels au développement rapide de leurs grandes villes.

- 1 Le taux d'insolvabilité des consommateurs représente le nombre de consommateurs incapables de régler leurs dettes à l'échéance – par millier de consommateurs de 18 ans ou plus.
- 2 Bureau du Surintendant des faillites Canada, Statistiques sur l'insolvabilité au Canada <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/bsf-osb.nsf> (cons. 22 février 2012)

Un taux d'épargne des particuliers négatif
(taux, en p. 100)



p = prévision

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistiques Canada

Scénarios conjoncturels



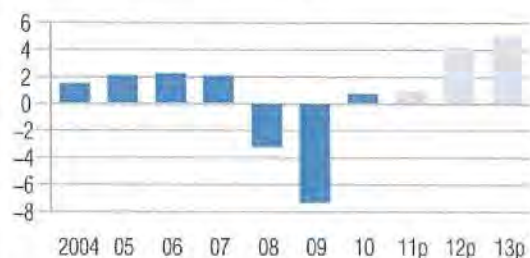
- ♦ Un ralentissement de l'économie mondiale provoqué par la crise européenne de la dette pourrait faire perdre d'autres emplois au Québec, fragilisant davantage les conditions économiques de la province.



- ♦ Les investissements et les exportations pourraient croître de façon importante si certains projets miniers présentement au stade de l'étude de faisabilité se concrétisent dans les années qui viennent.

Source : Le Conference Board du Canada.

Les exportations se remettent des pertes de 2009
(exportations réelles; variation en p. 100)



p = prévision

Sources : Le Conference Board du Canada; Statistiques Canada

Principaux indicateurs économiques : Québec

(prévisions en date du 2 février 2012)

	2011i1	2011i2	2011i3	2011i4	2012i1	2012i2	2012i3	2012i4	2013i1	2013i2	2013i3	2013i4	2011	2012	2013
PIB aux prix du marché (en dollars courants)	330 785 1,6	332 785 0,6	335 457 0,8	336 475 0,3	340 247 1,1	343 740 1,0	347 094 1,0	350 895 1,1	354 735 1,1	358 448 1,0	362 243 1,1	365 966 1,0	333 875 4,5	345 494 3,5	360 348 4,3
PIB aux prix de base (en dollars courants)	311 091 1,6	313 024 0,6	315 548 0,8	316 302 0,2	319 691 1,1	322 805 1,0	325 781 0,9	329 200 1,0	332 667 1,1	336 196 1,1	339 633 1,0	343 012 1,0	313 991 4,5	324 369 3,3	337 877 4,2
PIB aux prix de base (en dollars constants de 2002)	256 451 0,5	256 727 0,1	257 697 0,4	256 869 -0,3	258 715 0,7	259 971 0,5	261 079 0,4	262 428 0,5	264 102 0,6	265 492 0,5	266 851 0,5	268 209 0,5	256 936 1,7	260 548 1,4	266 163 2,2
Indice des prix à la consommation (2002 = 1,0)	1,171 1,4	1,185 1,2	1,185 0,0	1,190 0,4	1,199 0,8	1,206 0,5	1,212 0,5	1,218 0,5	1,225 0,6	1,233 0,6	1,239 0,5	1,246 0,6	1,183 3,0	1,209 2,2	1,236 2,2
Déflateur implicite des prix — PIB aux prix de base (2002 = 1,0)	1,213 1,2	1,219 0,5	1,224 0,4	1,231 0,6	1,236 0,4	1,242 0,5	1,248 0,5	1,254 0,5	1,260 0,4	1,266 0,5	1,273 0,5	1,279 0,5	1,222 2,8	1,245 1,9	1,269 2,0
Salaires hebdomadaires moyens (niveau)	739,9 0,8	736,6 -0,4	737,2 0,1	744,3 1,0	748,5 0,6	753,2 0,6	758,2 0,7	763,1 0,6	768,0 0,6	773,2 0,7	778,5 0,7	784,0 0,7	739,5 1,9	755,7 2,2	775,9 2,7
Revenu des particuliers (en dollars courants)	278 630 0,8	279 327 0,3	280 879 0,6	282 278 0,5	284 569 0,8	286 817 0,8	289 356 0,9	292 118 1,0	294 992 1,0	297 860 1,0	300 729 1,0	303 692 1,0	280 278 2,9	288 215 2,8	299 318 3,9
Revenu disponible des particuliers (en dollars courants)	214 107 0,8	213 957 -0,1	214 257 0,1	215 023 0,4	216 048 0,5	217 407 0,6	219 205 0,8	221 181 0,9	222 937 0,8	224 868 0,9	226 922 0,9	229 049 0,9	214 336 1,8	218 460 1,9	225 944 3,4
Taux d'épargne des particuliers	2,9	2,4	2,0	1,6	0,9	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,0	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	2,2	0,5	-0,2
Population en âge d'être active (en milliers)	6 551 0,3	6 568 0,3	6 585 0,3	6 600 0,2	6 612 0,2	6 627 0,2	6 642 0,2	6 657 0,2	6 671 0,2	6 684 0,2	6 698 0,2	6 711 0,2	6 576 1,1	6 634 0,9	6 691 0,9
Population active (en milliers)	4 290 0,4	4 296 0,1	4 287 -0,2	4 277 -0,3	4 298 0,5	4 318 0,5	4 332 0,3	4 348 0,4	4 359 0,3	4 374 0,3	4 385 0,3	4 394 0,2	4 288 0,8	4 324 0,8	4 378 1,2
Emplois (en milliers)	3 957 0,4	3 967 0,3	3 972 0,1	3 930 -1,1	3 950 0,5	3 965 0,4	3 977 0,3	3 992 0,4	4 004 0,3	4 018 0,3	4 030 0,3	4 045 0,4	3 957 1,0	3 971 0,4	4 024 1,3
Taux de chômage	7,8	7,6	7,4	8,1	8,1	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,1	8,1	7,9	7,7	8,2	8,1
Ventes au détail (en dollars courants)	100 705 -0,9	100 404 -0,3	101 521 1,1	103 242 1,7	104 347 1,1	105 380 1,0	106 446 1,0	107 547 1,0	108 567 0,9	109 654 1,0	110 750 1,0	111 873 1,0	101 468 1,8	105 930 4,4	110 211 4,0
Mises en chantier (en unités)	46 970 -2,1	48 751 3,8	50 127 2,8	47 700 -4,8	45 060 -5,5	41 501 -7,9	39 136 -5,7	37 864 -3,3	36 989 -2,3	36 915 -0,2	36 873 -0,1	36 960 0,2	48 387 -5,8	40 890 -15,5	36 934 -9,7

Les prévisions se trouvent dans la partie ombragée du tableau.

À moins d'indications contraires, toutes les données sont exprimées en millions de dollars, au taux annuel désaisonnalisé.

Pour chaque indicateur, la première ligne donne le niveau, la deuxième la variation en pourcentage par rapport à la période précédente.

Sources : La Conférence Board du Canada; Statistique Canada; Répertoire des séries chronologiques de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL).

Fiscal Tightening and Global Uncertainty Weigh on Growth

Highlights

- Public sector fiscal restraint and global economic uncertainty will dim Ontario's near-term economic outlook.
- New business investment will be sufficient to offset declining public infrastructure investment.
- Exports are expected to improve, fuelled by strong demand for new vehicles and parts south of the border.

Economic Indicators

(percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	2.1	1.9	2.8
Consumer Price Index	3.1	1.7	2.2
Personal disposable income	1.9	2.3	4.3
Employment	1.8	1.6	2.3
Unemployment rate (level)	7.8	7.4	7.0
Retail sales	3.0	3.1	4.9
Wages and salaries per employee	1.6	1.9	2.8
Population	1.1	1.1	1.2

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Dalton McGuinty
Next election	2015
Population (2011Q4)	13,422,91
Government balance (2011-12)	-\$16 billion

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Ontario Ministry of Finance.

Ontario's economy has another year of weak economic growth ahead as it battles both internal and external challenges. Softer growth in the domestic economy as a result of the volatile global environment and government fiscal restraint will lead to a gain of only 1.9 per cent in real GDP in 2012. The outlook improves for 2013, when real GDP is expected to advance by 2.8 per cent.

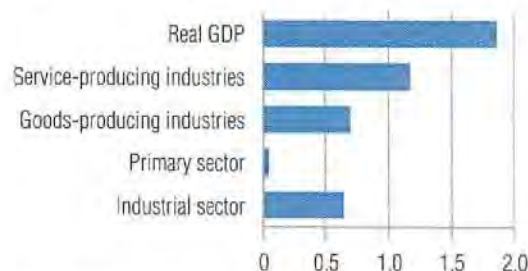
Over the next few years, the government sector will contribute little to Ontario's economic growth, as the province works to eliminate its budget deficit by 2017-18. As a result, real government spending on goods and services is forecast to grow by only 1.2 per cent this year, while real public infrastructure spending will contract by 12.5 per cent. Growth in private investment, which boosted Ontario's economy in 2011, will also slow down this year to about half of last year's pace, expanding by 4.7 per cent in 2012 and 4.9 per cent in 2013.

Exports will continue to recover, helped by robust U.S. demand for motor vehicles and parts. Real exports are anticipated to advance by 4.1 per cent in 2012, while growth in imports will be more muted at 2.9 per cent, translating into a lower trade deficit.

Ontario's labour markets will perform relatively well this year, adding 105,000 jobs and bringing the unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to an average of 7.4 per cent. Despite job gains and lower inflation, real income will improve only slightly as tax credits introduced during the recession and the harmonized sales tax

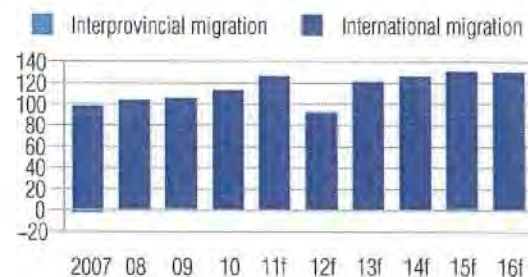
transitional payments come to an end. As a result, consumer spending will grow by just 1.9 per cent, and even that modest gain will come at the expense of the savings rate.

Contributions to Ontario Real GDP Growth, 2012
(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)



Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors, "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

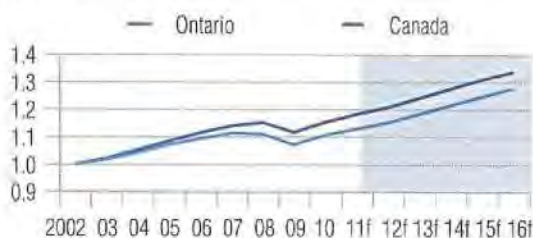
Sources of Migration
(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016
(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT INSULATES ECONOMY

With a \$16-billion budget shortfall expected in fiscal 2011–12, the Ontario government will rely on fiscal restraint in its effort to eliminate its deficit by 2017–18. Over the next five years, real (i.e., inflation-adjusted) government spending on goods and services is projected to grow at the average rate of just 1.1 per cent.

However, public infrastructure spending will take the biggest hit, declining 12.5 per cent this year and 7.4 per cent in 2013. While business investment will fully offset contracting public infrastructure spending, total capital investment will still expand by only 1.2 per cent in 2012—a big decline from last year's 9.1 per cent. On a net basis, the public sector will take away from bottom-line growth this year, as real spending by all levels of government falls 1 per cent and remains at that level in 2013.

Growth in business capital investment will slow to about half the 2011 pace this year, as global economic uncertainty and sovereign debt woes in Europe continue to weigh on business confidence. Nonetheless, it will still expand at a healthy rate. Leading the way in 2012 is investment in machinery and equipment (up 6.1 per cent) and non-residential construction (up 4.5 per cent). The northern part of the province is experiencing a boom in mining and exploration activities, as elevated commodity prices are increasing the commercial viability of projects. Economic uncertainty and volatility in financial markets continued to draw investors to gold last year, sending gold prices through the roof. By 2016, Ontario's gold extraction is expected to double, reaching 3.1 million troy ounces and accounting for 40 per cent of Canadian gold production. Increased mining activity will boost investment in machinery and equipment, and will help create new jobs and build local infrastructure. The cash-strapped Ontario government will also be able to benefit through increased royalty revenues and corporate taxes. Overall, the mining sector is anticipated to advance by 6.5 per cent this year, followed by a 7.3 per cent gain in 2013.

Ontario is the leading province in installed wind energy capacity. Therefore, renewable energy industries will also support business investment in the province. Canada's wind power capacity expanded 30 per cent last year,

and Ontario played a large role, adding eight new wind farms to the existing grid. However, in the near term the expansion of the industry may slow down, as the industry faces opposition from local communities. Additionally, the government review of the feed-in tariff program, which guarantees prices for renewable electricity, creates uncertainty around future prices, and the lack of North American “cap and trade” carbon-pricing policies makes wind energy less attractive. Major investments are looming in Ontario’s manufacturing industry. Toyota has announced a \$545-million investment to make its plants in Woodstock and Cambridge more efficient and environmentally friendly, while General Motors will invest \$117 million in its Oshawa plant where the new Cadillac XTC will be built. As well, Maple Leaf Foods, Canada’s biggest food processor, will build a new \$395-million plant in Hamilton as part of the company’s restructuring plan.

Following brisk growth last year, Ontario’s real estate market is expected to cool in 2012. Growth in residential investment will moderate to 3.6 per cent in 2012. However, it will pick up next year, accelerating to 7.2 per cent. Toronto continues to be the driving force behind the stellar growth in Ontario’s housing starts, which advanced 14.3 per cent last year. In fact, once Toronto is excluded from the housing equation, starts actually declined 8.6 per cent. Next year, housing starts are projected to edge down 1.1 per cent, since many of the large-scale residential projects that started last year are still under construction. In addition, the record-low interest rates that fuelled demand for residential properties last year will slowly start to move up. Nonetheless, the weakness will be temporary—housing starts are forecast to rise by 7.9 per cent in 2013.

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO IMPROVE

Despite strong economic headwinds, Ontario’s trade sector is expected to weather the storm well. Recent data from the U.S.—the main destination for Ontario’s exports—offer more reasons for the province to feel optimistic about the future. U.S. labour markets have shown a marked improvement, finally hitting the “magic number” of 200,000 new jobs per month—the pace needed to bring down the stubbornly high unemployment rate. Steady

Taming Health Care Spending Is Critical for Ontario’s Fiscal Health



In its 2011–12 budget, the Ontario government laid out its plan to attain fiscal balance by 2017–18 by containing growth in nominal program spending to 1.7 per cent a year until 2018. To achieve this ambitious target, public health care spending, which currently eats up 44 cents of every dollar in provincial revenues, will have to grow by just 3 per cent—a big drop from the 7 per cent pace of the last decade. A recent study by The Conference Board of Canada found that even if Ontario is successful at meeting these austere spending targets, it would take until at least fiscal 2021–22 for the province to balance its books.¹ The study took into account softer growth in potential GDP, revising Ontario’s revenue projections downward, and examined the province’s finances under three different scenarios of health care spending. Under the first scenario, health care spending is aligned with the most recent budget, which assumes a 3 per cent growth, leading to fiscal balance by 2021–22. However, the Ontario government’s plan to limit increases to 3 per cent annually will be difficult to achieve, since nominal health care spending would have to grow by around 4.7 per cent annually just to keep up with inflation and the aging and growth in the population. Under the second scenario, which would see spending on health care grow by 4.7 per cent, the government would have difficulty balancing its budget before 2031—at which point the provincial net debt-to-GDP ratio would climb above 50 per cent. This gives rise to the third scenario, under which a 7 percentage point hike to the provincial sales tax would allow for 5.6 per cent growth in health care spending and still eliminate the budget deficit by 2017–18.

In late March or early April, the Ontario government will table its new budget for fiscal 2012–13, which should provide more details—both on the revenue and expenditure side—of how it plans to steer the province’s fiscal balance toward equilibrium in a timely manner.

¹ For further details, see Matthew Stewart, Kip Beckman, and Glen Hodgson, *Ontario’s Economic and Fiscal Prospects: Challenging Times Ahead* (Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada, 2012).

employment gains will help lift the spirits of U.S. households, boosting consumer confidence and spending. U.S. vehicle sales have been on an upward trend, increasing 10 per cent in 2011 and reaching 12.7 million units. Brisk January sales confirmed that there is still pent-up demand for the auto industry’s products. As a result, Ontario’s exports of autos and parts are expected to increase 8 per cent this year and 7.7 per cent in 2013, helping to improve the overall trade performance. (See chart “Autos and Parts Lift Exports in the Near Term.”) Additionally, after a difficult year marked by natural disasters in Asia, production will return to normal levels at Honda’s and Toyota’s plants in Ontario. Exports growth

will outpace import growth in the medium term, allowing for a slight improvement in real net exports. The trade balance will, nonetheless, remain in negative territory.

EMPLOYMENT, CONSUMPTION TO ADVANCE AT A MORE TEMPERATE PACE

Employment growth will be softer in 2012, compared with last year. Job creation has been uneven since the middle of 2011—the number of people employed at the start of 2012 was lower than it was in June 2011. A lot of jobs have been eliminated in the service sector, construction, and manufacturing since the middle of last year. As the province with the largest number of federal employees, Ontario's public sector employment will be disproportionately affected by the federal and provincial government spending restraint. Therefore, new jobs will be concentrated in the private sector, where healthy growth in construction and a modest turnaround in trade will brighten the overall picture. Ontario's battered manufacturing sector will continue to shed jobs this year, due to ongoing restructuring. But hiring in the province's manufacturing sector should benefit from a stronger U.S. economy in 2013, when a little over 16,000 new jobs are expected. All in all, employment in Ontario is forecast to gain 1.6 per cent in 2012 and 2.3 per cent in 2013, with the unemployment rate averaging 7.4 per cent and 7 per cent over that period.

Modest employment and wage gains will limit consumption growth to 1.9 per cent this year, the same rate as in 2011. Real disposable income will grow by a mere 0.5 per cent, as tax credits introduced during the recession and the harmonized sales tax transitional payments come to an end. Furthermore, enticed by record-low interest rates, households have accumulated debt, and rising debt-servicing costs will limit consumption growth in the medium term. In the mean time, growth in consumer spending continues to outpace real income growth, eroding the savings rate. (See chart "Household Savings Rate Drops as Income Growth Weakens.") Real income growth will rebound in 2013, advancing by 2.5 per cent. Despite the improvement, the household savings rate will drop further, as all of the income gains—and more—will go toward consumption, which is forecast to advance by 3.1 per cent.

Forecast Risks

Short term

- Geopolitical tensions, in particular with Iran, could push oil prices higher, causing the loonie to appreciate further and hurt Ontario's exports.

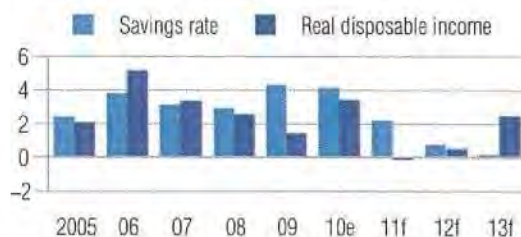
Medium term

- Auto exports are still well below their pre-recession peak. That means there remains room for U.S. vehicle demand to expand once American labour markets improve more fully.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Household Savings Rate Drops as Income Growth Weakens

(savings, per cent; income, percentage change)

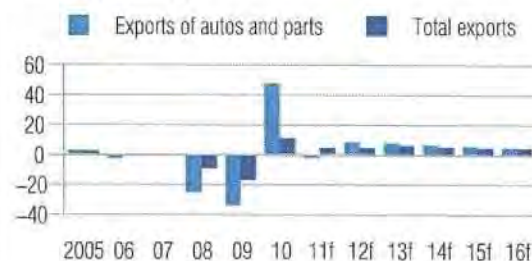


f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Autos and Parts Lift Exports in the Near Term

(percentage change)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Ontario

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	632,699 1.0	634,422 0.3	641,354 1.1	642,958 0.3	652,130 1.4	659,049 1.1	666,663 1.2	674,938 1.2	683,615 1.3	691,670 1.2	699,936 1.2	708,046 1.2	637,858 4.1	663,195 4.0	695,817 4.9
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	590,663 1.0	592,243 0.3	598,858 1.1	599,897 0.2	608,254 1.4	614,365 1.0	621,171 1.1	628,631 1.2	636,512 1.3	644,174 1.2	651,675 1.2	659,051 1.1	595,416 4.1	618,105 3.8	647,853 4.8
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	495,878 1.2	495,690 0.0	499,788 0.8	498,102 -0.3	502,378 0.9	504,944 0.5	508,005 0.6	511,332 0.7	515,769 0.9	519,164 0.7	522,528 0.6	525,900 0.6	497,365 2.1	506,665 1.9	520,840 2.8
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.184 0.4	1.203 1.6	1.207 0.3	1.208 0.0	1.211 0.3	1.218 0.5	1.224 0.5	1.231 0.5	1.237 0.5	1.244 0.6	1.251 0.5	1.258 0.6	1.201 3.1	1.221 1.7	1.247 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.191 -0.2	1.195 0.3	1.198 0.3	1.204 0.5	1.211 0.5	1.217 0.5	1.223 0.5	1.229 0.5	1.234 0.4	1.241 0.5	1.247 0.5	1.253 0.5	1.197 1.9	1.220 1.9	1.244 2.0
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	828.7 1.1	836.5 0.9	829.2 -0.9	829.8 0.1	836.9 0.9	843.1 0.7	849.2 0.7	855.1 0.7	861.0 0.7	867.1 0.7	873.4 0.7	879.8 0.7	831.1 2.4	846.1 1.8	870.3 2.9
Personal income (current \$)	512,510 0.4	515,808 0.6	516,597 0.2	518,729 0.4	523,362 0.9	528,544 1.0	534,319 1.1	540,366 1.1	547,198 1.3	553,695 1.2	560,148 1.2	566,555 1.1	515,911 3.2	531,648 3.1	556,899 4.7
Personal disposable income (current \$)	402,407 0.5	403,840 0.4	402,393 -0.4	403,502 0.3	406,421 0.7	409,818 0.8	414,060 1.0	418,522 1.1	423,102 1.1	427,663 1.1	432,444 1.1	437,198 1.1	403,035 1.9	412,205 2.3	430,102 4.3
Personal savings rate	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.2
Population of labour force age (000s)	10,874 0.3	10,908 0.3	10,944 0.3	10,980 0.3	11,019 0.4	11,056 0.3	11,093 0.3	11,129 0.3	11,166 0.3	11,202 0.3	11,239 0.3	11,275 0.3	10,926 1.3	11,074 1.4	11,220 1.3
Labour force (000s)	7,280 0.6	7,321 0.6	7,301 -0.3	7,314 0.2	7,331 0.2	7,363 0.4	7,400 0.5	7,444 0.6	7,479 0.5	7,506 0.4	7,533 0.4	7,556 0.3	7,304 0.9	7,384 1.1	7,518 1.8
Employment (000s)	6,691 0.8	6,748 0.9	6,750 0.0	6,735 -0.2	6,779 0.7	6,816 0.6	6,853 0.5	6,894 0.6	6,937 0.6	6,978 0.6	7,015 0.5	7,049 0.5	6,731 1.8	6,836 1.6	6,995 2.3
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.8	7.4	7.0
Retail sales (current \$)	159,230 -0.2	160,252 0.6	161,181 0.6	161,871 0.4	162,672 0.5	164,623 1.2	166,622 1.2	168,611 1.2	170,725 1.3	172,772 1.2	174,823 1.2	176,835 1.2	160,634 3.0	165,632 3.1	173,788 4.9
Housing starts (units)	61,673 8.8	71,021 15.2	71,278 0.4	67,312 -5.6	64,271 -4.5	66,336 3.2	68,152 2.7	69,487 2.0	70,277 1.1	71,503 1.7	73,111 2.2	74,502 1.9	67,821 12.2	67,061 -1.1	72,348 7.9

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

The Goods Sector Comes Back to Life

Highlights

- ♦ Agriculture will see a strong recovery this year following two years of devastating floods.
- ♦ Private investment in residential and non-residential structures will soften the impact of government cuts on the construction industry.
- ♦ The unemployment rate will remain low.

Economic Indicators (percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	1.6	2.7	2.6
Consumer Price Index	2.9	1.6	2.2
Personal disposable income	4.2	2.4	3.9
Employment	0.7	1.6	2.2
Unemployment rate (level)	5.4	5.2	5.1
Retail sales	4.5	5.3	4.3
Wages and salaries per employee	4.0	2.8	2.6
Population	1.3	1.4	1.5

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Greg Selinger
Next election	2015
Population (2011Q4)	1,254,658
Government balance (2011–12)	–\$795.5 million

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Manitoba Finance.

Manitoba's economy will pick up the pace this year, largely due to the solid advance of the goods sector. Strong performances are expected in agriculture, manufacturing, and utilities. In addition, the service industries will continue to see solid growth thanks to continued strong population growth and the growing goods sector. All told, real GDP is forecast to expand 2.7 per cent in 2012 and 2.6 per cent in 2013.

The agriculture sector is one of the main drivers of the provincial economy. And following two consecutive years of serious flooding that reduced seeded areas and lowered yields, the sector is poised to make a strong rebound. Warmer-than-usual winter weather has reduced the levels of excess moisture in the soil, and that should help mitigate the impact of any heavy spring rains, should they occur. The manufacturing sector is set to expand at a stronger pace in 2012 and 2013, despite the continuing strength of the Canadian dollar. This growth is being led by increased food processing and by growth in the aerospace industry. Although the mining sector is expected to post soft growth in 2012 (due to a temporary decline in metal mining), it will bounce back in 2013—growing nearly 10 per cent—once metal output ramps up.

The service sector is expected to do well over the near term thanks to healthy demand in the goods-producing sector and a strong provincial economy that is boosting disposable income. In particular, wholesale and retail trade is expected to grow briskly, led by strong retail sales, which will grow 5.3 per cent in 2012 and 4.3 per cent in 2013. Strong international in-migration is also

having many positive effects—most notably, by bolstering demand for housing.

STRONG PROSPECTS FOR THE PRIMARY SECTOR

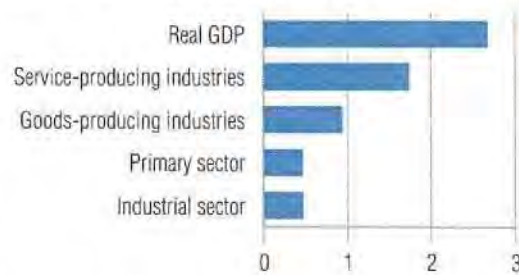
Manitoba's goods-producing industries are finally showing signs of life. On the heels of a weak performance in 2011, the goods sector is forecast to grow 3.5 per cent this year and 2.8 per cent the next. All goods industries, with the notable exception of construction, are expected to advance at a healthy pace in the near term.

The agriculture sector, which has suffered greatly in the last two years, is forecast to recover. In the wake of last year's floods, disaster relief measures were put in place by the federal and provincial governments to support farmers. The result is that farmers will be in solid financial shape to invest in this summer's harvest and cash in on strong agricultural prices. Prices for Manitoba's main agricultural products—wheat, barley, hogs, and cattle—are expected to fall only slightly this year. Moreover, low precipitation this winter has resulted in lower levels of snow cover and a decrease in soil moisture, reducing the risk that harvests could be hurt by flooding again this year.

The agricultural sector continues to face uncertainty due to legal challenges brought against Bill C-18, otherwise known as the *Marketing Freedom for Grain Farmers Act*. The act will bring an end to the Canadian Wheat Board's monopoly on the sale of Western wheat and barley for human consumption this summer. However, pending the outcome of the legal action being undertaken by different farmer groups that are trying to stop the implementation of the bill, there is some uncertainty as to whether any contracts with other grain marketers will be enforceable. In spite of this uncertainty, the Manitoba agriculture sector is set to expand 10.7 per cent this year. An upside risk exists for the sector. Should the U.S. government decide not to appeal the ruling by the World Trade Organization (WTO) against some of the provisions of the U.S. Country of Origin Labelling regulations, or should an appeal be unsuccessful, livestock exports could get a strong boost.

After two years of rapid expansion, Manitoba's mining sector is expected to cool off in 2012, growing only 1.3 per cent. The culprit is the metal mining industry, which will decline 2.5 per cent on account of the exhaustion of the Trout Lake and Chisel North zinc mines. However, the

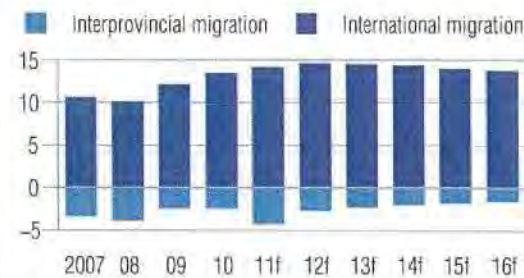
Contributions to Manitoba Real GDP Growth, 2012
(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)



Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

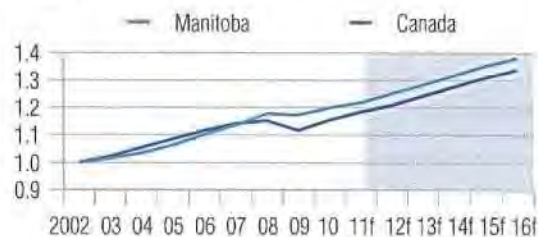
Sources of Migration
(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016
(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Changing the Face of Manitoba: The Provincial Nominee Program

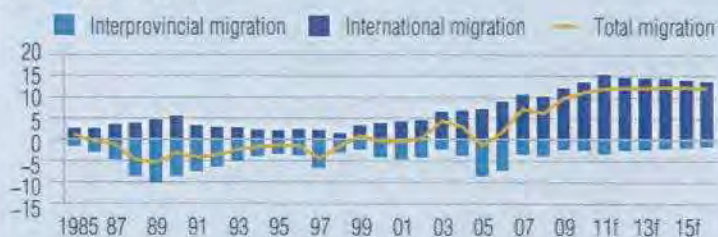


The 2011 Census confirmed that Manitoba's population is on a strong growth trend. Population growth during the latest intercensal period (2006–11) was 5.2 per cent, almost double the rate during the previous one (2001–06). Much of this increase came from international migration, as net interprovincial migration was negative over the last five years. This success in attracting new Canadians is thanks to Manitoba's Provincial Nominee Program (PNP).

Manitoba's PNP, established in 1998, is recognized as being among the most successful in Canada. (All provinces, with the exception of Quebec,¹ have a PNP.) Under the PNP framework, each province is allowed to tailor its criteria for immigrants (for example, by occupational classes, family considerations, international student experience, and so on), but it is Manitoba that has taken the greatest advantage of the program. Between 2006 and 2010 (the last year for which full data are available), 38.6 per cent of approved provincial nominees went through Manitoba's program.² Moreover, the immigration rate has increased dramatically over the last decade. In 2001, the rate was 4.2 immigrants per 1,000 residents. By 2011, it was 12.7 immigrants per 1,000 residents.³ This three-fold increase in the rate at which newcomers are settling in Manitoba is having a very positive effect on the population of the province and, by extension, its economy. In the decade leading up to the PNP, total net migration (net interprovincial plus international) was negative as many Manitobans moved to other provinces and international migration to Manitoba was low. Although the interprovincial outflow has continued, the number of international migrants has grown so dramatically that positive total net migration is now the norm—and that is how it is forecast to stay. (See chart "A Positive Shift in Migration.")

A Positive Shift in Migration

(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

1 Quebec has had its own arrangements with the federal government on accepting immigrants since 1971.

2 Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Canada—Permanent and Temporary Residents—English Version*, www.data.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5175A6F0-1&xsl=datacatalogueresults&metaxsl=datacatalogueresults&formid=17B4A2D0-86D1-491C-B733-429BD31492EE (accessed February 17, 2012).

3 Estimated based on Statistics Canada's "Table 051-0011—International Migrants, by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, and Territories, Annual (Persons)," and "Table 051-0001—Estimates of Population, by Age Group and Sex for July 1, Canada, Provinces, and Territories, Annual (Persons Unless Otherwise Noted)," CANSIM database (accessed February 17).

fortunes of the metal mining industry are set for a turnaround in 2013 as output at the Lalor (gold, zinc, and copper) mine starts to ramp up. Next year, metal mining will expand an impressive 20.8 per cent—and in doing so, it will propel the entire mining sector to 9.8 per cent growth. (See "Mining Will Bounce Back in Manitoba Next Year.") Meanwhile, mineral fuel extraction will grow by 3.2 per cent this year and 2.7 per cent in 2013.

MANUFACTURING IN MANITOBA: STEADY GROWTH

Manufacturing will pick up over the near term. The sector will finally see an expansion of 2.5 per cent this year. Food processing, the largest manufacturing industry in the province, will grow thanks to the rebound in the agricultural output, especially grains and oilseeds. Also, Maple Leaf Foods is investing \$85 million to upgrade and expand its Winnipeg meat-processing plant. The expansion will create hundreds of jobs and provide a boost to the industry. The province's aerospace industry will continue to grow as demand for its products soars. Leading the way is Boeing Winnipeg, which manufactures composite parts for the 787 Dreamliner and is slated to produce components for the 737-MAX once production on that aircraft begins. One downside risk for the aerospace sector is the F-35 fighter-jet program (for which Bristol Aerospace fabricates some components). Orders have been cut as European governments aim to balance their budgets. In 2013, the manufacturing industry will grow by 2.1 per cent.

LEAN TIMES AHEAD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The construction industry is cooling. Growth this year will be a tepid 0.9 per cent, and a contraction of 0.3 per cent is expected in 2013. The main source of this weakness is a steep decline in government construction spending as stimulus spending is phased out. Government spending on construction will fall 19.3 per cent in 2012 and a further 6.3 per cent next year. However, due to the need to replace aging infrastructure, government construction spending will return to growth in 2014.

In contrast to public investment, non-residential business investment and residential construction will perform well over the near term, cushioning the impact on the construction industry of government cuts. In particular, investment in metal mining—for instance, Hudbay's Lalor mine and concentrator projects and Victory Nickel's Minago project—will provide a boost to non-residential construction, which will grow 8.3 per cent in 2012 and 2.9 per cent in 2013. However, it is new housing construction that will be doing the heavy lifting for the sector. (See chart "Residential Construction Pushes Ahead.") Driven by demand from international in-migration, housing starts are forecast to reach 6,435 units this year and 6,797 units in 2013, with further increases in subsequent years.

A SQUEEZE FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

Manitoba's service-sector industries are expected to record solid growth in the medium term, but will lag the goods sector. All in all, the service sector will grow 2.4 per cent this year and 2.5 per cent next year. The impact of government efforts to return the province to a balanced budget by 2013–14—especially in the wake of unforeseen spring 2011 flood costs—will squeeze the public administration and the non-commercial service (educational services and health care and social assistance) sectors. Public administration will see weak growth of 1.2 per cent in 2012 and 1 per cent in 2013. Meanwhile, non-commercial services will grow 1.5 per cent this year but by a more robust 2.4 per cent in 2013. Privately delivered services will fare somewhat better than public ones over

the near term. Transportation, warehousing, and communications will see solid growth of 2.3 per cent in 2012, reflecting, in large part, the demand from the growing primary sector. Similarly, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector will reap the benefits of a strong housing market, growing 2.2 per cent in 2012 and a faster 2.9 per cent in 2013.

Manitoba households will continue to enjoy the fruits of a growing economy. The clearest measure of this is the unemployment rate, which is expected to average a low 5.2 per cent this year and then to fall slightly to 5.1 per cent in 2013. Also, growth in personal disposable income (2.4 per cent in 2012 and 3.9 per cent in 2013) and low interest rates will continue to propel retail sales over the near term. Retail sales are expected to grow 5.3 per cent this year and 4.3 per cent the next.

Forecast Risks

Short term

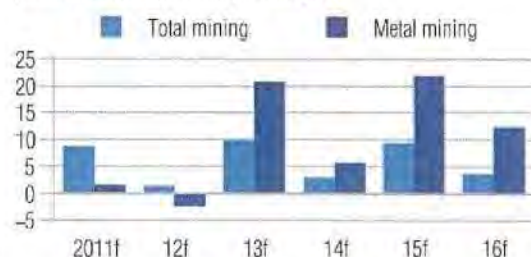
- ♦ If the WTO ruling against the U.S. "country of origin labelling" regulations stands, livestock exports to the U.S. will get a boost.

Medium term

- ♦ The larger-than-expected deficit in 2011 (due to the high cost of fighting floods) means an increase in interest rates could lead to much higher debt-servicing costs.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

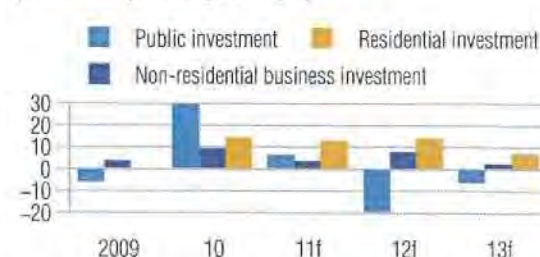
Mining Will Bounce Back in Manitoba Next Year
(mining output, percentage change*)



*based on 2002 \$; f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Residential Construction Pushes Ahead
(investment, percentage change*)



*based on nominal data; f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Manitoba

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	56,511 1.7	56,888 0.7	57,414 0.9	57,776 0.6	58,715 1.6	59,471 1.3	60,155 1.1	60,829 1.1	61,467 1.0	62,147 1.1	62,856 1.1	63,558 1.1	57,147 5.3	59,792 4.6	62,507 4.5
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	52,738 1.8	53,103 0.7	53,600 0.9	53,911 0.6	54,778 1.6	55,461 1.2	56,072 1.1	56,673 1.1	57,240 1.0	57,885 1.1	58,525 1.1	59,161 1.1	53,338 5.4	55,746 4.5	58,202 4.4
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	40,788 0.4	40,827 0.1	41,027 0.5	41,010 0.0	41,579 1.4	41,901 0.8	42,166 0.6	42,402 0.6	42,703 0.7	42,966 0.6	43,234 0.6	43,508 0.6	40,913 1.6	42,012 2.7	43,103 2.6
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.172 1.2	1.188 1.4	1.185 -0.2	1.192 0.5	1.195 0.3	1.201 0.4	1.206 0.4	1.211 0.4	1.219 0.6	1.226 0.6	1.233 0.6	1.240 0.6	1.184 2.9	1.203 1.6	1.229 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.293 1.4	1.301 0.6	1.306 0.4	1.315 0.6	1.317 0.2	1.324 0.5	1.330 0.5	1.337 0.5	1.340 0.3	1.347 0.5	1.354 0.5	1.360 0.5	1.304 3.7	1.327 1.8	1.350 1.8
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	734.6 0.4	743.2 1.2	737.4 -0.8	736.0 -0.2	749.7 1.9	754.3 0.6	759.4 0.7	764.3 0.6	769.4 0.7	774.3 0.6	779.3 0.6	784.3 0.6	737.8 3.8	756.9 2.6	776.8 2.6
Personal income (current \$)	43,485 0.7	45,391 4.4	44,479 -2.0	44,975 1.1	45,307 0.7	45,713 0.9	46,219 1.1	46,734 1.1	47,209 1.0	47,713 1.1	48,233 1.1	48,732 1.0	44,582 4.9	45,993 3.2	47,972 4.3
Personal disposable income (current \$)	34,805 0.6	36,330 4.4	35,378 -2.6	35,727 1.0	35,928 0.6	36,200 0.8	36,585 1.1	36,975 1.1	37,285 0.8	37,645 1.0	38,042 1.1	38,423 1.0	35,560 4.2	36,422 2.4	37,849 3.9
Personal savings rate	2.5	5.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	2.0	1.4
Population of labour force age (000s)	949 0.3	952 0.3	955 0.4	957 0.2	961 0.4	964 0.4	968 0.4	971 0.4	975 0.3	978 0.4	982 0.4	985 0.4	953 1.3	966 1.3	980 1.4
Labour force (000s)	660 0.6	658 -0.3	660 0.2	661 0.2	664 0.5	667 0.4	670 0.5	674 0.6	678 0.5	681 0.5	684 0.5	687 0.4	660 0.8	669 1.4	683 2.0
Employment (000s)	626 0.4	623 -0.4	623 0.0	626 0.4	629 0.5	632 0.5	636 0.6	640 0.6	643 0.5	646 0.5	650 0.5	652 0.4	624 0.7	634 1.6	648 2.2
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.1
Retail sales (current \$)	16,225 1.6	16,274 0.3	16,504 1.4	16,812 1.9	17,037 1.3	17,222 1.1	17,432 1.2	17,633 1.2	17,795 0.9	17,977 1.0	18,170 1.1	18,350 1.0	16,454 4.5	17,331 5.3	18,073 4.3
Housing starts (units)	4,558 -17.7	5,997 31.6	6,644 10.8	7,132 7.3	6,568 -7.9	6,414 -2.3	6,389 -0.4	6,369 -0.3	6,518 2.3	6,753 3.6	6,872 1.8	7,044 2.5	6,083 3.3	6,435 5.8	6,797 5.6

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Potash Production Cuts Weighing on Growth

Highlights

- Planned potash production has been downgraded for 2012, but should bounce back quickly next year.
- Business investment in the province will be strong over the near and medium term.
- Housing starts are expected to slow but, nevertheless, remain elevated.

Economic Indicators

(percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	5.2	2.6	3.5
Consumer Price Index	2.8	1.8	2.2
Personal disposable income	5.9	3.2	3.7
Employment	0.3	1.5	2.2
Unemployment rate (level)	5.0	4.6	4.5
Retail sales	8.9	7.9	4.1
Wages and salaries per employee	6.0	3.4	3.1
Population	1.3	1.4	1.2

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Brad Wall
Next election	2015
Population (2011Q4)	1,063,535
Government balance (2011–12)	\$25 million

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Saskatchewan Finance.

Saskatchewan continues to perform well, even against the backdrop of a global slowdown and stabilizing commodity prices. Real gross domestic product growth is expected to come in at 2.6 per cent this year, with stronger growth of 3.5 per cent forecast for 2013. Saskatchewan's sources of growth are widespread; however, the goods sector continues to outperform the service sector and is expected to do so for the duration of the forecast period.

Many sectors—including agriculture, construction, and utilities—will record moderate growth this year, but will experience a pickup in 2013. Some of the best performers in 2012 will be mining and manufacturing. Mining continues to grow at a strong pace, driven by the mineral fuels sector, which will expand 7.9 per cent in 2012. And manufacturing is set for a 3.8 per cent gain. Also, non-residential business investment, which is coming off a very strong year, looks to continue this trend over the near term, and that will lead to productivity gains and stronger economic prospects going forward.

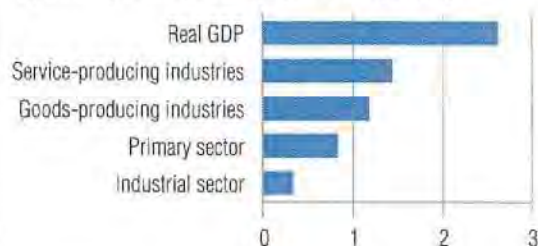
Labour markets will remain tight. As a result, the unemployment rate will average 4.6 per cent this year, helping to boost real personal disposable income growth by 1.4 per cent. An even stronger performance is expected next year for income gains. This income growth, along with a strong goods sector, will lead to higher demand for services. However, services provided by the public sector will continue to lag as the provincial government remains committed to fiscal restraint.

MODEST GAINS FOR AGRICULTURE

The agriculture sector is expected to record very little growth in 2012, owing largely to an anticipated softening of agricultural prices—especially for wheat. Strong har-

Contributions to Saskatchewan Real GDP Growth, 2012

(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)

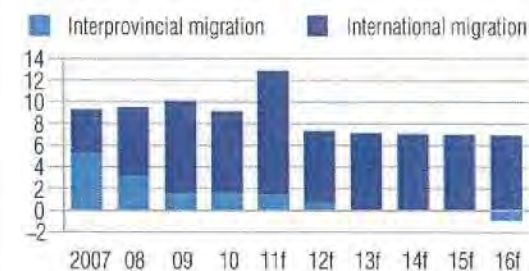


Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration

(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016

(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

vests in major producer countries have boosted stockpiles of grain around the globe, and that has moderated the price outlook for 2012. However, the sector is expected to expand 2.5 per cent in 2013, partly in response to growing global demand for grains and livestock and the associated increase in prices. Also, the uncertainty caused by Bill C-18, which ends the Canadian Wheat Board's monopoly on sales of Western wheat and barley for human consumption as of this summer, will be resolved by then, and this should help farmers in their planning. An upside risk for the sector is the final outcome of this past November's ruling by the World Trade Organization (WTO) against some provisions of the United States' country-of-origin-labelling requirements. The U.S. has until March 23 to appeal the decision. Should the ruling stand, livestock exports to the U.S. will get a strong boost.

A FINE BALANCE: NON-METAL AND MINERAL FUEL MINING

Saskatchewan's mining sector continues to forge ahead, with growth of 5.8 per cent and 7.7 per cent forecast this year and next. This strong growth for the sector comes in spite of non-metal mining (mainly potash) lagging this year, growing only 1.6 per cent. The market for potash is uncertain at the moment on account of the ongoing uncertainty surrounding agricultural prices. Major buyers, such as China and India, are delaying their purchases in the hope that prices will fall. In response to this temporary softness in demand, many large producers have made production cuts in order to support prices. For instance, PotashCorp is committed to reducing its production until March 31, with cuts representing approximately 15 per cent of its operational capacity.¹ Similarly, Mosaic will cut production by up to 20 per cent from its planned levels for the period from February through May.² However, a resumption of output is expected in the second half of

1 Jonathan Ratner, "Potash Corp. Wisely Cuts Production Again," *Financial Post*, February 23, 2012. <http://business.financialpost.com/2012/23/potash-corp-wisely-cuts-production-again/> (accessed February 28, 2012).

2 Mosaic, *Mosaic Announces Production Curtailment*. News release, February 3, 2012. <http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=70455&p=irol-newsArticle&ID=1656386&highlight=> (accessed February 28, 2012).



the year. Non-metal mining is forecast to rise by 20.8 per cent in 2013. (See chart “The Rise of Non-Metal Mining.”)

The forecast for the other segments of the mining industry is positive. An increase in drilling in 2012 will boost mineral fuel production by 7.9 per cent, with most of this growth coming from tight oil plays in the Bakken formation. Looking further ahead, mineral fuel output is expected to peak in late 2013, with small declines in output forecast the following years.

MINING INVESTMENT IS BOOMING

Looking ahead to the later years of the forecast, the mining sector is expected to continue experiencing strong growth. Major investments in the potash sector are in the works. K+S Canada recently approved construction of its Legacy project, which will be Saskatchewan's first greenfield potash mine in over 40 years. Also, BHP Billiton's proposed Jansen project is slated to begin construction later this year, as is Agrium's \$1.5-billion Vanscoy mine expansion. Non-potash-related mining projects are also under development. Work on Shore Gold's Star-Orion South Diamond Project will start later this year. Slated for completion in late 2016, Star-Orion will be the province's first diamond mine. Also, Brigus Gold is advancing plans for its Goldfields project, which is expected to start construction in the near future. Furthermore, recent agreements between Canada and China have opened the door for uranium exports to one of the world's fastest-growing nuclear markets.

Major investments are not exclusive to mining. Work on the Regina Revitalization Initiative is expected to start this year. This is a multi-year, \$1-billion project that involves the construction of a new stadium and commercial and residential space in downtown Regina. In addition, work on major projects, such as the Boundary Dam Carbon Capture and Storage Facility, is set to start shortly. Overall, total business non-residential investment spending will grow 4.3 per cent this year but then rise to 11.6 per cent next year.

After expanding 5.7 per cent last year, the construction sector is cooling down, with growth of 0.3 per cent expected this year. The reason for this weaker performance is that

Chinese Market Could Boost Uranium Exports

The fallout of the Japanese tsunami and the associated Fukushima nuclear plant disaster has been difficult for the uranium industry. Japan was the third-biggest importer of uranium, but the Japanese market for uranium virtually collapsed overnight. And confidence in the safety of nuclear generation plummeted, causing countries such as Germany to commit to a nuclear-free future and to shut down their nuclear reactors in the near future. Saskatchewan—the sole uranium-producing province in Canada—accounts for roughly 20 per cent of global output and exports 80 per cent of the uranium it produces.¹ Since 1976, as part of its efforts to support the non-proliferation of nuclear arms, the federal government has outlawed exports to countries that do not maintain and provide full and transparent accounting records of how the uranium is used. Thus, most nuclear-armed countries, including China, have been off limits (since countries generally do not allow foreign access to their military data.)

However, some recent developments are reason for optimism. On February 9, the United States approved the construction of its first new nuclear reactor in over 30 years. An even bigger boost has come from a series of trade agreements signed by Canada and China in early February. The federal government agreed to follow Australia's example and relax the accounting standards for uranium exports to China, thus opening the door to Canadian exports of uranium.² This is significant because most of the nuclear reactors coming online in the next decades will be in China (and India), whereas many European governments are considering scaling back their nuclear generation in the face of public pressure. Currently, there are 26 reactors under construction in China, 14 others are already in operation, and many more are expected to be built by the end of this decade. The opportunity to tap into this growing market will provide an enormous boost to Saskatchewan's uranium exports.³

1 Canadian Centre for Energy Information, *Energy Facts and Statistics: Saskatchewan*, www.centreforenergy.com/factsstats/MapsCanada/SK-EnergyMap.asp (accessed February 23, 2012).

2 Clark and McCarthy, *Harper relaxes accountability rules for China's use of uranium*, *The Globe and Mail*, February 10 2012, <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/harper-relaxes-accountability-rules-for-chinas-use-of-uranium/article2333398/> (accessed February 20 2012).

3 World Nuclear Association, *Nuclear Power in China*, January 2012, <http://world-nuclear.org/info/inf63.html>, (accessed February 19 2012).

while business investment is on an upward trend, government infrastructure spending and housing starts will be down. Indeed, government infrastructure spending will continue to fall—down 10.8 per cent this year and 6.5 per cent in 2013—as fiscal restraint takes hold in the province. Meanwhile, housing starts will begin a downward trend, with an expected 6,834 units and 6,091 units over the next two years. However, it will not take long before construction begins to heat up again, thanks to strong business investment. Next year, the construction industry is expected to grow 3.3 per cent, with growth accelerating further in subsequent years.

SLOWDOWN IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Overall, the service industries will grow at a moderate pace over the next two years, but public sector services will lag. The provincial government is steadfast in its commitment to restraint and is limiting spending growth on public administration, which will see job cuts and growth held to just 1.4 per cent in 2012 and 1.2 per cent in 2013. Meanwhile, non-commercial services, such as health care and social assistance and education, will grow by just 1.5 per cent this year before accelerating to 2.1 per cent growth next year.

Overall, private sector services are poised for a more robust performance than public ones. Wholesale and retail trade output will continue to grow at a healthy pace in 2012 (albeit significantly slower than last year), expanding 4.2 per cent, with retail trade performing particularly well. Finance, insurance, and real estate—one of the biggest service industries in the province—will continue to grow steadily despite the slowdown in housing starts. All in all, the service sector will advance 2.3 per cent this year and 2.6 per cent in 2013.

TIGHT LABOUR MARKETS FUELLING INCOME GROWTH

Competing for skilled labour with neighbouring provinces, Saskatchewan's labour markets are tightening up. Saskatchewan's unemployment rate will be a low 4.6 per cent this year and 4.5 per cent next year. (See chart "Tight Labour Markets Support Income Gains.")

The province's households are enjoying the benefits of strong labour demand and robust wage gains. According to a recent compensation survey, Saskatchewan is expected to experience the strongest wage growth of all provinces in 2012.³ Personal disposable income is expected to advance 3.2 per cent this year and a further 3.7 per cent the next, outpacing inflation. This income growth will spur households to increase their consumption, driving very high retail sales growth—7.9 per cent in 2012 and 4.1 per cent in 2013.

3 Nicole Stewart, *Compensation Planning Outlook 2012: Mid-Year Pulse Check* (Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada, 2012).

Forecast Risks

Short term

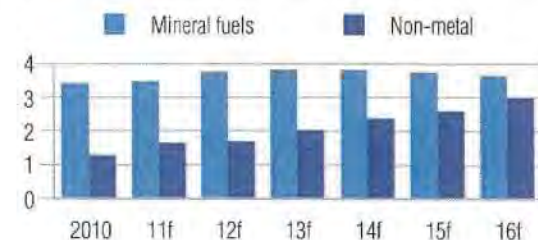
- ♦ If the WTO ruling against U.S. "country of origin labelling" regulations stands, livestock exports to the U.S. will get a boost.

Medium term

- ♦ Recent agreements between Canada and China open the door to increased uranium production and exports.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

The Rise of Non-Metal Mining
(mining sector output, 2002 \$ billions)

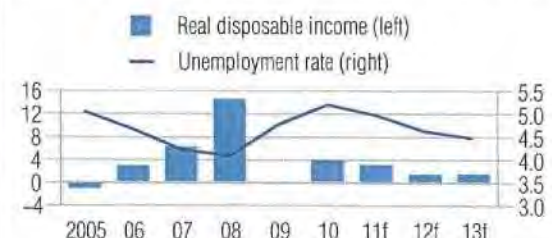


f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Tight Labour Markets Support Income Gains

(income, percentage change*; unemployment rate, per cent)



*based on 2002 \$; f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Saskatchewan

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	68,395 3.7	69,011 0.9	69,836 1.2	71,040 1.7	71,361 0.5	72,203 1.2	73,296 1.5	74,423 1.5	75,513 1.5	76,688 1.6	77,866 1.5	79,020 1.5	69,571 9.5	72,821 4.7	77,272 6.1
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	65,259 3.8	65,864 0.9	66,666 1.2	67,827 1.7	68,087 0.4	68,869 1.1	69,902 1.5	70,968 1.5	71,999 1.5	73,144 1.6	74,266 1.5	75,364 1.5	66,404 9.7	69,457 4.6	73,693 6.1
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	40,938 2.6	41,098 0.4	41,457 0.9	41,874 1.0	41,973 0.2	42,217 0.6	42,593 0.9	42,932 0.8	43,323 0.9	43,694 0.9	44,078 0.9	44,478 0.9	41,342 5.2	42,429 2.6	43,893 3.5
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1,206 0.8	1,220 1.1	1,223 0.3	1,229 0.5	1,233 0.3	1,239 0.4	1,244 0.4	1,249 0.4	1,257 0.6	1,265 0.6	1,272 0.6	1,279 0.6	1,220 2.8	1,241 1.8	1,268 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1,594 1.2	1,603 0.5	1,608 0.3	1,620 0.7	1,622 0.1	1,631 0.6	1,641 0.6	1,653 0.7	1,662 0.5	1,674 0.7	1,685 0.6	1,694 0.6	1,606 4.3	1,637 1.9	1,679 2.6
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	836.1 1.5	848.0 1.4	847.5 -0.1	843.7 -0.4	859.4 1.9	868.2 1.0	875.0 0.8	881.7 0.8	888.4 0.8	894.9 0.7	901.6 0.7	908.4 0.8	843.8 2.4	871.1 3.2	898.3 3.1
Personal income (current \$)	40,904 0.8	41,331 1.0	42,068 1.8	42,206 0.3	42,552 0.8	42,975 1.0	43,417 1.0	43,855 1.0	44,250 0.9	44,728 1.1	45,226 1.1	45,730 1.1	41,627 5.8	43,200 3.8	44,984 4.1
Personal disposable income (current \$)	33,233 0.9	33,698 1.4	34,160 1.4	34,224 0.2	34,447 0.7	34,740 0.9	35,077 1.0	35,410 0.9	35,666 0.7	36,014 1.0	36,398 1.1	36,788 1.1	33,829 5.9	34,918 3.2	36,217 3.7
Personal savings rate	6.1	5.9	6.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.8	4.3	3.7
Population of labour force age (000s)	797 0.2	798 0.2	801 0.4	804 0.3	805 0.2	808 0.3	810 0.3	812 0.3	814 0.2	816 0.3	818 0.3	820 0.3	800 1.2	809 1.1	817 1.0
Labour force (000s)	555 0.1	553 -0.3	552 -0.2	554 0.4	556 0.4	558 0.4	561 0.5	564 0.6	567 0.5	570 0.5	572 0.5	575 0.4	553 0.0	560 1.1	571 2.0
Employment (000s)	525 0.2	525 0.1	526 0.1	527 0.2	530 0.5	532 0.5	535 0.6	538 0.6	541 0.5	544 0.5	547 0.5	550 0.5	526 0.3	534 1.5	545 2.2
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.5
Retail sales (current \$)	15,780 2.6	16,064 1.8	16,420 2.2	17,265 5.1	17,372 0.6	17,578 1.2	17,773 1.1	17,952 1.0	18,092 0.8	18,282 1.0	18,484 1.1	18,686 1.1	16,382 8.9	17,669 7.9	18,386 4.1
Housing starts (units)	6,248 -14.8	6,814 9.0	7,972 17.0	7,090 -11.1	7,258 2.4	6,986 -3.7	6,648 -4.8	6,443 -3.1	6,485 0.7	6,203 -4.3	5,924 -4.5	5,754 -2.9	7,031 19.0	6,834 -2.8	6,091 -10.9

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Alberta Poised to Return to Top Spot Over the Next Two Years

Highlights

- Alberta continues to enjoy one of the country's strongest labour markets.
- The impending construction boom in the oil sands will have benefits far beyond the construction industry.
- Annual energy investment is projected to double between 2011 and 2016.

Economic Indicators (percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	3.6	3.3	4.0
Consumer Price Index	2.4	1.9	2.2
Personal disposable income	5.9	4.8	5.3
Employment	3.8	3.8	2.4
Unemployment rate (level)	5.5	4.6	4.5
Retail sales	7.2	9.2	5.9
Wages and salaries per employee	4.2	2.9	3.5
Population	1.5	2.0	1.9

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Alison Redford
Next election	Before June 1, 2012
Population (2011Q4)	3,798,791
Government balance (2012-13)	-\$886 million

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Alberta Finance.

Even though the ongoing difficulties in the European and U.S. economies still present downside risks to Canada as a whole, they will have little effect on Alberta.

Energy investment will drive growth over the forecast, and the spinoff effects will be substantial. Output of mineral fuels and mining services will expand rapidly as incremental capacity comes online. Manufacturing will increase output of petroleum products and chemicals, as well as primary and fabricated metals. And demand will be strong in associated industries such as professional services, transportation and warehousing, wholesaling, and business services. All in all, real gross domestic product will increase 3.3 per cent this year, followed by 4 per cent in 2013.

CONSTRUCTION BOOMING

Despite global economic uncertainty and the potential for a recession in the eurozone, crude oil prices have been relatively unaffected. After a brief dip in the summer, prices recovered all of their lost ground. Prices are expected to remain generally stable throughout 2012, before beginning their long-term ascent starting next year.

Energy investment already accounts for the majority of private investment in the province, and given the positive outlook for oil prices, optimism in the oil sands is high. Virtually all projects are economical in the current

environment. And including ongoing repairs and maintenance, investment in non-conventional activities alone will cumulatively surpass \$100 billion over the medium term. While slowing economic growth around the world does present some downside to oil prices in the near term, several factors will work together to mitigate this risk. First, geopolitical tensions, particular in the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, add a risk premium to oil prices. Second, interest rates remain at record lows, keeping the cost of financing capital-intensive megaprojects low. Third, natural gas prices are extremely low and are projected to remain so throughout the medium term, lowering operating costs for oil sands projects, where natural gas can represent a significant portion of operating costs. Finally, because oil sands projects are long-term projects that usually span more than 20 years, the decision whether to proceed is based on a long-term view of oil prices—which are universally expected to trend higher over the long term.

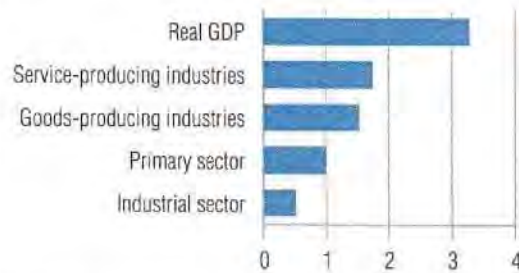
Conventional activity is also undergoing a brief resurgence and will provide an additional boost to the investment outlook for the next two years. Drilling rig utilization rates averaged higher in 2011 than in any of the previous four years, and the evidence suggests that the majority of drilling in Alberta has been directed toward oil extraction. (See chart “Oil Well Drilling Boosts Rig Utilization Rates.”) In fact, oil well completions are estimated to have increased 40 per cent last year from 2010 levels, according to data provided by Alberta’s Energy Resources Conservation Board.^{1, 2} Higher oil prices and the use of the new horizontal and multi-stage fracturing drilling techniques have opened up new conventional pools, and even previously exploited pools are being increasingly targeted for enhanced oil recovery. This will lead to increased investment over the next two years. After that, investment in conventional activity will plateau for the rest of the medium term.

1 Well count data come from the Energy Resources Conservation Board’s “ST59: Alberta Drilling Activity Monthly Statistics.” www.ercb.ca/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGSS_0_0_201_0_0_35/http%3B/ercbContent/publishedcontent/publish/ercb_home/publications_catalogue/publications_available/serial_publications/st59.aspx.

2 Rig utilization data taken from the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors’ website. www.caodc.ca/statistics/rigcounts-drilling_weekly.html.

The natural gas industry will underperform its oil counterpart. A supply glut in North America is widely expected to keep prices depressed for several more years. (Although the current outlook calls for prices to rise from the US\$2.50/mmbtu range in February to average

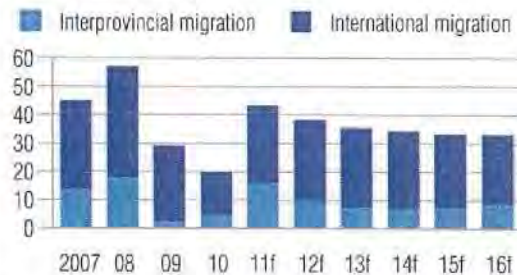
Contributions to Alberta Real GDP Growth, 2012
(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)



Note: “Primary” is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. “Industrial” is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration
(net migration, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016
(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Big Price Discounts on Canadian Crude: Do They Threaten Alberta's Economy?



After being priced at a premium for much of 2011, the spread between Canadian synthetic crude oil (SCO) price and the benchmark WTI price has not just narrowed since peaking in the summer, it has completely reversed, such that by early February Canadian SCO was selling as much as \$22 lower per barrel. Not only is SCO being sold at a discount, but the spread between Western Canada Select (a heavier variety of crude) and WTI is also widening. These discounts represent lost profits for Canadian oil sands producers. Could they threaten future production—and thus Alberta's economy?

Pipeline constraints and rising output are often cited as potential reasons for the widening spreads. Oil sands production surged in January, and there is very little spare capacity on current export pipelines. Pipeline capacity south of the border is also strained thanks to incremental production originating from the Bakken formation in North Dakota, which is now producing more than 500,000 b/d.

However, refining capacity has also been an issue for Canadian producers. Several refineries that are large consumers of Canadian SCO have not been able to purchase as much as usual (due to factors such as the recent partial outage at BP's refinery in Whiting, Indiana), or will be going offline in coming weeks. Thus, there is a supply glut of crude oil in the U.S. Midwest. The plan to reverse the flow through the Seaway pipeline (giving Canadian producers direct access to refineries along the U.S. Gulf coast) would have helped alleviate the problem to some extent, but that project has been pushed back until June, likely exacerbating the short-term discounts.

In the short term, these discounts will moderate as Midwest refining capacity comes back online and new pipeline capacity out of Oklahoma and flowing to Texas helps burn off excess supply at Cushing. Thus, the impacts on Alberta's economy will be muted over the next two years. However, given that Alberta will add nearly 1 mmbd of new production before 2016, this should serve as a reminder of just how important having access to pipeline capacity will be. There is currently insufficient capacity to transport the crude expected over the next five years, and the cancellation of the Keystone XL pipeline and the potential delay of the Northern Gateway pipeline could very well result in these types of discounts persisting if something is not done to expand existing transportation infrastructure.

\$4.72 in 2013, that is still far below the \$8.90 average we saw in 2008.) Weak prices have already driven down the number of natural gas wells completed to a fraction of their pre-recession levels. And given the distribution of natural gas wells within the province and the current pricing, the Conference Board expects gas activity to remain weak throughout the medium term. The rise of the oil sector will completely overshadow this trend, however, and send nominal energy investment in the province up from \$24.4 billion in 2011 to \$49.3 billion in 2016.

BENEFITS OF ENERGY SECTOR EXTEND FAR BEYOND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

As investment in the province's energy sector continues to expand, the construction sector will naturally benefit. Thus, even though a large pullback in federal infrastructure spending will limit growth in real construction output to just 2.3 per cent this year, growth will accelerate to 7.8 per cent in 2013 and then average 5.3 per cent a year over 2014–16 as public spending stabilizes.

But the spinoff effects of the construction boom will benefit many other industries. Manufacturers will boost production of fabricated metals and machinery and equipment to supply the oil sands megaprojects, and there should also be an increase in production of petroleum products and chemicals, in line with higher oil production. Output in the manufacturing sector is therefore projected to increase 3.6 per cent in 2012, followed by 5 per cent in 2013. Shipments of goods in and through the province will increase quickly to satisfy higher aggregate demand, pushing output in the wholesale trade industry up by an average of 4.1 per cent annually over the next two years. Firms will also demand more transportation and warehousing activity to ship and store their increased production of goods, boosting that industry by an annual average of 3.3 per cent over the same period.

Finally, total crude production in Alberta is projected to reach 2.9 million barrels per day (mmbd) by 2016 with significant gains to be realized in the early part of the forecast thanks to the oil sands. And even though waning natural gas production will offset some of these gains, output in the mineral fuels industry (which alone makes up 40 per cent of the province's goods-producing sector) will expand at an annual rate of 3 per cent over the forecast.

STRONG WAGE GAINS WILL BOLSTER CONSUMER DEMAND

Labour markets have already begun to re-tighten in Alberta. While job creation did slow in the later part of last year, Alberta still created 14,600 jobs in the final quarter and entered 2012 on a high note. The booming

energy sector will ensure that labour demand remains strong over the forecast. Employment is projected to swell by 80,000 this year, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of all the job growth in Canada. Gains are expected to be concentrated in the construction, wholesale and retail trade, services, and other primary industries. And despite the fact that labour force growth will pick up thanks to a higher participation rate and in-migration, job creation will still be sufficiently strong to drive the unemployment rate down to 4.6 per cent.

Another 52,900 jobs are forecast for 2013, and the unemployment rate will drop to 4.5 per cent. Tighter labour markets mean that Albertans will continue to enjoy wage gains well above the Canadian average. The average weekly wage in the industrial sector (excluding public administration, education, health care, and social services) in Alberta is projected to rise 3.4 per cent in 2012, followed by an increase of 3.5 per cent in 2013. In fact, wage growth will be sufficiently strong in Alberta over the forecast that by 2016 the average weekly wage will be 22 per cent higher than the average for Canada as a whole.

Disposable income is projected to increase by an average rate of 4.8 per cent over the forecast in line with strong employment and wage gains. This will prove to be a boon to retailers in the province who can expect their sales to jump 9.2 per cent in this year and then another 5.9 per cent next year. (See chart "Driven by Strong Income Gains, Retail Sales Expand at Quickest Rate in Canada.") This will bolster demand for community, business, and personal services, which are projected to

increase at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent over the forecast. Firms will also benefit from the ongoing boom as corporate profits increase rapidly, pushing output of commercial services up 2.8 per cent this year and 4.7 per cent in 2013.

The public sector will not be as much of a drag on the economy over the near term. In its Budget 2012, the Alberta government forecasts a deficit of \$886 million in fiscal 2012–13. But by 2014–15, the provincial government expects a surplus in excess of \$5 billion. Capital expenditures at the provincial level are forecast to come down from \$6.3 billion in 2011–12 to \$5.7 billion in 2012–13. Operating expenses are forecast to increase by nearly 7 per cent this fiscal year, with health care rising 8 per cent and education up 3.4 per cent.

Forecast Risks



- ♦ Geopolitical tensions are rising and oil prices have increased as a result. This may result in more drilling activity in the short term and higher investment.

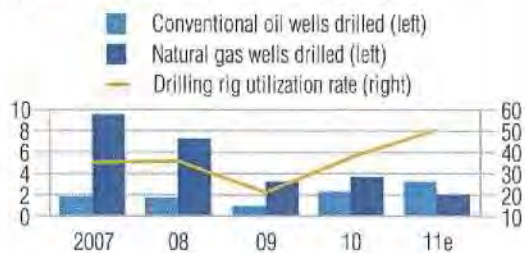


- ♦ Lack of transportation capacity could ultimately lead to slower-than-expected development of the oil sands. Several export pipelines remain mired in the regulatory approval process, both here and in the U.S.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Oil Well Drilling Boosts Rig Utilization Rates

(wells drilled, 000s; utilization rate, per cent)

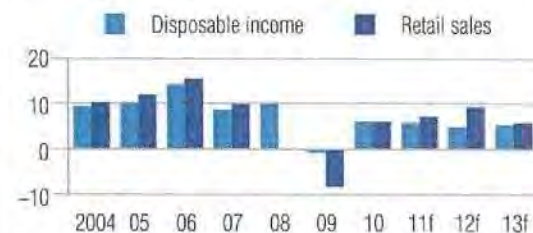


e = estimate

Sources: Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors; Energy Resources Conservation Board.

Driven by Strong Income Gains, Retail Sales Expand at Quickest Rate in Canada

(percentage change)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: Alberta

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	279,795 3.3	281,063 0.5	286,721 2.0	290,851 1.4	293,416 0.9	297,509 1.4	302,040 1.5	306,973 1.6	312,316 1.7	317,480 1.7	322,543 1.6	327,490 1.5	284,608 8.0	299,984 5.4	319,957 6.7
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	270,866 3.4	272,104 0.5	277,695 2.1	281,705 1.4	284,096 0.8	288,017 1.4	292,377 1.5	297,137 1.6	302,310 1.7	307,391 1.7	312,291 1.6	317,083 1.5	275,592 8.1	290,407 5.4	309,769 6.7
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	182,879 0.9	182,405 -0.3	185,103 1.5	186,467 0.7	187,816 0.7	189,345 0.8	191,070 0.9	192,882 0.9	195,037 1.1	196,945 1.0	198,776 0.9	200,583 0.9	184,213 3.6	190,278 3.3	197,835 4.0
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.241 1.0	1.258 1.4	1.260 0.2	1.268 0.6	1.271 0.3	1.278 0.5	1.284 0.5	1.290 0.5	1.298 0.6	1.306 0.6	1.313 0.6	1.321 0.6	1.257 2.4	1.281 1.9	1.310 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.481 2.5	1.492 0.7	1.500 0.6	1.511 0.7	1.513 0.1	1.521 0.6	1.530 0.6	1.541 0.7	1.550 0.6	1.561 0.7	1.571 0.7	1.581 0.6	1.496 4.4	1.526 2.0	1.566 2.6
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	961.3 1.1	965.3 0.4	962.2 -0.3	982.9 2.1	988.4 0.6	995.7 0.7	1004.6 0.9	1013.6 0.9	1022.6 0.9	1031.4 0.9	1040.4 0.9	1049.6 0.9	967.9 2.4	1000.6 3.4	1036.0 3.5
Personal income (current \$)	184,040 1.6	187,846 2.1	189,865 1.1	192,404 1.3	195,072 1.4	197,627 1.3	200,529 1.5	203,405 1.4	206,183 1.4	208,994 1.4	211,770 1.3	214,524 1.3	188,539 6.5	199,158 5.6	210,368 5.6
Personal disposable income (current \$)	146,439 1.6	149,080 1.8	149,897 0.5	151,632 1.2	153,466 1.2	155,257 1.2	157,453 1.4	159,634 1.4	161,578 1.2	163,623 1.3	165,728 1.3	167,815 1.3	149,262 5.9	156,453 4.8	164,686 5.3
Personal savings rate	17.5	17.7	17.4	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	17.3	16.2	15.7
Population of labour force age (000s)	2,987 0.4	3,000 0.4	3,014 0.5	3,025 0.4	3,041 0.5	3,056 0.5	3,070 0.5	3,083 0.4	3,096 0.4	3,109 0.4	3,122 0.4	3,135 0.4	3,007 1.5	3,062 1.9	3,116 1.7
Labour force (000s)	2,188 1.5	2,197 0.4	2,233 1.7	2,241 0.4	2,253 0.5	2,271 0.8	2,289 0.8	2,304 0.6	2,315 0.5	2,327 0.5	2,339 0.5	2,349 0.4	2,215 2.7	2,279 2.9	2,333 2.3
Employment (000s)	2,062 1.3	2,073 0.5	2,110 1.8	2,129 0.9	2,148 0.9	2,166 0.9	2,183 0.8	2,198 0.7	2,209 0.5	2,221 0.6	2,232 0.5	2,244 0.5	2,094 3.8	2,174 3.8	2,226 2.4
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.6	4.5
Retail sales (current \$)	62,087 0.3	63,032 1.5	63,938 1.4	67,510 5.6	68,381 1.3	69,452 1.6	70,595 1.6	71,678 1.5	72,661 1.4	73,673 1.4	74,675 1.4	75,657 1.3	64,142 7.2	70,026 9.2	74,167 5.9
Housing starts (units)	20,937 -3.9	23,762 13.5	27,591 16.1	30,526 10.6	29,830 -2.3	29,402 -1.4	28,981 -1.4	28,809 -0.6	28,735 -0.3	29,225 1.7	29,788 1.9	30,435 2.2	25,704 -5.1	29,256 13.8	29,546 1.0

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Elevated Risk Results in Modest Growth

Highlights

- The mining sector is poised to post near double-digit growth every year from 2012 to 2016.
- Soft global growth will result in modest gains in manufacturing this year.
- The construction industry will feel the impact of declining government investment.

Economic Indicators (percentage change)

	2011f	2012f	2013f
Real GDP	2.6	2.1	3.6
Consumer Price Index	2.3	1.7	1.9
Personal disposable income	3.1	3.1	4.3
Employment	0.8	2.1	2.5
Unemployment rate (level)	7.5	6.3	5.8
Retail sales	2.4	5.6	4.7
Wages and salaries per employee	3.9	2.3	2.6
Population	1.0	1.3	1.4

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Government and Background Information

Premier	Christy Clark
Next election	May 2013
Population (2011Q4)	4,592,034
Government balance (2012-13)	-\$968 million

Sources: B.C. Ministry of Finance; Statistics Canada.

The global economic climate remains riddled with risk, and this uncertainty is holding back growth in British Columbia. The ongoing European debt crisis and the possibility of another financial market crisis are hurting consumer and business confidence, and that will temper gains in private sector spending in the province this year. Add in a sharp pullback in government investment spending and real gross domestic product (GDP) growth in B.C. will be limited to 2.1 per cent in 2012. The economy is expected to perform much better next year with real GDP growth accelerating to a 3.6 per cent pace, making B.C. one of the fastest-growing economies in the country.

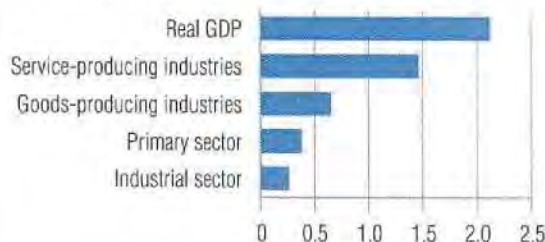
Moderating growth in China and only a modest improvement in the U.S. housing market will limit gains in the forestry industry this year. Activity in the construction industry will also be modest this year as declining government investment partially offsets the gains forecast in private investment. On the bright side, the mining sector is expected to perform well over the next few years with new mine developments and continued increases in shale gas production.

Looking ahead to next year, growth in the province's forestry industry will pick up steam as the recovery in the U.S. housing market becomes stronger. Manufacturing will benefit not only from improved prospects in the forestry sector, but also as Seaspan Marine begins work on the \$8-billion federal contract it was awarded last fall to build non-combat vessels under the National Shipbuilding Procurement Strategy.

Employment gains were modest in B.C. last year, but the situation will improve this year. An estimated 47,000 jobs will be created in the province in 2012, pushing unemployment down to 6.3 per cent. The

Contributions to British Columbia Real GDP Growth, 2012

(by industry/sector, percentage point; GDP, per cent)

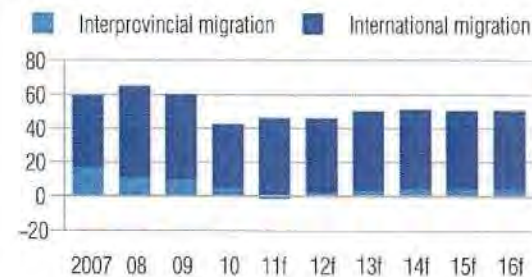


Note: "Primary" is the sum of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining sectors. "Industrial" is the sum of manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Sources of Migration

(net migration, 000s)

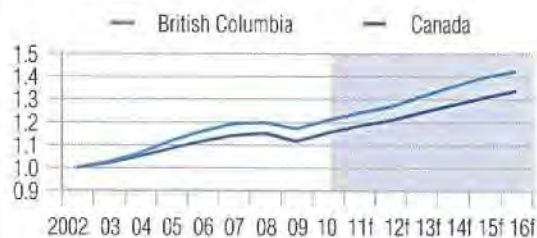


f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Real GDP, 2002 to 2016

(index, 2002 = 1.0)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

momentum is forecast to continue into 2013, with employment gaining another 2.5 per cent.

U.S. HOUSING MARKET SHOWS SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

The housing market has been the Achilles heel of the U.S. recovery for some time, but finally there is positive news. Job growth south of the border has accelerated over the past few months, consumer confidence is improving, and credit markets are expanding. In fact, over the final few months of 2011, low long-term interest rates prompted an expansion in mortgage lending. Despite these promising developments, the housing market in the U.S. continues to be weighed down by falling home prices.¹ Our expectation is that home prices will continue to fall throughout the first part of this year as the market deals with the glut of foreclosed homes hitting the market. But prices are expected to stabilize mid-year and then start increasing by the end of the year.

Given the improving demand fundamentals, we expect new home construction to accelerate over the coming months. In 2013, housing starts in the U.S. will total 969,000 units. While conditions are improving south of the border, B.C.'s forestry industry will have to contend with slowing demand from China this year. Strong Chinese demand growth has propelled industry gains over the past few years; but as China's economy slows, so too will its demand for B.C.'s wood products. As such, real output in the forestry industry is forecast to gain just 1.9 per cent this year. Next year, a stronger U.S. housing market and increased Chinese demand will help the forestry sector post a gain of 4.4 per cent.

MINING INDUSTRY MAINTAINS MOMENTUM

The mining industry is emerging as a growth leader in British Columbia. Over the next five years, the mining sector is poised to post near double-digit growth in

¹ Glen Hodgson, *U.S. Economic Data Improve, But Home Prices Have Not Hit Bottom*. January 9, 2012. www.conferenceboard.ca/economics/hot_eco_topics/default/12-01-09/U_S_Economic_Data_Improve_But_Home_Prices_Have_Not_Hit_Bottom.aspx.

every year from 2012 to 2016. Much of the gain is attributable to the mineral fuels industry, which continues to benefit from shale gas development. But gains are also expected to be strong in mining services and metal mining. A wealth of undeveloped resources is fuelling exploration expenditures in the province, helping to boost output in mineral services. Past exploration expenditures in the province are paying off with a number of new mines forecast to open over the near term. New Gold's New Afton mine is expected to start production in the second half of this year, and Thompson Creek's Mt. Milligan mine is expected to start production during the third quarter of 2013. These new mines will help boost real output in metal mining by 6.5 per cent this year and by 19.7 per cent in 2013.

B.C.'s natural gas industry is expected to perform well over the medium term. Despite low prices for natural gas in North America, B.C.'s natural gas is attractive due to its relatively low extraction costs. Furthermore, the Montney deposit is rich in natural gas liquids, such as propane and butane, and prices for those products tend to follow the price for crude oil rather than natural gas. The large price gap between natural gas and crude oil is therefore encouraging drilling in liquid-rich natural gas plays. With large deposits still to be tapped, gas production in the province will grow at a strong pace for many years. Our forecast calls for an increase in real mineral fuels output of 11 per cent this year and 8.3 per cent in 2013. (See chart "Shale Gas Boosts Mineral Fuels Production.")

MANUFACTURING GROWTH REMAINS MODEST

Growth in the province's manufacturing industry will remain modest this year due to soft global demand conditions and a deceleration in output growth in the forestry industry. But growth will accelerate next year as the forestry industry gains momentum, the global economy gets stronger, and work on the non-combat vessel contract awarded to Seaspan Marine of Vancouver as part of the National Shipbuilding Procurement Strategy gets under way. Real manufacturing output is forecast to grow by 2.2 per cent this year and 5.4 per cent in 2013.

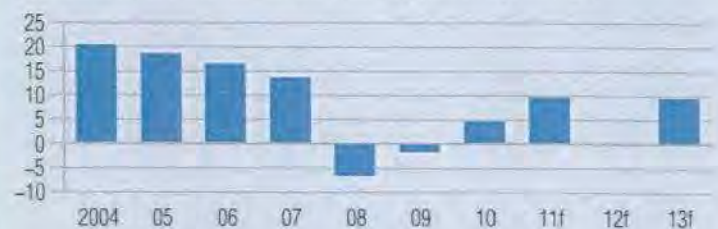
Soft Landing Predicted in the Resale Housing Market

British Columbia is an expensive place to purchase real estate—Vancouver particularly so. In 2011, the average resale home price in B.C. was 1.5 times higher than the national average, and in Greater Vancouver, the average price was a staggering 2.1 times higher.¹ As home prices have soared and affordability has deteriorated, the future of the resale home market in B.C. has become a hot topic. While growth in the resale market is not expected to be as robust as it was in 2011, our expectation is that B.C.'s resale market is in for a soft landing.

Home prices in B.C. shot up over the first few months of 2011, and despite the fact that prices fell most months from May to December, the average resale home price in B.C. for 2011 as a whole was 11 per cent higher than the average price for 2010. Still, by December, resale home prices in B.C. had fallen 10 per cent from the peak level observed in April 2011, and they ended the year 7.5 per cent below where they were in January 2011. The weak handoff going into this year will result in the resale home price for 2012 averaging slightly less than it did last year.

Slightly lower home prices are expected to dampen repair and renovation expenditures this year.² (See chart "Soft Prices Restrain Residential Repair and Renovation Spending"). After gaining 9.5 per cent last year, growth in nominal repair and renovation spending is set to decelerate to just 0.1 per cent this year. Resale home prices are forecast to post much better growth in 2013, and this will provide the incentive for homeowners to increase their repair and renovation spending by 9.5 per cent.

Soft Prices Restrain Residential Repair and Renovation Spending (residential repairs and renovations spending, percentage change)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

- 1 Prices are from the Canadian Real Estate Association's Residential MLS Database.
- 2 The Conference Board of Canada's repair and renovation spending forecast also includes ownership transfer costs.

DECLINING GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT DAMPENS THE CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK

The B.C. economy was boosted by government infrastructure spending programs that were introduced during the 2008–09 recession. But those programs wrapped up last year. As a result, government investment is forecast

to decline by 10.9 per cent this year. Further austerity is expected next year as the government looks to balance its budget, resulting in a 9 per cent decline in government investment spending.

While global uncertainty will likely lead some companies to scale back investment projects this year, B.C. will benefit from a host of natural-resource related investments. Private non-residential investment spending is set to increase by 8.9 per cent this year and by a further 10.5 per cent in 2013, boosted by such large-scale projects as the Kitimat LNG terminal, the Mt. Milligan mine, and the Kitimat aluminum smelter modernization.

Housing starts will increase over the next two years, reaching 30,500 units in 2013. While growth in new home construction will be strong over the near term, a cool-down in the resale market will limit residential investment gains to 2.4 per cent this year. (See box “Soft Landing Predicted in the Resale Market.”)

Declines in government investment, along with weak residential investment spending, will limit real output growth in the construction industry to 0.3 per cent this year. But strong private residential and non-residential investment spending will allow the sector to post gains of 4.8 per cent in 2013.

EMPLOYMENT SET TO REBOUND

Employment is set to rebound strongly over the near term, increasing by 2.1 per cent this year and 2.5 per

cent next year. Job creation is expected to far outpace growth in the labour force, resulting in downward pressure on the unemployment rate, which is forecast to average 6.3 per cent this year and 5.8 per cent in 2013. (See chart “Strong Job Growth Drives Down Unemployment.”) Even though consumer confidence is being rattled by the global economic uncertainty, strong employment growth will boost incomes in the province enough that consumers will increase their spending by 4.1 per cent (in nominal terms) this year. As the economy improves next year, consumer spending will increase another 5 per cent.

Economic uncertainty will keep growth in most private service-sector industries soft this year. But as the economy picks up steam next year, we expect more robust growth across a range of private service industries, with business services leading the momentum with expected output growth of 4.3 per cent.

Forecast Risks

Short term

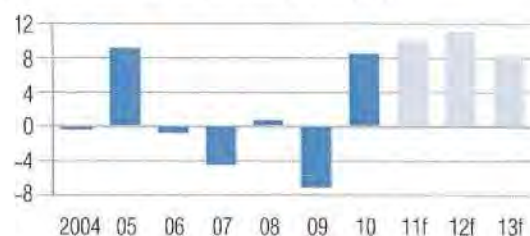
- Deterioration in the European sovereign debt crisis could reduce expectations for global growth, negatively impacting consumer and business confidence in B.C.

Medium term

- Opposition to development of new and major energy-related infrastructure could delay some investment, hampering the rate of economic expansion.

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Shale Gas Boosts Mineral Fuels Production (mineral fuels output, percentage change*)

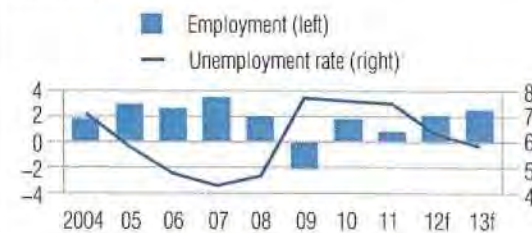


*based on 2002 \$

f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Strong Job Growth Drives Down Unemployment (employment, percentage change, unemployment rate, per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators: British Columbia

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	212,479 3.0	214,514 1.0	216,619 1.0	218,097 0.7	220,788 1.2	223,679 1.3	226,635 1.3	229,844 1.4	233,003 1.4	236,458 1.5	239,984 1.5	243,426 1.4	215,427 6.0	225,236 4.6	238,218 5.8
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	196,304 3.2	198,284 1.0	200,267 1.0	201,528 0.6	203,905 1.2	206,485 1.3	209,130 1.3	212,026 1.4	214,878 1.3	218,182 1.5	221,414 1.5	224,573 1.4	199,096 6.2	207,886 4.4	219,762 5.7
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	156,251 0.7	156,890 0.4	157,669 0.5	157,581 -0.1	158,705 0.7	159,807 0.7	160,961 0.7	162,247 0.8	163,855 1.0	165,431 1.0	166,970 0.9	168,475 0.9	157,098 2.6	160,430 2.1	166,183 3.6
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.154 0.5	1.166 1.1	1.169 0.3	1.171 0.2	1.176 0.4	1.182 0.5	1.189 0.5	1.195 0.5	1.200 0.4	1.205 0.4	1.211 0.5	1.217 0.5	1.165 2.3	1.185 1.7	1.208 1.9
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.256 2.4	1.264 0.6	1.270 0.5	1.279 0.7	1.285 0.5	1.292 0.6	1.299 0.6	1.307 0.6	1.311 0.4	1.319 0.6	1.326 0.5	1.333 0.5	1.267 3.5	1.296 2.2	1.322 2.1
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	799.1 1.0	801.8 0.3	808.9 0.9	820.2 1.4	821.4 0.2	826.6 0.6	832.3 0.7	837.7 0.7	843.2 0.7	848.6 0.6	853.9 0.6	859.2 0.6	807.5 1.5	829.5 2.7	851.2 2.6
Personal income (current \$)	167,617 0.3	169,792 1.3	170,755 0.6	171,966 0.7	173,623 1.0	175,355 1.0	177,442 1.2	179,525 1.2	181,687 1.2	183,764 1.1	185,834 1.1	187,921 1.1	170,033 3.7	176,486 3.8	184,801 4.7
Personal disposable income (current \$)	134,869 0.2	136,289 1.1	136,490 0.1	137,269 0.6	138,349 0.8	139,533 0.9	141,122 1.1	142,715 1.1	144,210 1.0	145,718 1.0	147,304 1.1	148,906 1.1	136,229 3.1	140,430 3.1	146,534 4.3
Personal savings rate	-3.3	-3.9	-4.1	-4.2	-4.4	-4.8	-5.0	-5.2	-5.4	-5.5	-5.6	-5.6	-3.9	-4.9	-5.5
Population of labour force age (000s)	3,763 0.3	3,775 0.3	3,785 0.3	3,793 0.2	3,808 0.4	3,822 0.4	3,836 0.4	3,849 0.4	3,863 0.3	3,876 0.4	3,890 0.3	3,904 0.3	3,779 1.3	3,829 1.3	3,883 1.4
Labour force (000s)	2,465 0.8	2,459 -0.2	2,457 -0.1	2,457 0.0	2,461 0.2	2,472 0.4	2,484 0.5	2,497 0.5	2,509 0.5	2,521 0.5	2,534 0.5	2,545 0.5	2,460 0.7	2,479 0.8	2,527 2.0
Employment (000s)	2,259 -0.4	2,273 0.6	2,281 0.3	2,288 0.3	2,298 0.5	2,314 0.7	2,331 0.7	2,346 0.7	2,360 0.6	2,373 0.6	2,387 0.6	2,400 0.6	2,275 0.8	2,322 2.1	2,380 2.5
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	7.5	6.3	5.8
Retail sales (current \$)	58,257 -0.8	59,280 1.8	59,463 0.3	61,170 2.9	61,759 1.0	62,477 1.2	63,284 1.3	64,046 1.2	64,778 1.1	65,493 1.1	66,217 1.1	66,937 1.1	59,542 2.4	62,891 5.6	65,856 4.7
Housing starts (units)	24,153 -5.1	26,622 10.2	28,184 5.9	26,641 -5.5	26,692 0.2	27,288 2.2	28,538 4.6	28,783 0.9	29,584 2.8	30,212 2.1	30,766 1.8	31,243 1.6	26,400 -0.3	27,825 5.4	30,451 9.4

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Key Economic Indicators: Canada

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current \$)	1,692,908 1.9	1,701,604 0.5	1,721,032 1.1	1,731,727 0.6	1,752,556 1.2	1,772,841 1.2	1,794,355 1.2	1,817,700 1.3	1,841,963 1.3	1,865,504 1.3	1,889,529 1.3	1,912,982 1.2	1,711,818 5.4	1,784,363 4.2	1,877,495 5.2
GDP at basic prices (current \$)	1,590,848 1.9	1,599,196 0.5	1,617,856 1.2	1,627,179 0.6	1,646,027 1.2	1,664,349 1.1	1,683,902 1.2	1,705,269 1.3	1,727,601 1.3	1,750,186 1.3	1,772,353 1.3	1,794,024 1.2	1,608,770 5.4	1,674,887 4.1	1,761,041 5.1
GDP at basic prices (constant 2002 \$)	1,260,173 0.9	1,259,512 -0.1	1,270,386 0.9	1,267,976 -0.2	1,277,730 0.8	1,285,150 0.6	1,293,225 0.6	1,301,953 0.7	1,313,173 0.9	1,322,473 0.7	1,331,692 0.7	1,340,829 0.7	1,264,512 2.5	1,289,515 2.0	1,327,042 2.9
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 1.0)	1.184 0.8	1.201 1.4	1.203 0.2	1.208 0.4	1.213 0.4	1.219 0.5	1.225 0.5	1.232 0.5	1.238 0.5	1.245 0.6	1.252 0.5	1.259 0.6	1.199 2.9	1.222 1.9	1.249 2.2
Implicit price deflator— GDP at basic prices (2002 = 1.0)	1.262 1.0	1.270 0.6	1.274 0.3	1.283 0.8	1.288 0.4	1.295 0.5	1.302 0.5	1.310 0.6	1.316 0.4	1.323 0.6	1.331 0.6	1.338 0.5	1.272 2.9	1.299 2.1	1.327 2.2
Average weekly wages (\$, industrial composite)	809.5 1.0	814.5 0.6	811.8 -0.3	819.4 0.9	824.9 0.7	830.7 0.7	836.9 0.7	842.9 0.7	848.9 0.7	854.9 0.7	861.1 0.7	867.4 0.7	813.8 2.4	833.9 2.5	858.1 2.9
Personal income (current \$)	1,313,584 0.6	1,326,984 1.0	1,332,584 0.4	1,341,674 0.7	1,354,136 0.9	1,367,363 1.0	1,382,440 1.1	1,397,973 1.1	1,414,430 1.2	1,430,541 1.1	1,446,643 1.1	1,462,743 1.1	1,328,707 3.8	1,375,478 3.5	1,438,589 4.6
Personal disposable income (current \$)	1,035,744 0.6	1,043,808 0.8	1,043,296 0.0	1,048,960 0.5	1,056,608 0.7	1,065,358 0.8	1,076,537 1.0	1,088,098 1.1	1,099,083 1.0	1,110,466 1.0	1,122,482 1.1	1,134,508 1.1	1,042,952 2.9	1,071,650 2.8	1,116,635 4.2
Personal savings rate	4.26	4.10	3.45	3.15	2.88	2.57	2.37	2.15	2.02	1.91	1.88	1.88	3.74	2.49	1.92
Population of labour force age (000s)	27,866 0.3	27,947 0.3	28,031 0.3	28,108 0.3	28,195 0.3	28,283 0.3	28,369 0.3	28,455 0.3	28,538 0.3	28,622 0.3	28,705 0.3	28,789 0.3	27,988 1.2	28,325 1.2	28,663 1.2
Labour force (000s)	18,668 0.6	18,706 0.2	18,712 0.0	18,734 0.1	18,792 0.3	18,882 0.5	18,970 0.5	19,067 0.5	19,146 0.4	19,220 0.4	19,290 0.4	19,352 0.3	18,705 1.0	18,928 1.2	19,252 1.7
Employment (000s)	17,224 0.6	17,311 0.5	17,361 0.3	17,331 -0.2	17,443 0.6	17,539 0.6	17,632 0.5	17,729 0.6	17,819 0.5	17,909 0.5	17,994 0.5	18,077 0.5	17,307 1.5	17,586 1.6	17,950 2.1
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.8
Retail sales (current \$)	447,256 -0.1	450,815 0.8	454,858 0.9	463,897 2.0	468,047 0.9	473,549 1.2	479,336 1.2	484,987 1.2	490,497 1.1	496,072 1.1	501,710 1.1	507,281 1.1	454,207 3.6	476,480 4.9	498,890 4.7
Housing starts (units)	174,600 -1.3	194,800 11.6	206,100 5.8	194,748 -5.5	191,254 -1.8	188,773 -1.3	188,280 -0.3	188,082 -0.1	188,469 0.2	190,569 1.1	192,865 1.2	195,353 1.3	192,562 1.4	189,097 -1.8	191,814 1.4

Shaded area represents forecast data.

All data are in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, unless otherwise specified.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; CMHC Housing Time Series Database.

Gross Domestic Product by Province and Industry

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	Newfoundland and Labrador			Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	68 -3.2	69 1.5	71 3.1	203 -4.0	208 2.3	214 3.1	252 0.4	252 0.1	256 1.8	310 -2.7	314 1.3	323 3.0	3,392 -2.3	3,411 0.6	3,513 3.0
Forestry	37 -7.5	40 5.6	42 7.0	5 6.3	5 5.3	5 7.5	114 -8.5	115 1.1	120 3.7	337 -6.3	344 2.2	371 7.7	1,166 -1.5	1,180 1.2	1,211 2.6
Fishing & trapping	247 -4.5	251 1.5	255 1.5	88 -6.0	89 0.6	90 1.0	440 0.6	448 1.8	453 1.1	95 -0.8	97 2.0	98 1.3	83 -1.5	85 2.1	86 1.1
Mining	4,807 0.9	4,613 -4.0	4,708 2.1	4 10.3	4 1.4	4 1.4	442 -4.3	492 11.3	571 16.0	267 -2.9	284 6.4	397 39.4	1,115 5.9	1,307 17.2	1,706 30.5
Manufacturing	772 6.3	811 5.2	909 12.0	376 0.1	385 2.3	394 2.4	2,606 3.4	2,655 1.9	2,751 3.6	2,618 1.5	2,652 1.3	2,727 2.8	42,557 1.5	43,436 2.1	44,374 2.2
Construction	1,161 21.1	1,229 5.9	1,211 -1.4	174 6.2	167 -4.0	152 -9.0	1,923 6.9	1,798 -6.5	1,840 2.3	1,325 -2.0	1,352 2.0	1,189 -12.1	15,310 1.7	14,902 -2.7	14,742 -1.1
Utilities	528 2.8	541 2.5	557 2.9	72 8.9	76 5.1	84 9.8	673 2.7	690 2.6	707 2.4	764 3.7	783 2.5	817 4.3	11,574 5.1	11,806 2.0	12,065 2.2
Goods-producing industries	7,621 3.9	7,554 -0.9	7,753 2.6	923 0.4	934 1.2	943 1.0	6,450 3.2	6,452 0.0	6,697 3.8	5,717 0.0	5,827 1.9	5,922 1.6	75,198 1.9	76,127 1.2	77,697 2.1
Transportation, warehousing & information	1,023 1.3	1,033 0.9	1,050 1.7	224 1.5	227 1.4	232 2.1	2,100 2.3	2,137 1.7	2,193 2.6	1,911 0.7	1,940 1.5	1,985 2.3	21,152 2.0	21,522 1.7	21,995 2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	1,735 4.6	1,761 1.5	1,799 2.1	431 3.8	443 2.9	449 1.3	3,208 -2.7	3,269 1.9	3,339 2.2	2,620 -0.7	2,633 0.5	2,686 2.0	30,715 0.0	31,102 1.3	31,867 2.5
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,491 2.7	2,550 2.4	2,606 2.2	783 2.4	798 1.9	821 2.8	6,135 2.7	6,293 2.6	6,430 2.2	4,231 2.4	4,308 1.8	4,406 2.3	47,137 2.9	47,857 1.5	49,059 2.5
Community, business & personal services	3,992 1.7	4,072 2.0	4,135 1.5	1,077 1.9	1,089 1.0	1,110 2.0	7,110 1.8	7,228 1.7	7,343 1.6	5,432 1.3	5,506 1.4	5,595 1.6	65,511 1.2	66,531 1.6	67,917 2.1
Public administration & defence	1,494 2.0	1,504 0.7	1,510 0.4	501 -0.3	503 0.4	503 0.1	3,037 0.9	3,064 0.9	3,079 0.5	2,277 1.0	2,298 0.9	2,313 0.7	17,696 1.4	17,881 1.0	18,099 1.2
Service-producing industries	10,736 2.4	10,920 1.7	11,100 1.6	3,017 1.9	3,060 1.4	3,115 1.8	21,589 1.3	21,991 1.9	22,385 1.8	16,471 1.2	16,686 1.3	16,986 1.8	182,211 1.6	184,893 1.5	188,938 2.2
All industries	17,915 3.1	18,033 0.7	18,412 2.1	3,932 1.5	3,987 1.4	4,050 1.6	27,742 1.7	28,146 1.5	28,786 2.3	22,179 0.9	22,503 1.5	22,898 1.8	256,936 1.7	260,548 1.4	266,163 2.2

*Gross domestic product is measured at market prices for Quebec and Ontario.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous year.

Shaded area represents forecast data.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Gross Domestic Product by Province and Industry

(forecast completed: February 2, 2012)

	Ontario			Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	5,002 -3.4	5,104 2.0	5,261 3.1	1,657 -12.3	1,835 10.7	1,907 3.9	4,612 3.2	4,624 0.3	4,739 2.5	5,192 -3.9	5,270 1.5	5,448 3.4	1,253 -2.7	1,269 1.3	1,307 3.0
Forestry	442 7.5	468 5.9	508 8.7	39 6.2	41 6.6	45 8.3	25 6.3	26 5.1	28 5.6	315 5.9	325 3.2	345 6.2	3,094 10.6	3,152 1.9	3,291 4.4
Fishing & trapping	17 -3.3	18 7.3	19 4.2	15 -2.2	15 0.6	15 0.2	0 -2.7	0 1.0	0 0.5	1 -2.3	1 0.9	1 0.5	89 -8.2	92 3.6	94 1.6
Mining	2,048 6.9	2,180 6.5	2,337 7.2	757 8.6	767 1.3	842 9.8	5,713 8.8	6,047 5.8	6,515 7.7	36,364 4.8	38,142 4.9	39,117 2.6	5,034 8.9	5,560 10.5	6,069 9.2
Manufacturing	76,577 2.3	79,717 4.1	82,434 3.4	4,703 1.1	4,823 2.5	4,922 2.1	2,897 3.9	3,008 3.8	3,086 2.6	14,959 3.4	15,492 3.6	16,262 5.0	13,717 2.3	14,015 2.2	14,777 5.4
Construction	27,233 6.5	27,053 -0.7	27,512 1.7	2,132 2.4	2,151 0.9	2,146 -0.3	2,941 5.7	2,949 0.3	3,045 3.3	13,979 3.9	14,297 2.3	15,409 7.8	10,022 2.8	10,049 0.3	10,530 4.8
Utilities	10,675 5.9	10,917 2.3	11,198 2.6	1,644 6.6	1,700 3.4	1,777 4.5	1,103 4.5	1,127 2.1	1,160 3.0	4,096 5.7	4,215 2.9	4,369 3.6	3,089 4.1	3,191 3.3	3,306 3.6
Goods-producing industries	121,994 3.4	125,455 2.8	129,269 3.0	10,947 0.3	11,332 3.5	11,654 2.8	17,291 5.6	17,781 2.8	18,573 4.5	74,905 3.8	77,742 3.8	80,952 4.1	36,298 3.9	37,329 2.8	39,374 5.5
Transportation, warehousing & information	40,840 2.4	41,506 1.6	42,615 2.7	3,931 1.8	4,020 2.3	4,102 2.0	3,302 4.2	3,362 1.8	3,460 2.9	15,138 3.6	15,484 2.3	16,055 3.7	15,462 3.6	15,743 1.8	16,257 3.3
Wholesale & retail trade	59,580 0.8	60,186 1.0	61,975 3.0	5,828 3.5	6,070 4.2	6,220 2.5	5,490 13.1	5,721 4.2	5,851 2.3	20,302 7.6	21,380 5.3	22,259 4.1	17,108 1.2	17,479 2.2	18,074 3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	117,505 2.2	119,903 2.0	123,412 2.9	7,946 2.5	8,124 2.2	8,360 2.9	6,471 3.0	6,598 2.0	6,789 2.9	31,449 2.1	32,103 2.1	33,233 3.5	38,786 2.9	39,556 2.0	40,738 3.0
Community, business & personal services	127,309 1.7	129,346 1.6	133,048 2.9	9,584 1.3	9,754 1.8	10,025 2.8	8,039 1.9	8,189 1.9	8,417 2.8	40,838 2.5	41,840 2.5	43,470 3.9	41,096 1.9	41,847 1.8	43,143 3.1
Public administration & defence	28,938 1.1	29,072 0.5	29,323 0.9	2,852 1.0	2,888 1.2	2,917 1.0	2,129 0.9	2,159 1.4	2,184 1.2	7,243 0.5	7,389 2.0	7,527 1.9	8,455 0.5	8,583 1.5	8,704 1.4
Service-producing industries	374,173 1.7	380,012 1.6	390,373 2.7	30,141 2.1	30,855 2.4	31,625 2.5	25,431 4.7	26,029 2.3	26,701 2.6	114,969 3.3	118,197 2.8	122,544 3.7	120,907 2.2	123,208 1.9	126,915 3.0
All industries	497,365 2.1	506,665 1.9	520,840 2.8	40,913 1.6	42,012 2.7	43,103 2.6	41,342 5.2	42,429 2.6	43,893 3.5	184,213 3.6	190,278 3.3	197,835 4.0	157,098 2.6	160,430 2.1	166,183 3.6

*Gross domestic product is measured at market prices for Quebec and Ontario.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous year.

Shaded area represents forecast data.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

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***Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Housing Market Outlook – Canada Edition
Date Released: First Quarter 2012***

HOUSING MARKET OUTLOOK

Canada Edition



CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Date Released: First Quarter 2012

Canada's Housing Market to Remain Steady

Overview¹

Housing Starts:

2012: 190,000

2013: 193,800

Resales:

2012: 457,300

2013: 468,200

Housing starts: After an active 2011, multiple starts are expected to moderate while single starts will level off. For 2011, housing starts came in at 193,950 units. Looking ahead, starts are forecast to be 190,000 for 2012 and 193,800 for 2013.

Resales: Sales of existing homes through the Multiple Listing Service® (MLS®)² are expected to remain stable in 2012 and rise slightly in 2013. For 2011, resales came in slightly over 456,000 units. Moving forward, 457,300 resales are forecast for 2012 and 468,200 for 2013.

Resale prices: Balanced market conditions are expected in most local markets. The average MLS® price is expected to rise modestly over the forecast horizon. For 2011, the average MLS® price was just above \$363,000. 2012 will see a moderate increase to \$368,900, while 2013 will see further growth to \$379,000.

Cross-Canada Highlights

Eastern Canada: Over the course of 2012, all six Eastern Canadian provinces are expected to see a contraction in housing starts. By 2013, however, modest growth will return to Quebec and Ontario.

Western Canada: All four Western Canadian provinces will see growth in housing starts in 2012, with Alberta leading the way at 13.2 per cent. In 2013, all western provinces, except Saskatchewan, will see positive growth. In 2013, Saskatchewan's total starts are expected to contract by 2.7 per cent.

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¹The outlook is subject to uncertainty. Although point forecasts are presented in this publication, CMHC also presents forecast ranges and risks where appropriate. The forecasts and historical data included in this document reflect information available as of January 18, 2012.

²Multiple Listing Service® (MLS®) is a registered trademark owned by the Canadian Real Estate Association.

National Housing Outlook

Total Housing Starts

Canadian housing starts increased over the course of 2011. On a seasonally adjusted basis, quarterly housing starts grew quickly during the first nine months of 2011. By the fourth quarter, however, starts had moderated somewhat. All-in-all, total housing starts were up 2.1 per cent to 193,950 units last year. Looking ahead, starts are expected to slightly moderate during 2012 and then start to increase over the course of 2013.

Given the heightened degree of economic and financial uncertainty, an array of economic scenarios was considered to generate a range for the housing outlook in 2012 and 2013. Accordingly, it is expected that starts will be between 164,000 and 212,700 units in 2012 and between 168,900 and 219,300 units in 2013. CMHC's point forecast for housing starts is 190,000 units for 2012, followed by a slight increase to 193,800 in 2013.

Housing starts growth will be regionally mixed in 2012. All four western provinces will have positive growth in 2012, while all six eastern provinces will see a contraction. By 2013 there will be more broad-based growth. In 2013, the western provinces, particularly British Columbia and Alberta, will again lead the way in terms of growth.

Single-detached starts moderating

Single starts decreased to 82,392 units in 2011 from the post-recession recovery of 92,554 units in 2010. The number of single-detached starts is expected to be stable at 82,700 in 2012. An increase is expected for

2013, when single starts will move to 86,300, up 4.4 per cent from 2012.

The construction of single-detached homes will decrease in half of Canada's provinces in 2012. The largest decline will be in New Brunswick at -17.7 per cent, followed by Ontario at -13.7 per cent. The strongest growth in single starts will be in Alberta, at 13.9 per cent, followed by British Columbia, at 12.8 per cent.

Multi-family to moderate

After experiencing strong growth in 2010 and 2011, the number of multi-family housing starts, which consist of row, semi-detached and apartment units, is expected to moderate in 2012. Looking ahead to 2013, relative stability will occur. Overall, there will be about 107,300 multiple unit starts in 2012 and about 107,500 units in 2013.

During 2012, only the western provinces will experience positive growth in the multiples segment. Leading the way will be Saskatchewan at 18.1 per cent, followed by Alberta at 12.3 per cent. At the other end of the spectrum, multiple starts are expected to decrease in the remaining six eastern provinces. The largest decreases will occur in Nova Scotia at -19.2 per cent, followed by Quebec at -17.4 per cent and Prince Edward Island at -16.5 per cent.

MLS® sales set to move higher by 2013

Sales of existing homes through the Multiple Listings Service® (MLS®) are expected to remain stable in 2012 and rise slightly in 2013. As is the case for housing starts, a range of forecasts for MLS® sales that reflect different economic scenarios was generated. For 2012, MLS® sales are forecast

to be between 406,000 and 504,500 units. In 2013, MLS® sales will be between 417,600 and 517,400 units. CMHC's point forecast is 457,300 MLS® sales for 2012 and 468,200 for 2013.

Balanced market conditions continue

Over the course of 2011, new listings outpaced existing home sales. As a consequence, the resale market remained in balanced market conditions. Moving forward, we expect balanced market conditions to prevail and the average MLS® price to remain relatively stable at a rate roughly in line with inflation to the end of 2013. The average MLS® price is forecast to be between \$330,000 and \$410,000 in 2012 and between \$335,000 and \$430,000 in 2013. CMHC's point forecast for the average MLS® price is \$368,900 in 2012, while 2013 will see an increase to \$379,000.

Risks to the outlook

Uncertainty continues to affect the global economy. Accordingly, there are both upside and downside risks to the outlook.

Some upsides include the potential that the U.S. could recover more quickly than anticipated, which would be positive for U.S. employment and economic growth. In turn, this could boost employment growth in Canada and thus lead to a stronger than expected housing market.

Some continuing downsides include a slower than expected recovery for the U.S., reduced economic growth in emerging economies and a downturn in parts of Europe. Such events could result in slower employment growth in Canada, which could lead to lower demand for housing.

The outlook also assumes that mortgage rates will remain flat through most of 2012 and start increasing moderately in late 2012 or early 2013. Should rates move lower than projected, housing starts and MLS® sales could be higher than expected and house prices could grow at a faster pace than forecast. Alternatively, should financial market expectations improve and interest rates move higher than projected, housing starts and MLS® sales could be lower than expected and house prices could grow at a slower pace than forecast.

Trends Impacting Housing

Mortgage Rates

The latest announcement by the Bank of Canada (January 17, 2012) indicates that the Bank will be leaving the target overnight interest rate unchanged at 1.0 per cent for the medium term. The Bank has been noting that continuing global economic and financial uncertainty, particularly in Europe, continues to be a concern. As a result, the Bank reports that there is no need to modify its stance of monetary policy. The last increase in the overnight interest rate occurred on September 8, 2010 when the Bank of Canada raised it by 25 basis points. Mortgage rates, particularly short-term mortgage rates and variable mortgage rates, are expected to remain near historically low levels.

According to CMHC's base case scenario, posted mortgage rates will remain flat through most of 2012 and start increasing moderately in late 2012 or early 2013. For 2012, the one-year posted mortgage rate is expected to be in the 3.3 to 3.6 per cent range, while the five-year posted mortgage rate is forecast to be within

5.1 to 5.4 per cent. For 2013, the one-year posted mortgage rate is expected to be in the 3.3 to 4.1 per cent range, while the five-year posted mortgage rate is forecast to be within 5.1 to 5.9 per cent.

Migration

Total net migration (net international migration including non-permanent residents) is estimated to be 233,846 in 2011. For 2012, however, net migration is expected to increase to 253,800, while 2013 will see a further increase to 258,800. These increases will help support Canada's housing sector.

Gross Domestic Product, Employment and Income

In accordance with the consensus among prominent Canadian economic forecasters, growth in Gross Domestic Product is forecast to be 2.1 per cent in 2012 and 2.5 per cent in 2013. Employment is forecast to increase by 1.4 per cent in 2012, while 2013 will see an increase of 2.0 per cent (see page 26 for forecast ranges). The unemployment rate is expected to decrease from 7.4 per cent in 2011 to 7.3 per cent in 2012. Moving further ahead to 2013, an unemployment rate of 6.3 per cent is expected. The forecast ranges for the aforementioned macroeconomic variables reflect the current heightened level of uncertainty in financial markets.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE

Key Factors and their Effects on Housing Starts

Mortgage Rates	Short-term mortgage rates and variable mortgage rates are expected to remain near historically low levels. The outlook also assumes that mortgage rates will remain flat through most of 2012 and start increasing moderately in late 2012 or early 2013. This will continue to support housing demand.
Employment	In the 12 months to December 2011, employment grew by 1.2 per cent while the unemployment rate stood at 7.5 per cent. Over the December-to-December period, full-time employment rose by 1.5 per cent (+207,700), while part-time work declined 0.3 per cent (-8,600). Employment is forecast to grow by 1.3 per cent in 2012 and 2.0 per cent in 2013. These positive employment results will continue to support Canada's housing sector.
Income	Growth in incomes is expected to continue, albeit at a moderate pace due to continued uncertainty in global economic markets. As a result, income will grow more modestly in 2012 and 2013. Despite this, growth in incomes will be supportive of housing demand.
Net Migration	Relative to other countries, Canada's economy is expected to be a better performer. Canada is thus expected to attract more immigrants (net international migration), which will push net migration up. This will have a positive impact on housing demand in the medium to long term.
Natural Population	The low birth rate is the major factor in the slowing of growth in the natural population (births minus deaths). This will lessen the demand for additional housing stock in the medium and longer term.
Resale Market	Market conditions for most of 2012 and 2013 are expected to be balanced. Such market conditions will mean less spillover demand for new homes and more moderate housing starts compared to sellers' market conditions.
Vacancy Rates	Moving forward, it is expected that there will continue to be modest purpose-built rental construction and strong rental demand due to high immigration. This, however, will be partly offset by an expanding rented condo market. As a result, vacancy rates across Canada's metropolitan centres will remain relatively stable this year and next.

Special Report: Rental Market Outlook 2012

The rental apartment vacancy rate in Canada's 35³ major centres decreased to 2.2 per cent in October 2011. For 2012, the vacancy rate is forecast to be unchanged.

The average rental apartment vacancy rate in Canada's 35 major Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) decreased to 2.2 per cent in October 2011 from 2.6 per cent in October 2010. An increase in youth employment over the 12 months to September 2011, along with immigration, continue to support demand for rental units across Canada.

Higher levels of youth employment (under 25 years of age), which likely increased household formation among young adults, supported rental housing demand.

Although immigration has been moderating in recent years, it remains elevated by historical standards. New immigrants tend to rent first and then move to homeownership.

Reflecting general rental market conditions across Canada, the vacancy rate is expected to be unchanged at 2.2 per cent in 2012.

British Columbia Rental Market Outlook:

Vancouver

An expanding population base and job growth will keep demand for rental accommodation in Vancouver strong in 2012. More than 35,000 new residents are projected to settle in the region annually, many of whom will choose rental housing, at least initially, while becoming established in the community. The relative affordability of rental accommodation in Vancouver, compared to ownership housing, will

also support rental demand. These factors, coupled with a scarce supply of new purpose-built rental units, will move the apartment vacancy rate lower and keep rents increasing in line with the provincially mandated allowable rent increase. The average two-bedroom apartment rent will increase to \$1,285 in 2012. The vacancy rate is expected to decline from 1.4 per cent in 2011 to 1.1 per cent in 2012.

Victoria

Victoria's apartment vacancy rate will edge down to 1.6 per cent in 2012 as positive net migration and modest employment growth will stimulate rental demand. The tightening of Victoria's rental market will be restrained by continued growth of the secondary rental stock (investor-owned condominiums and basement suites). The secondary rental stock has grown in importance over the years and currently accounts for roughly one half of all rental units in the Victoria CMA. Rents will rise marginally in 2012 in response to three consecutive years of rising vacancy rates in the provincial capital. The average two-bedroom apartment rent will reach \$1,070 in 2012.

Kelowna

Kelowna's apartment vacancy rate is forecast to edge higher in 2012. Additions to the stock of apartment rental housing are expected to outstrip growth in demand, pushing up vacancy rates slightly this year.

Buildings currently undergoing repairs will come back on stream this year, contributing to higher vacancy rates. Purpose-built apartment accommodation will continue to face competition from investor-owned rentals and the homeownership market in 2012. Rents are forecast to remain stable in response to slightly higher vacancy rates, with the average two-bedroom apartment rent edging up to \$925 in 2012.

Prairie Region Rental Market Outlook:

Calgary

The economic expansion is expected to continue supporting rental demand in 2012. Investments in the energy sector are promoting economic growth in Calgary, creating jobs and attracting migrants. In addition, rental supply is not anticipated to see any large increases in the near future. As a result, vacancies throughout the forecast period are expected to slightly decline to 1.8 per cent in October 2012 from 1.9 per cent in 2011. With more demand for rental accommodations, rents are anticipated to increase. As vacancies are expected to remain low, landlords and property owners will offer fewer incentives to attract prospective tenants. The average two-bedroom apartment rent is anticipated to reach \$1,125 in October 2012 from \$1,084 in October 2011. Despite the rise, the average two-bedroom rent will still be below the peak level of \$1,148 reached in 2008.

³Major centres are based on Statistics Canada Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), with the exception of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA, which is treated as two centres for Rental Market Survey purposes and Charlottetown which is a Census Agglomeration (CA). Vacancy rates and rents are for two-bedroom apartments in structures with three or more units.

Edmonton

Apartment vacancy rates across Greater Edmonton will decrease for the third consecutive year in 2012, as low unemployment raises net migration into the area. The Metro-wide apartment vacancy rate is expected to decrease from 3.3 per cent in October 2011 to 2.7 per cent this fall. Tighter market conditions and rising operating costs will push average rents higher over the forecast period. With vacancy rates moving lower across the Edmonton region, fewer landlords will also be offering incentives to new tenants, reducing turnovers. A typical two-bedroom unit will rent for close to \$1,065 by October 2012.

Regina

Renters in Regina will continue to face challenges locating vacant units in 2012. Solid employment prospects will draw substantial numbers of migrants into Regina, ensuring the elevated migration levels that spearheaded low vacancies from 2006 through 2011 maintain a low vacancy rate this year. Nevertheless, additions to the rental universe, in the form of new rental units, should help lift vacancies over the forecast period. This, along with competition from Regina's expanding secondary rental market, will lead to a slight up-tick in vacancies from 0.6 per cent in October 2011 to 1.0 per cent in 2012. With the average vacancy rate expected to remain relatively low over the forecast period, the average monthly rent for a typical two-bedroom unit will rise from \$932 monthly in October 2011 to \$965 in October 2012.

Saskatoon

Apartment vacancy rates across Saskatoon are forecast to increase

from 2.6 per cent in October 2011 to 2.9 per cent in 2012. Additions to the rental universe through the introduction of newly constructed units, as well as continued competition from the secondary rental market, will provide the major impetus for the increase in vacancies. Tempering the increase in vacancies, however, Saskatoon will continue to attract elevated levels of net migration, albeit lower than the peak set in 2010. On balance, these factors will result in a slight increase in the average vacancy rate in 2012. With the average vacancy rate expected to rise over the forecast period, property managers will temper the pace of rent increases in an effort to minimize costly tenant turnover. Expect the average monthly rent for a two-bedroom suite to rise from \$966 in October 2011 to \$985 in October 2012.

Winnipeg

Following an increase from 0.8 per cent in October 2010 to 1.1 per cent in October 2011, the vacancy rate in Winnipeg's rental market will remain relatively stable in 2012. Many of the positive economic conditions that encouraged renters to make the move to homeownership will persist in 2012. As these renters leave their units, the number of new renters replacing them will ease slightly as Winnipeg is expected to experience a moderation in net migration over the forecast period. As well, new rental construction will help offset losses to the rental market universe. This will result in a slight increase in the vacancy rate to 1.2 per cent in October 2012. Average rents are forecast to increase at a rate greater than the provincially mandated guideline of 1.0 per cent as the share of existing units in the universe exempt from the guideline due to age or recent rehabilitation continues to

increase. Average rents will increase at a rate of 4.0 per cent to reach \$910 per month by October of 2012, up from \$875 one year earlier.

Ontario Rental Market Outlook:

Toronto

Rental market conditions will remain supportive of low vacancy rates in 2012, holding the average for the GTA to 1.3 per cent. Demographic trends will continue to support strong growth in the population aged 25 to 34, while potential first-time buyers could feel restrained by increased economic uncertainty, slow income growth and persistent challenges associated with ownership affordability. Further downward pressure on vacancies will, however, be limited due to less job creation. The supply of condo rentals will continue to expand quickly as approximately 18,000 new units are completed over the next year. Overall tight rental market conditions will support stronger increases in apartment rents. The average two-bedroom apartment rent will grow in excess of the rent review guideline amount of 3.1 per cent in 2012 to \$1,187.

Ottawa

Several factors will strengthen rental demand in Ottawa in 2012. Ottawa will continue to experience positive migration inflows, with a greater than average proportion of highly skilled economic immigrants. Additionally, economic uncertainty may have a dampening effect on ownership demand, keeping the rental market tight. On the other hand, both new purpose-built rental apartment units completed and currently under construction are running at just over 100 units. With moderate rental supply in the coming year, Ottawa's rents will grow at a faster rate than in

2011. The average rent for a two-bedroom apartment is forecast to surpass the \$1,120 mark next year and remain one of the highest in the country. Overall, vacancy rates are expected to fall to 1.2 per cent in 2012, the lowest rate since 2001.

Sudbury

The vacancy rate in Sudbury will fall in 2012 to 2.0 per cent. This is due to the fact that global demand for resources extracted from the Sudbury area is expected to remain high. Net migration numbers should return to positive territory given the improved conditions facing the mining industry. This will lead to fewer vacancies as a certain percentage of migrant households will choose rental over homeownership, at least initially. Rents will grow to \$908 in 2012.

Windsor

In 2012, the vacancy rate will continue to decline in the Windsor CMA, although more modestly than it did in 2011. The vacancy rate for 2012 will decrease to around 8.0 per cent. Factors which will support rental demand in 2012 include improving employment prospects in the region and a further reduction in the unemployment rate. Additionally, stronger net migration in Windsor in 2012 will support a further decline in the vacancy rate. However, Windsor's homeownership market is very affordable and low mortgage rates are expected to continue through 2012. These factors will encourage some renters to buy in 2012, moderating the vacancy rate reduction for 2012. No significant change in the average rent in the Windsor CMA is expected. For 2012, we expect the average apartment two-bedroom rent to be \$760 per month.

Quebec Rental Market Outlook:

Montréal

In 2012, the vacancy rate in the Montréal CMA is forecast to remain relatively stable (2.3 per cent), as demand remains strong relative to supply. On the demand side, the job market and low mortgage rates will continue to prompt renters to opt for homeownership, while net migration to the Montréal CMA (especially international migration) will fuel demand for rental units. In addition, a slight improvement in youth employment and higher enrolment in Montréal's universities and colleges will also contribute to the demand for rental housing. On the supply side, rental apartment construction will continue to be low, as most builders will be concentrating on finishing or starting their condominium or seniors' housing projects. As a result, supply of rental housing will remain stable. For 2012, the average rent is expected to be \$730.

Québec

Over the next year, the vacancy rate in the Québec CMA is expected to slightly rise. While the area will continue to benefit from generally favourable economic conditions, employment growth will be moderate and recent increases in supply on the rental market will be soon felt. On the other hand, it is expected that net migration to the area (especially from other areas of the province) will remain strong, fueling demand for rental housing in the coming years. Overall, the vacancy rate will move up reaching 1.8 per cent, with an average rent of \$730.

Atlantic Region Rental Market Outlook:

St. John's

The St. John's CMA vacancy rate has hovered around the one per cent level since 2008 and changed from 1.1 per cent in 2010 to 1.3 per cent in 2011. The low vacancy rate can be attributed to increased economic activity and in-migration to the area, driven primarily by the oil sector. Considerable house price growth in this market has also contributed to a slowdown in the movement of renter households to homeownership, particularly among first-time buyers, and this trend is expected to continue throughout 2012. Continued growth in population, income and employment should result in the rental market remaining relatively strong over the forecast period. Finally, the supply of rental units is not expected to materially increase in the short-term. These factors should result in the vacancy rate holding steady around 1.5 per cent in 2012 with the average two-bedroom apartment rent increasing to \$825 in 2012 because of the low vacancy rate.

Halifax

The recent decline in vacancy rates was due primarily to steady demand for rental units and reduced levels of new rental supply in the market. While many apartments were started in 2010 and 2011, few of these units were available to rent at the time of the rental market survey in 2011. As of December 2011, there were 2,182 apartment units under construction. These units will near completion in 2012, but it is expected that only a small number will impact the vacancy rate for 2012 as demand for units largely offsets supply. Demand for rental units in the Halifax CMA will be supported by increased economic

and employment growth, due in part to the recently announced federal shipbuilding contract. Anticipated higher levels of positive net-migration will have a positive impact on the demand for all types of housing, including rental units. The result will be a relatively unchanged vacancy rate in 2012 of approximately 2.6 per cent. Average rents in Halifax are expected to continue to rise. Rents will climb due to rising costs of construction and maintenance but also in response to strong demand and the introduction of new units to the local market. Average rents are expected rise between three and four per cent in 2012 to \$955.

Moncton

Despite a moderate decline in the overall level of employment, positive net-migration is expected to remain in 2012, which will help support demand for rental accommodation. At the same time, in terms of supply, construction activity in the local rental market has been strong during the past two years with over 800 apartment starts on record during this period. This new construction was not fully reflected in the fall 2011 vacancy rate, which stood at 4.3 per cent, up slightly from the previous year's total of 4.2 per cent. A large number of apartments were started too late in 2011 to be captured in the last rental market survey and were thus not reflected in the fall 2011 data. Last year's stable vacancy rate and low interest rates are expected to spark additional construction activity. The resulting rise in inventory is likely to lead to an overall vacancy rate ranging between 4.5 and 5.0 per cent in 2012. The increase in the average rent should fall between two and three per cent to \$730.

British Columbia

Overview

Favourable economic fundamentals, low mortgage interest rates, expected increases in employment and a steady flow of people moving to the province underpin the housing market outlook. Employment growth, which had been concentrated in the Vancouver CMA during 2011, is expected to broaden to other parts of the province during the next two years. The established trend towards full-time job gains is expected to support income growth and homeownership demand in the province. Migration flows, which slowed in 2011 in response to heightened global economic uncertainty, are expected to resume their upward trend in 2012 and 2013. Population growth from people moving to British Columbia will generate demand for goods and services, including housing.

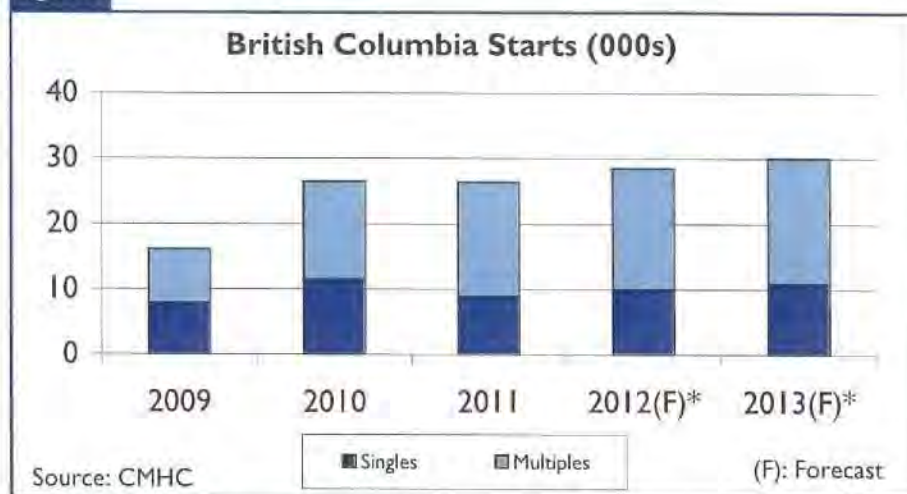
British Columbia's housing market is expected to move upwards over the course of 2012 and 2013, as home builders are expected to gradually ramp up residential construction in response to positive signals from the resale market and economic developments.

The resale market is forecast to maintain balanced supply and demand conditions during 2012. A slightly higher sales-to-new listings ratio, reflecting stronger demand for ownership housing, is projected for 2013 alongside an expected modest pick-up in economic growth.

In Detail

Single Starts: Single-detached housing starts are expected to increase in 2012 and 2013, following a decline in

Figure 1



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 28,500 for 2012 and 30,100 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 24,500-31,900 units for 2012 and 26,200-34,000 for 2013.

2011. A gradual pick-up in the near term will be followed by stronger growth in the second half of 2013. Construction is projected to get underway on 10,000 single-detached homes in 2012 and 10,900 homes in 2013.

Multiple Starts: Multi-family construction is forecast to grow at a more moderate pace in 2012 and 2013, following a 17 per cent annual increase in 2011. The forecasted rate of multi-family starts of 18,500 in 2012 and 19,200 in 2013 will be slightly above their ten-year average level. Low-rise apartment and townhouse starts are forecast to continue their upward trend as builders respond to low rental apartment vacancy rates and condominium vacancy rates in Vancouver.

Resales: Resale activity is forecast to pick up during 2012 and 2013 as the stock of housing continues to grow. Close to 82,000 homes are expected to change owners in 2012, with a further 83,900 transactions forecast for 2013.

Prices: The average resale price is projected to decline by 2.3 per cent in 2012 to \$548,500. Looking ahead to 2013, the average resale price is forecast to increase by four per cent to just over \$570,000.

Alberta

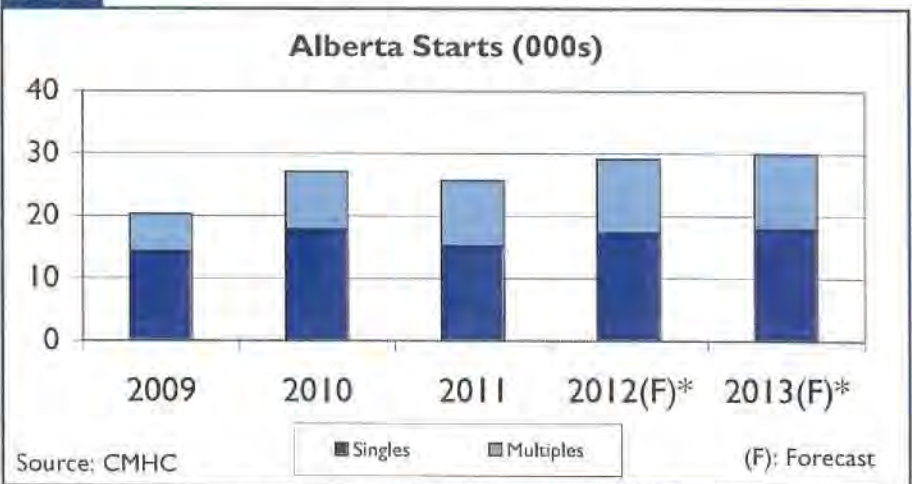
Overview

With respect to overall economic growth, Alberta's real Gross Domestic Product is forecast to grow by 3.5 per cent in 2012 and 3.3 per cent in 2013. Despite low natural gas prices, Alberta's commodity-driven economy will experience the strongest economic growth among Canada's provinces in 2012 and 2013. Substantial investments in exploration and development of Alberta's natural resources will be a key driver of economic growth. Energy exports will continue to dominate the trade sector and generate employment.

After two years of decline Alberta's labour market experienced a large gain in employment in 2011. With most of the employment growth occurring in full-time positions, housing demand is expected to rise in 2012. Employment growth in 2012 and 2013 will not outpace the rebound year in 2011, but will remain about 2.7 per cent. Alberta's labour market conditions are expected to tighten over the next two years, lowering the unemployment rate to below 5.0 per cent and lifting wages.

Economic growth, job creation, and low unemployment rates are attracting more migrants to Alberta. Net migration to Alberta is on an upward trend and the 2011 count will approximately double 2010's total, which was a 15-year low. Over the forecast period, net migration will be close to the ten-year average with about 40,000 people added each year, increasing housing demand for rental and homeownership.

Figure 2



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 29,100 for 2012 and 30,000 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 25,100-32,600 units for 2012 and 26,200-34,000 for 2013.

In Detail

Single Starts: A 24 per cent increase in single-detached starts during 2010 caused inventory levels to trend higher and delay some new construction activity in 2011. Moving forward, demand is expected to improve with continued economic growth and job creation. In 2012, single-detached starts are projected to rise by about 14 per cent to 17,300 units. In 2013, price growth and modestly higher mortgage rates will increase financing costs, thus moderating growth to 4.0 per cent, or 18,000 units.

Multiple Starts: Multi-family starts will continue to rise over the forecast period. Production in 2012 is projected to increase by about 12 per cent over 2011 activity to 11,800 units. Meanwhile, 2013 is expected to see 12,000 units, which is about double the recent low of nearly 6,000 units in 2009. After a period of dormancy, the high-rise condominium market is beginning to show signs of activity, and this market should improve with lower inventories and the expected economic and demographic growth.

Resales: Residential MLS® sales in Alberta rose approximately seven per cent in 2011, while new listings decreased by an estimated four per cent. As a result, market balance improved over the course of 2011. Alberta's positive economic and demographic outlook will result in growing demand for resale homes. In 2012, resale transactions are projected to rise to 54,650 units and then increase by over three per cent to 56,550 in 2013.

Prices: Most of Alberta's major resale markets were in buyers' market conditions through 2011, holding price growth to near one per cent. The notable exception was Wood Buffalo, where the oil sands driven economy boosted the average price by around seven per cent. Over the forecast period, gains in employment and migration are expected to lift demand, improve market balance, and increase Alberta's average resale price to \$363,650 in 2012 and then to \$372,300 in 2013.

Saskatchewan

Overview

Saskatchewan's economic growth will exceed the national average over the forecast period and the province will be among the fastest growing provinces in Canada. Saskatchewan's real Gross Domestic Product is projected to rise by 3.4 per cent in 2012 and 3.2 per cent in 2013. Over the next two years, economic growth will be supported by rising consumer spending on goods and services, as well as increased investment and exports.

Employment is projected to grow by 1.3 per cent in 2012 and another 1.4 per cent in 2013. Over the forecast period, the unemployment rate is projected to trend lower and average below five per cent annually. Tight labour market conditions will continue to move part-time positions into full-time positions, thus muting overall employment growth as was experienced in 2011. Nevertheless, low unemployment rates will keep wages rising and attract migrants to Saskatchewan.

An expanding economy with employment opportunities and low unemployment rates will continue to attract migrants to Saskatchewan. International migration will be a large factor in population gains, however, Saskatchewan is also projected to experience gains via inter-provincial movement. In 2012 and 2013, net migration to Saskatchewan is forecast to be over 10,000 migrants each year.

In Detail

Single Starts: Saskatchewan's expanding population continues to underpin housing demand. Despite

Figure 3



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 7,400 for 2012 and 7,200 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 6,400-8,300 units for 2012 and 6,300-8,200 for 2013.

the elevated pace of production, inventory levels have been slow to climb, as absorptions have for the most part kept pace with completions. Provincial builders will maintain elevated production of around 4,000 single-detached homes annually in both 2012 and 2013.

Multiple Starts: Multi-family starts climbed to 2,879 units in 2011. Persistently low vacancy rates across the province's major centres have fuelled an up-tick in rental construction. In 2011, about a third of all multi-family starts were designated for the rental market. Notwithstanding the elevated pace of production, inventory levels have been slow to climb as absorptions kept pace with completions in 2011. Moving forward, the continued in-flux of migrants will help support demand for both rental and ownership oriented multi-unit dwellings. Given these factors, multi-family starts are forecast to climb to 3,400 units in 2012 before inventory gains moderate activity to 3,000 units in 2013.

Resales: Resale transactions advanced more than 10 per cent in 2011, rising to 11,991 units. Home buyers across Saskatchewan will continue to benefit from a wide selection of listings and a slower pace of resale price increases over the forecast period. Resale transactions will continue to rise, supported by improved labour market conditions, rising wages, and elevated migration patterns. In 2012, sales of existing homes will reach 12,400 transactions, with further gains to 12,650 units in 2013.

Prices: Existing home prices in Saskatchewan rose by 6.7 per cent to \$258,386 in 2011. A compositional shift to sales of homes at higher price ranges, particularly in Saskatoon and Regina, will account for a sizable portion of the price increase. In 2012, employment and wage growth, along with favourably low mortgage rates, will sustain the shift to higher priced homes. Nevertheless, the supply of existing homes will remain relatively elevated going into 2012, tempering the pace of price growth. Look for the average MLS® price to be \$266,350 in 2012 and \$271,350 in 2013.

Manitoba

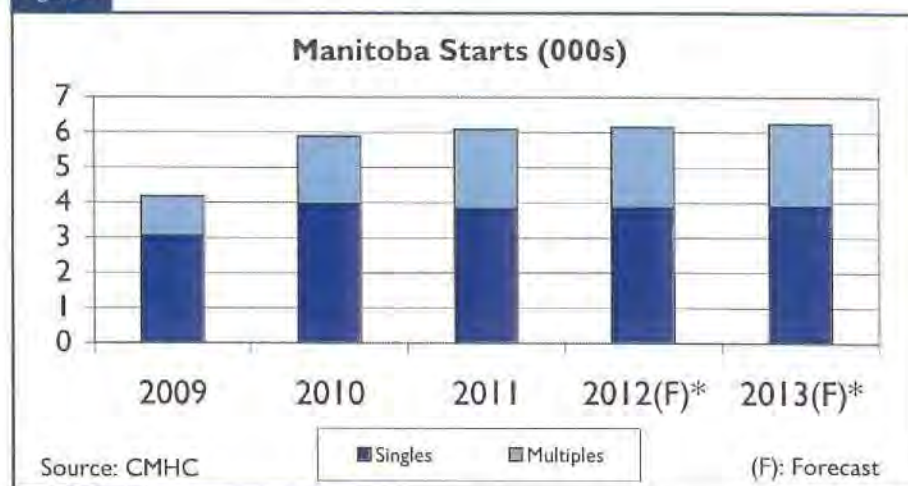
Overview

Manitoba's real Gross Domestic Product is projected to grow by 2.5 per cent in 2012 and 2.4 per cent in 2013.

Retail trade grew at over four per cent in 2011 and a similar pace of growth is projected this year and next. Manitoba's international exports showed strength in 2011 with gains coming from all major sub-sectors. The two largest sub-sectors, agriculture and industrial goods, account for over half of Manitoba's international exports. Both experienced double digit growth in 2011 and will continue to support the economic expansion in 2012 and 2013.

Overall job growth in Manitoba will appear modest through 2013, in part due to tight labour market conditions. Manitoba's unemployment rate is projected to drift lower over the next two years, reaching 5.1 per cent by 2013. This will lift wages, increase full-time employment and attract migrants. Net migration to Manitoba is projected to remain elevated in 2012 and 2013 with migration flows adding an estimated 10,000 people to the province each year, which will in turn support housing demand. All of the net migration gains in 2012 and 2013 are projected to come from international migration. Manitoba's interprovincial migration flows have historically been negative as more people have left the province than arrived from other Canadian jurisdictions, which will continue to be the case over the next two years.

Figure 4



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 6,150 for 2012 and 6,250 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 5,300-6,900 units for 2012 and 5,500-7,000 for 2013.

In Detail

Single Starts: Provincial single-detached housing starts remained elevated and finished 2011 on par with the previous year, despite being slowed by spring flooding. Pent-up demand, driven by continued gains in population, wages and employment, will carry over into 2012. Builders, however, will be challenged to maintain their current elevated level of activity as many areas continue to recover from the flood of 2011. Expect single-detached starts to remain very close to current levels in both 2012 and 2013 at 3,850 and 3,900 units, respectively.

Multiple Starts: In 2011, multiple-family builders across the province surpassed the level of activity set in 2010 and finished the year setting a 24-year record. Fuelled by population growth and new household formation, demand for rental accommodation remains high as Manitoba continues to post among the lowest apartment vacancy rates in the country. As a result, multi-family builders will post modest gains, with 2,300 units 2012 and 2,350 units in 2013.

Resales: In 2011, the number of resale transactions in Manitoba rose 5.9 per cent over the previous year and surpassed the previous record set in 2007. Over the forecast period, population gains will continue to feed demand as more buyers enter the market. In addition, existing homeowners will look to move up, spurred by gains in equity. Moderate job growth and rising home prices, however, will constrain sales growth. MLS® resales are forecast to be 14,200 units in 2012 and 14,500 units in 2013.

Prices: Despite the persistence of sellers' market conditions, price appreciation eased in 2011. With supply rising to meet demand, it is expected that price growth will moderate, with 2012 coming in at about \$242,500 and 2013 at \$249,500.

Ontario

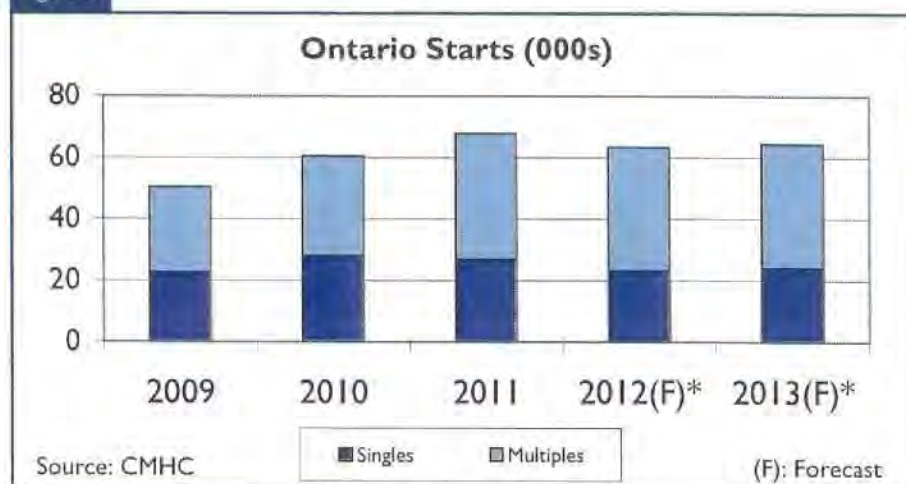
Overview

Despite uncertainty in the global economy, Ontario's housing sector finished on a resilient note in 2011. Moving forward, Ontario housing starts should move closer to demographic demand. Housing activity will slow thanks to slowing growth in consumer discretionary spending, fewer first-time buyers and a modest pace of economic growth.

Ontario's economy is tightly linked to that of the U.S., far more so than other Canadian provinces. Current leading indicators suggest the pace of U.S. economic growth will be very modest moving forward, which will temper growth in international exports. With exports accounting for over 50 per cent of Ontario's GDP, job growth will moderate from 1.8 per cent in 2011 to 0.7 per cent in 2012 with a rebound to 1.6 per cent in 2013. Ontario consumers and the public sector will contribute less to economic growth due to slower employment and income growth and fiscal restraint. Ontario businesses will, however, drive spending, as recent business outlook surveys indicate strong investment intentions.

Approximately 75 per cent of Ontario population growth will be fuelled by stronger immigration levels over the course of the next few years. However, as Ontario's economic and job prospects move lower than the Canadian average in the near term, migratory outflows to other provinces will rise and exert a moderating effect on net migration.

Figure 5



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 63,450 for 2012 and 64,500 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 54,600-71,000 units for 2012 and 56,100-72,900 for 2013.

In Detail

Single Starts: Single-detached starts will slow to 23,200 units in 2012 before rising to 24,200 units in 2013. More expensive detached housing will remain sensitive to high levels of economic uncertainty and rising home prices. Land constraints will limit the growth in single-detached construction.

Multiple Starts: Multi-family home construction, led by the apartment sector, has captured a larger share of new home activity. This will likely continue into 2012 and 2013 with over 40,000 multi-family home starts expected in both years. Low primary rental apartment vacancy rates and modest purpose-built rental construction will support investment demand for apartment units.

Resales: The less expensive resale market will remain stable over the next few years averaging 195,000 unit sales, mirroring the performance over the past several years. Low interest rates prompted potential buyers to purchase homes very early during the recovery phase. Less pent-up demand

and higher home prices will temper gains in resale home demand. MLS® resales are forecast to be 193,150 in 2012 and 197,850 in 2013.

Prices: Steady sales and higher home listings will move Ontario's resale markets into balance. Local housing markets will be better supplied and prices will be growing below long-term rates of growth and more in line with the rate of inflation by 2012. The average MLS® price will be \$374,300 for 2012 and \$382,000 for 2013.

Quebec

Overview

The impact of slow economic growth will be compensated by still favourable borrowing conditions and demographic factors, which will support new home construction in 2012 and 2013.

The current climate of uncertainty regarding economic prospects abroad will lead to less vigorous household spending and private investment in the province. Due to these factors, it is expected that provincial GDP will grow by 1.8 per cent in 2012 and by 2.0 per cent in 2013. This environment, combined with a more balanced resale market, will lessen the demand for new homes.

However, in the coming years demographic factors will sustain the province's housing markets and change their complexion. While strong net migration to the province will continue to have a positive impact on the rental and resale markets, levels are expected to remain stable over the coming years as no significant change in immigration targets is expected. Population ageing, on the other hand, will have a growing impact on the dynamics of the housing market as older households re-enter the market in response to their changing housing needs.

In Detail

Single Starts: After 2011's decline in single starts, a rebound is expected this year as 18,000 single-detached homes will be started in 2012, an 8.7 per cent increase. Moving ahead, however, the rising popularity of more affordable multi-family homes and densification trends will limit gains in

Figure 6



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 44,300 for 2012 and 45,100 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 38,100-49,600 units for 2012 and 39,300-51,000 for 2013.

this market segment somewhat with 2013 seeing 18,800 units built.

Multiple Starts: Following a year of sustained construction in 2011, starts of multi-family dwellings will settle back to more sustainable levels over the course of the next two years. For 2012, multiple starts are expected to be about 26,300 units. Given the current supply of condominium tenure apartments on the market and given the lower growth rate of the population aged 75 and over, which will continue to limit demand for retirement (rental apartment) homes, starts of multi-family homes will remain at a similar level in 2013.

Resales: After recording a slight drop last year, sales recorded by the MLS® system will edge up in the coming years. For 2012, a 1.9 per cent increase is expected to 78,750 resales. In 2013, growth will improve to 3.2 per cent, approximately 81,250 resales.

Prices: Relatively stable demand for resale homes, combined with rising supply, will take some pressure off prices. With a return to more balanced conditions, price growth in

the resale market will moderate to about 2.0 per cent for both 2012 and in 2013, pushing the average MLS® price to \$257,300 and \$262,500, respectively.

New Brunswick

Overview

Economic growth in New Brunswick is expected to remain low over the forecast period. The economic outlook will continue to be affected by a reduction in capital investment throughout the province, particularly in terms of public sector capital expenditures. Declining employment levels for close to three years and some softness in the provincial retail sector will continue to impact the current outlook for economic growth in 2012 and 2013.

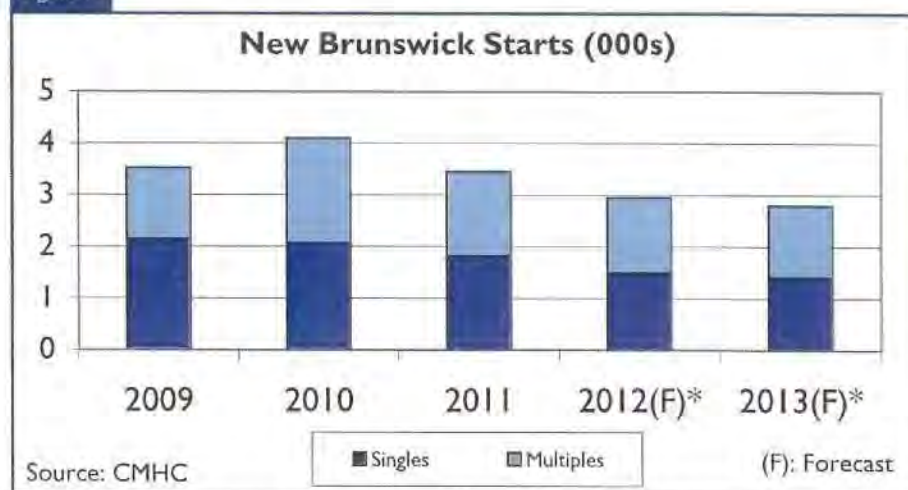
Export growth, supported by refined petroleum products and potash production, will be offset by weakness in the forest sector. Although there was some success reported in natural gas exploration activity in 2011, the recent decline in natural gas prices is expected to reduce exploration activity in 2012. Combined with a softening outlook for large scale private sector investment, the near term prospects for economic growth in the province remain weak.

As a result, moderate GDP growth of 1.2 per cent is forecast for the province in 2012 and 1.5 per cent in 2013.

In Detail

Single Starts: In each of the province's three large urban centres, fewer single-detached starts were recorded in 2011 due to an overall decline in demand leading to reduced construction activity. Despite positive net-migration in some centres, the softness in employment, especially full-time employment, had a dampening effect on housing market activity in 2011. With no significant increase in employment anticipated in the near

Figure 7



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 2,950 for 2012 and 2,800 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 2,600-3,300 units for 2012 and 2,425-3,175 for 2013.

term, single starts are forecast to decline further to 1,500 units in 2012 followed by a further decline to 1,415 units in 2013.

Multiple Starts: Multiple starts in New Brunswick's three large urban centres showed some weakness in 2011, however, semi-detached starts, which account for a significant portion of total starts in Greater Moncton, have remained stronger. Meanwhile, Moncton and Saint John, both benefactors of solid apartment unit construction in 2010, are seeing a pullback in performance. Fredericton, on the other hand, is only seeing modest improvements. As a result, the overall forecast for multiples will be down provincially in 2012 to 1,450 units, followed by a further decline to 1,385 units in 2013.

Resales: Overall for 2011, activity in the resale market was stable in comparison to 2010, with a small increase in sales in two of New Brunswick's three large urban centres. Overall market conditions continued to benefit potential home buyers in 2011 as mortgage rates remain low in historical terms. Nevertheless,

overall demand is not expected to rise. Consequently, MLS® sales should reach 6,250 units in 2012, with a further decline to 6,000 in 2013.

Prices: The inventory of available homes remained at historically high levels in New Brunswick's large urban centres in 2011. With reduced demand for existing homes, price growth will continue to be limited as it was in 2011. Nevertheless, the upward trend in MLS® prices will remain intact over the forecast period. Expect the average sale price to rise to \$162,000 in 2012 and \$164,000 in 2013.

Nova Scotia

Overview

Economic growth in 2012 is expected to accelerate to 2.0 per cent in part due to the increase in spending from the recently announced shipbuilding contract. The contract will mean significant growth in the manufacturing sector for Nova Scotia and Halifax in 2012 and beyond. Looking ahead to 2013, economic growth will rise further to about 2.7 per cent.

For the energy sector, higher energy prices and reduced levels of energy exports in 2011 will be offset by the startup of production from Deep Panuke in 2012.

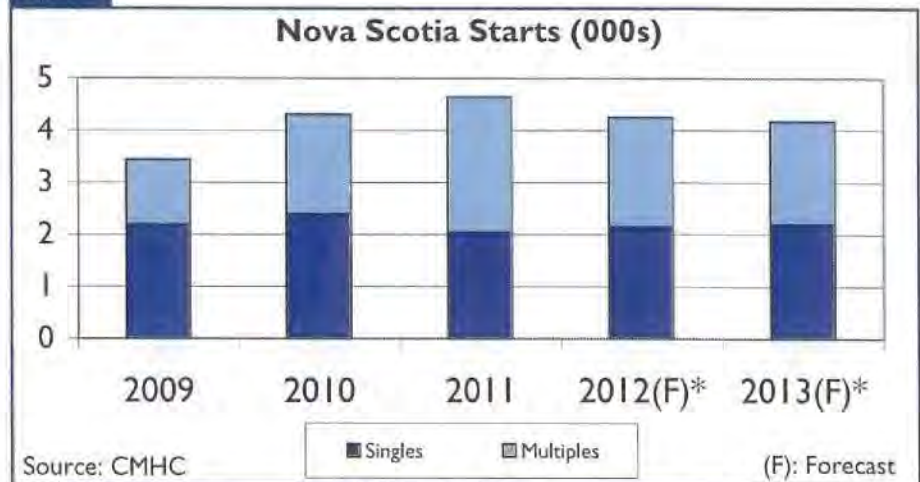
Improved economic growth will lift employment by 1.5 per cent in both 2012 and 2013. This, in turn, will increase migration to the province and help sustain housing demand.

In Detail

Single Starts: Single-detached home construction slowed in 2011. The rate of activity is going to shift upward in 2012 as a result of improved employment. For 2012 an increase of close to five per cent to 2,150 units is expected, while 2013 will see a modest increase to 2,200 units.

Multiple Starts: Multi-residential starts continued to grow 2011. Growth in this segment can largely be attributed to high levels of apartment construction in Halifax. With the demand for rental units expected to remain high in Halifax, multiple starts will remain elevated, but at a more sustainable pace over the forecast period. Expect multiple-unit starts to decline to 2,100 units in 2012 with small drop in 2013 to 1,975 units.

Figure 8



* The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 4,250 for 2012 and 4,175 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 3,800-4,700 units for 2012 and 3,610-4,740 for 2013.

Resales: Existing home sales in Nova Scotia saw little change in 2011 compared to 2010. After a slow start to the year, the 2011 summer-fall pick-up in activity resulted in sales levels ending up largely unchanged compared to 2010. Given the improved employment situation, expect sales to increase 1.3 per cent in 2012 to 10,450 units with a moderate drop of just under two per cent in 2013 to 10,250 units.

Prices: Overall, prices were up 3.1 per cent in 2011. Expect the average existing home sale price to reach \$220,000 in 2012 and increase to \$227,500 in 2013.

Prince Edward Island

Overview

Growth will be weaker in 2012 as a result of a slowdown in capital spending and a softening in private sector investment. Economic growth is forecast at 1.3 per cent in 2012 and 1.7 per cent in 2013.

Tourism and agriculture, two traditional industries supporting economic growth, continue to be affected by the strong Canadian dollar, resulting in weakness over the forecast period. However, potato sales could rebound in the first half of 2012 as a result of a smaller 2011 harvest in Maine, thus increasing demand for PEI potatoes. The province is also seeing growth in soybean production.

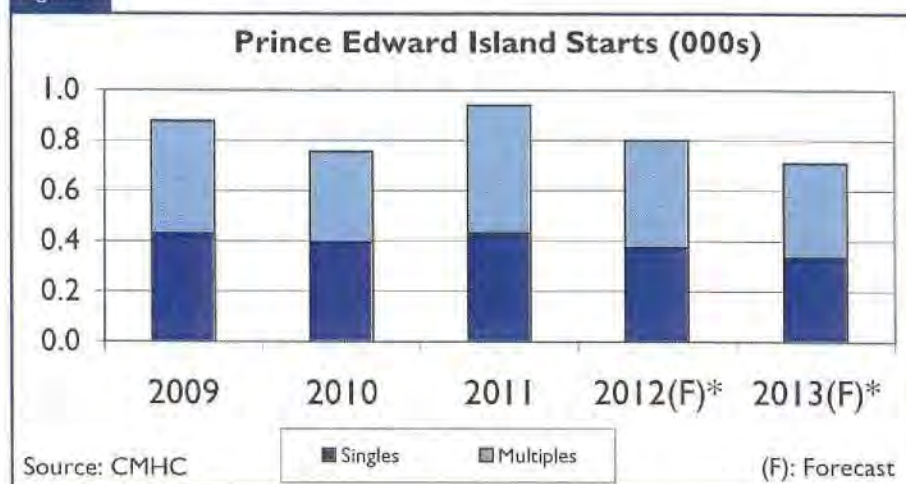
While emerging sectors, such as information technology and biosciences, will provide some support for the provincial economy, growth in these sectors is not expected to offset the declines in the larger more established sectors of the provincial economy.

The recent increase in migration to the province has been significant at helping to support the housing sector and retail spending activity, especially in Charlottetown. Although the level of migration is expected to weaken over the next two years, the recent increase in population will help support a more vibrant economy in the Charlottetown area in 2012.

In Detail

Single Starts: Single-detached construction will moderate in 2012

Figure 9



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 800 for 2012 and 710 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 705-895 units for 2012 and 615-805 for 2013.

and 2013. While strong in-migration is expected to provide support to the local housing market, it will not be enough to lift the market. Expect single starts to decline to 375 units in 2012 with a further drop to 335 units in 2013.

Multiple Starts: Multiple-unit starts were stronger in 2011. At the same time, the apartment vacancy rate in Charlottetown has begun to climb due to more new units being added to supply. As a result, expect a decline in multiple starts to 425 units in 2012 before falling further to 375 units in 2013.

Resales: PEI is expected to experience modest declines in the number of MLS® sales over the next two years. Sales are forecast to be 1,375 units in 2012 with an additional pullback to 1,300 units in 2013.

Prices: The average MLS® sales price is expected to remain near the level reported in 2011, with the current trend pointing to a moderate increase. Rising listings, along with a slowdown in new home construction, will limit

price increases compared to the gains recorded over the past decade. The average MLS® sales price is expected to be \$153,000 in 2012 and \$155,000 in 2013.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Overview

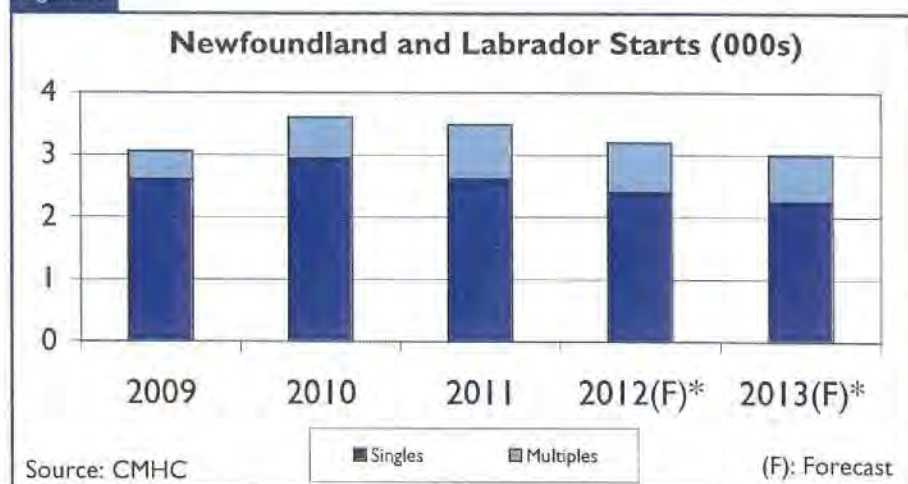
In Newfoundland and Labrador (NL), energy and mining project development, as well as current production and mining activity, will remain the key drivers of growth. Capital investment will also provide a significant level of stimulus for the provincial economy.

Current indicators of growth for 2011 include strong employment gains and positive growth in consumer spending activity. These trends, along with solid income growth, are expected to support the overall outlook for 2012. Economic growth will also continue to come from the mining sector which continues to benefit from the rise in global demand for commodities. Expect 1.5 per cent growth in Gross Domestic Product in 2012 and 2.5 per cent in 2013. The small pullback in the rate of growth in 2012 from 2011 is related to a continuing decline in oil production. The small rebound in 2013 is related to further increases in energy and mining-related spending activity.

In Detail

Single Starts: In 2011, a stronger labour market and low mortgage rates were offset by the continuing rise in house prices. This trend is expected to continue in 2012. As a result, the provincial single-detached housing market will continue to slowdown moderately. A total of 2,400 single starts are expected in 2012 and 2,250 units are forecast for 2013.

Figure 10



*The point estimate for provincial total housing starts is 3,200 for 2012 and 3,000 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 2,850-3,550 units for 2012 and 2,600-3,400 for 2013.

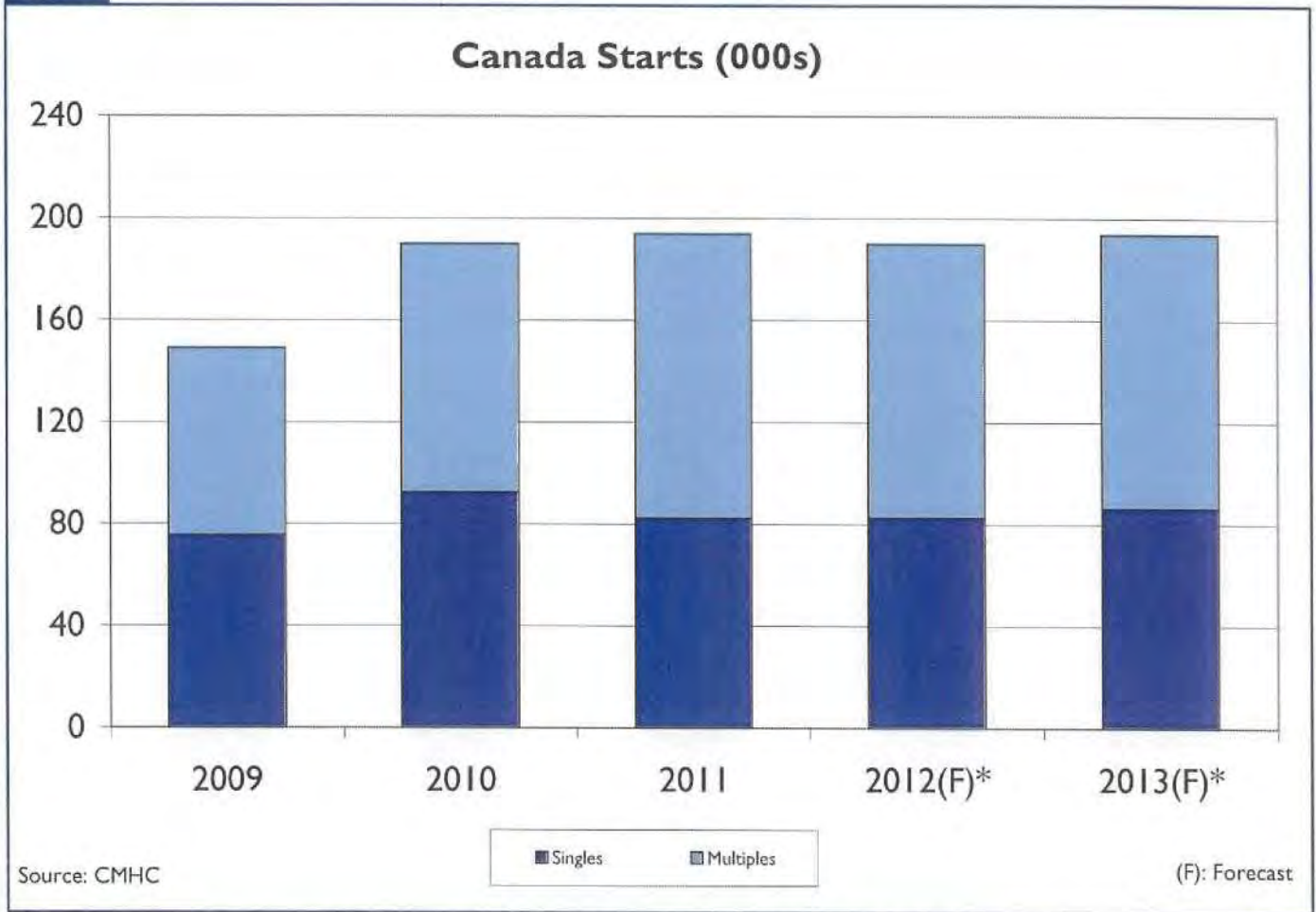
Multiple Starts: Multiple-unit construction will slow to 800 units in 2012 and 750 units in 2013, after reaching 876 units in 2011. The mid-priced condo market continues to develop at a slower than anticipated pace, but smaller households and a rapidly ageing population are expected to support condo and rental demand in St. John's over the forecast period. Higher single-detached house prices should also stimulate additional demand for semi-detached attached housing among lower income buyers.

Resales: After record buying activity in recent years, resale demand will moderate, but remain steady in 2012 and 2013. Accordingly, the expectation is for a decrease to 4,250 provincial MLS® sales in 2012 and a moderate decline to 4,000 sales for 2013.

Prices: Slowing demand for existing housing, paired with a higher supply of inventory throughout the province, will see average MLS® house price growth moderate over the forecast period. The expectation is for price

growth to slow to 2.4 per cent in 2012 and just under two per cent in 2013. Prices are expected to average \$257,500 in 2012 and \$262,500 next year.

Figure 11



*The point estimate for total housing starts is 190,000 for 2012 and 193,800 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 164,000-212,700 units for 2012 and 168,900-219,300 for 2013.

Table 1: Total Housing Starts
(units** and percentage change)

	2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)	2012Q1(F)	2012Q2(F)	2012Q3(F)	2012Q4(F)	2013Q1(F)	2013Q2(F)	2013Q3(F)	2013Q4(F)
NFLD	3,057	3,606	3,488	3,200	3,000	2,900	3,200	3,500	3,200	2,900	3,100	3,100	2,900
%	-6.3	18.0	-3.3	-8.3	-6.3	-9.4	10.3	9.4	-8.6	-9.4	6.9	0.0	-6.5
PEI	877	756	940	800	710	700	875	875	750	665	725	800	650
%	23.2	-13.8	24.3	-14.9	-11.3	-41.7	25.0	0.0	-14.3	-11.3	9.0	10.3	-18.8
NS	3,438	4,309	4,644	4,250	4,175	4,100	4,400	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,400	4,200	4,000
%	-13.7	25.3	7.8	-8.5	-1.8	-16.3	7.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	7.3	-4.5	-4.8
NB	3,521	4,101	3,452	2,950	2,800	2,800	3,100	3,150	2,750	2,750	2,900	2,950	2,600
%	-17.6	16.5	-15.8	-14.5	-5.1	-26.3	10.7	1.6	-12.7	0.0	5.5	1.7	-11.9
QUE	43,403	51,363	48,387	44,300	45,100	44,700	44,400	44,100	43,800	44,200	44,700	45,400	46,100
%	-9.4	18.3	-5.8	-8.4	1.8	-8.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5
ONT	50,370	60,433	67,821	63,450	64,500	64,500	64,000	63,000	62,120	63,000	64,000	65,000	66,000
%	-32.9	20.0	12.2	-6.4	1.7	-3.6	-0.8	-1.6	-1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
MAN	4,174	5,888	6,083	6,150	6,250	6,050	6,150	6,250	6,150	6,150	6,150	6,250	6,450
%	-24.6	41.1	3.3	1.1	1.6	-17.1	1.7	1.6	-1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2
SASK	3,866	5,907	7,031	7,400	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,400	7,500	7,200	7,200	6,900	7,500
%	-43.4	52.8	19.0	5.2	-2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	-4.0	0.0	-4.2	8.7
ALTA	20,298	27,088	25,704	29,100	30,000	28,700	28,500	29,200	30,000	30,800	30,000	30,000	29,200
%	-30.4	33.5	-5.1	13.2	3.1	-5.0	-0.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	-2.6	0.0	-2.7
BC	16,077	26,479	26,400	28,500	30,100	27,700	28,200	28,900	29,200	29,500	29,800	30,400	30,700
%	-53.2	64.7	-0.3	8.0	5.6	4.5	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
CAN*	149,081	189,930	193,950	190,000	193,800	189,450	190,225	190,675	189,670	191,265	192,975	195,000	196,100
%	-29.4	27.4	2.1	-2.0	2.0	-5.2	0.4	0.2	-0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6

SOURCE: CMHC

(F) Forecast by CMHC

* Canadian total excludes Territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national total housing starts is 190,000 units for 2012 and 193,800 units for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 164,000-212,700 units for 2012 and 168,900-219,300 units for 2013.

** Quarterly levels are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Note: Canadian total may not add to the sum of the provinces due to rounding.

Table 2: Single-Detached Housing Starts
(units** and percentage change)

	2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)	2012Q1(F)	2012Q2(F)	2012Q3(F)	2012Q4(F)	2013Q1(F)	2013Q2(F)	2013Q3(F)	2013Q4(F)
NFLD	2,606	2,941	2,612	2,400	2,250	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,200
%	-4.4	12.9	-11.2	-8.1	-6.3	-8.0	4.3	4.2	-4.0	-8.3	4.5	0.0	-4.3
PEI	430	396	431	375	335	325	425	400	350	315	350	375	300
%	-17.5	-7.9	8.8	-13.0	-10.7	-45.8	30.8	-5.9	-12.5	-10.0	11.1	7.1	-20.0
NS	2,193	2,392	2,045	2,150	2,200	2,000	2,200	2,300	2,100	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,200
%	-16.8	9.1	-14.5	5.1	2.3	0.0	10.0	4.5	-8.7	-4.8	10.0	9.1	-8.3
NB	2,154	2,068	1,823	1,500	1,415	1,400	1,500	1,650	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,550	1,310
%	-14.5	-4.0	-11.8	-17.7	-5.7	-26.3	7.1	10.0	-12.1	-3.4	0.0	10.7	-15.5
QUE	17,535	19,549	16,554	18,000	18,800	17,700	17,900	18,100	18,300	18,700	18,700	18,900	19,100
%	-11.3	11.5	-15.3	8.7	4.4	4.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.1
ONT	22,634	28,089	26,884	23,200	24,200	24,000	23,000	22,500	23,120	23,500	24,000	24,500	25,000
%	-27.2	24.1	-4.3	-13.7	4.3	-13.7	-4.2	-2.2	2.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0
MAN	3,042	3,976	3,831	3,850	3,900	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,900	3,900	4,000
%	-17.6	30.7	-3.6	0.5	1.3	-9.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	-2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
SASK	2,829	3,830	4,152	4,000	4,200	3,800	4,100	4,200	3,900	4,100	4,400	4,000	4,300
%	-37.4	35.4	8.4	-3.7	5.0	-2.6	7.9	2.4	-7.1	5.1	7.3	-9.1	7.5
ALTA	14,344	17,851	15,193	17,300	18,000	16,300	17,100	17,600	18,200	18,600	18,000	18,000	17,400
%	-2.5	24.4	-14.9	13.9	4.0	5.8	4.9	2.9	3.4	2.2	-3.2	0.0	-3.3
BC	7,892	11,462	8,867	10,000	10,900	9,600	9,800	10,200	10,400	10,500	10,700	11,100	11,300
%	-28.2	45.2	-22.6	12.8	9.0	7.9	2.1	4.1	2.0	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.8
CAN*	75,659	92,554	82,392	82,700	86,300	81,225	82,225	83,350	84,120	85,115	85,950	87,025	87,110
%	-18.8	22.3	-11.0	0.4	4.4	-3.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.1

SOURCE: CMHC

(F) Forecast by CMHC.

* Canadian total excludes Territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national single-detached housing starts is 82,700 units for 2012 and 86,300 units for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 71,500-92,700 units for 2012 and 76,300-98,300 units for 2013.

** Quarterly levels are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Note: Canadian total may not add to the sum of the provinces due to rounding.

Table 3: Multiple Housing Starts
(units** and percentage change)

	2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)	2012Q1(F)	2012Q2(F)	2012Q3(F)	2012Q4(F)	2013Q1(F)	2013Q2(F)	2013Q3(F)	2013Q4(F)
NFLD	451	665	876	800	750	600	800	1,000	800	700	800	800	700
%	-15.9	47.5	31.7	-8.7	-6.3	-14.3	33.3	25.0	-20.0	-12.5	14.3	0.0	-12.5
PEI	447	360	509	425	375	375	450	475	400	350	375	425	350
%	134.0	-19.5	41.4	-16.5	-11.8	-37.5	20.0	5.6	-15.8	-12.5	7.1	13.3	-17.6
NS	1,245	1,917	2,599	2,100	1,975	2,100	2,200	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,200	1,800	1,800
%	-7.5	54.0	35.6	-19.2	-6.0	-27.6	4.8	-9.1	5.0	0.0	4.8	-18.2	0.0
NB	1,367	2,033	1,629	1,450	1,385	1,400	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,350	1,500	1,400	1,290
%	-22.1	48.7	-19.9	-11.0	-4.5	-26.3	14.3	-6.3	-13.3	3.8	11.1	-6.7	-7.9
QUE	25,868	31,814	31,833	26,300	26,300	27,000	26,500	26,000	25,500	25,500	26,000	26,500	27,000
%	-8.0	23.0	0.1	-17.4	0.0	-14.8	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	0.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
ONT	27,736	32,344	40,937	40,250	40,300	40,500	41,000	40,500	39,000	39,500	40,000	40,500	41,000
%	-36.9	16.6	26.6	-1.7	0.1	3.6	1.2	-1.2	-3.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
MAN	1,132	1,912	2,252	2,300	2,350	2,250	2,350	2,350	2,250	2,350	2,250	2,350	2,450
%	-38.7	68.9	17.8	2.1	2.2	-27.4	4.4	0.0	-4.3	4.4	-4.3	4.4	4.3
SASK	1,037	2,077	2,879	3,400	3,000	3,500	3,300	3,200	3,600	3,100	2,800	2,900	3,200
%	-55.1	100.3	38.6	18.1	-11.8	2.9	-5.7	-3.0	12.5	-13.9	-9.7	3.6	10.3
ALTA	5,954	9,237	10,511	11,800	12,000	12,400	11,400	11,600	11,800	12,200	12,000	12,000	11,800
%	-58.8	55.1	13.8	12.3	1.7	-16.2	-8.1	1.8	1.7	3.4	-1.6	0.0	-1.7
BC	8,185	15,017	17,533	18,500	19,200	18,100	18,400	18,700	18,800	19,000	19,100	19,300	19,400
%	-64.9	83.5	16.8	5.5	3.8	2.8	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.5
CAN*	73,422	97,376	111,558	107,300	107,500	108,225	108,000	107,325	105,550	106,150	107,025	107,975	108,990
%	-37.7	32.6	14.6	-3.8	0.2	-6.5	-0.2	-0.6	-1.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9

SOURCE: CMHC

(F) Forecast by CMHC

* Canadian total excludes Territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national multiple starts is 107,300 units for 2012 and 107,500 units for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 92,500-120,000 units for 2012 and 92,600-121,000 units for 2013.

** Quarterly levels are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Note: Canadian total may not add to the sum of the provinces due to rounding.

Table 4: Multiple Housing Starts by Type (Units)

		2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)
NF	Semi-Detached	55	126	87	90	90
	Row	92	149	135	110	110
	Apartment	304	390	654	600	550
	Total	451	665	876	800	750
PEI	Semi-Detached	56	69	70	65	60
	Row	68	50	47	45	40
	Apartment	323	241	392	315	275
	Total	447	360	509	425	375
NS	Semi-Detached	274	373	418	300	310
	Row	187	200	241	200	210
	Apartment	784	1,344	1,940	1,600	1,455
	Total	1,245	1,917	2,599	2,100	1,975
NB	Semi-Detached	449	475	472	435	445
	Row	220	221	211	190	190
	Apartment	698	1,337	946	825	750
	Total	1,367	2,033	1,629	1,450	1,385
QC	Semi-Detached	3,438	4,359	4,002	3,800	3,750
	Row	1,633	2,029	1,855	1,500	1,550
	Apartment	20,797	25,426	25,976	21,000	21,000
	Total	25,868	31,814	31,833	26,300	26,300
ON	Semi-Detached	3,007	3,006	3,142	2,750	2,850
	Row	7,121	10,255	9,288	9,000	9,250
	Apartment	17,608	19,083	28,507	28,500	28,200
	Total	27,736	32,344	40,937	40,250	40,300
MAN	Semi-Detached	191	181	243	219	224
	Row	307	387	672	368	376
	Apartment	634	1,344	1,337	1,713	1,750
	Total	1,132	1,912	2,252	2,300	2,350
SK	Semi-Detached	138	226	243	372	328
	Row	350	485	878	1,071	945
	Apartment	549	1,366	1,758	1,957	1,727
	Total	1,037	2,077	2,879	3,400	3,000
ALB	Semi-Detached	2,267	2,737	2,811	3,183	3,238
	Row	1,654	2,596	2,473	2,761	2,808
	Apartment	2,033	3,904	5,227	5,856	5,955
	Total	5,954	9,237	10,511	11,800	12,000
B.C.	Semi-Detached	1,239	1,454	1,082	1,400	1,600
	Row	2,276	3,485	3,647	3,800	4,000
	Apartment	4,670	10,078	12,804	13,300	13,600
	Total	8,185	15,017	17,533	18,500	19,200
CAN*	Semi-Detached	11,114	13,006	12,570	12,589	12,759
	Row	13,908	19,857	19,447	19,046	19,479
	Apartment	48,400	64,513	79,541	75,666	75,262
	Total	73,422	97,376	111,558	107,300	107,500

Source: CMHC (F) Forecast. * Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 5: Total Residential Resales
(units** and percentage change)

	2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)	2012Q1(F)	2012Q2(F)	2012Q3(F)	2012Q4(F)	2013Q1(F)	2013Q2(F)	2013Q3(F)	2013Q4(F)
NFLD	4,416	4,236	4,480	4,250	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,600	4,200	3,800	4,000	4,300	3,900
%	-5.9	-4.1	5.8	-5.1	-5.9	-18.1	5.0	9.5	-8.7	-9.5	5.3	7.5	-9.3
PEI	1,404	1,487	1,521	1,375	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,450	1,400	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,150
%	-0.6	5.9	2.3	-9.6	-5.5	-14.5	3.8	7.4	-3.4	-7.1	3.8	3.7	-17.9
NS	10,021	10,036	10,312	10,450	10,250	10,200	10,500	10,700	10,400	10,200	10,300	10,400	10,100
%	-7.8	0.1	2.8	1.3	-1.9	-8.4	2.9	1.9	-2.8	-1.9	1.0	1.0	-2.9
NB	7,003	6,702	6,599	6,250	6,000	6,250	6,400	6,250	6,100	5,700	6,200	6,300	5,800
%	-7.3	-4.3	-1.5	-5.3	-4.0	-4.4	2.4	-2.3	-2.4	-6.6	8.8	1.6	-7.9
QUE	79,108	80,029	77,268	78,750	81,250	76,500	78,500	80,000	80,000	81,000	81,250	81,250	81,500
%	3.1	1.2	-3.4	1.9	3.2	-6.0	2.6	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
ONT	195,840	195,591	200,334	193,150	197,850	197,500	191,000	190,000	194,000	199,000	200,000	197,000	195,500
%	8.2	-0.1	2.4	-3.6	2.4	-4.9	-3.3	-0.5	2.1	2.6	0.5	-1.5	-0.8
MAN	13,086	13,164	13,944	14,200	14,500	14,000	14,000	14,400	14,400	14,300	14,400	14,400	14,900
%	-3.2	0.6	5.9	1.8	2.1	-6.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	-0.7	0.7	0.0	3.5
SASK	11,095	10,872	11,991	12,400	12,650	11,600	12,800	12,800	12,400	12,600	12,500	12,500	12,900
%	5.3	-2.0	10.3	3.4	2.0	-11.3	10.3	0.0	-3.1	1.6	-0.8	0.0	3.2
ALTA	57,543	49,723	53,146	54,650	56,550	54,500	54,700	54,300	55,100	56,500	56,600	56,100	57,000
%	2.7	-13.6	6.9	2.8	3.5	1.6	0.4	-0.7	1.5	2.5	0.2	-0.9	1.6
BC	85,028	74,640	76,721	81,900	83,900	80,000	80,500	83,000	84,000	83,000	83,500	84,000	85,000
%	23.4	-12.2	2.8	6.8	2.4	6.4	0.6	3.1	1.2	-1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2
CAN*	464,544	446,480	456,316	457,300	468,200	455,850	453,950	457,500	462,000	467,400	470,100	467,650	467,750
%	7.7	-3.9	2.2	0.2	2.4	-3.1	-0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	-0.5	0.0

SOURCE: The Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA), QFREB by Centris®, FCIQ par Centris®

(F) Forecast by CMHC

* Canadian total does not include the Territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national residential resales is 457,300 units for 2012 and 468,200 units for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 406,000-504,500 units for 2012 and 417,600-517,400 units for 2013.

** Quarterly levels are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Note: Canadian total may not add to the sum of the provinces due to rounding.

Table 6: Average Residential Resale Price
(\$** and percentage change)

	2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)	2012Q1(F)	2012Q2(F)	2012Q3(F)	2012Q4(F)	2013Q1(F)	2013Q2(F)	2013Q3(F)	2013Q4(F)
NFLD	206,374	235,341	251,581	257,500	262,500	252,000	259,000	262,285	256,000	259,130	263,500	265,000	262,000
%	15.6	14.0	6.9	2.4	1.9	-1.9	2.8	1.3	-2.4	1.2	1.7	0.6	-1.1
PEI	146,044	147,196	149,617	153,000	155,000	149,000	152,000	158,485	152,000	153,000	155,000	157,000	154,825
%	4.4	0.8	1.6	2.3	1.3	9.2	2.0	4.3	-4.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	-1.4
NS	196,690	206,186	212,512	220,000	227,750	216,000	218,850	220,000	225,070	222,500	227,500	235,818	225,000
%	3.6	4.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	-2.2	1.3	0.5	2.3	-1.1	2.2	3.7	-4.6
NB	154,906	157,240	160,545	162,000	164,000	159,900	162,500	164,000	161,575	161,000	164,500	166,682	163,500
%	6.3	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.2	-2.2	1.6	0.9	-1.5	-0.4	2.2	1.3	-1.9
QUE	225,368	241,456	252,159	257,300	262,500	255,000	257,000	258,000	259,000	261,000	262,000	263,000	264,000
%	4.7	7.1	4.4	2.0	2.0	-0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
ONT	318,366	342,245	366,272	374,300	382,000	371,500	373,000	375,250	377,500	379,400	381,300	382,800	384,350
%	5.3	7.5	7.0	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
MAN	201,343	222,132	234,604	242,500	249,500	241,000	242,000	242,600	244,500	247,000	249,000	250,500	251,300
%	5.8	10.3	5.6	3.4	2.9	-1.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3
SASK	232,882	242,258	258,386	266,350	271,350	263,000	264,600	267,600	270,000	270,500	272,000	272,000	273,000
%	4.0	4.0	6.7	3.1	1.9	-1.3	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4
ALTA	341,818	352,301	355,808	363,650	372,300	359,900	362,800	365,200	366,620	369,000	371,400	373,500	375,354
%	-3.4	3.1	1.0	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
BC	465,725	505,178	561,304	548,500	570,400	540,000	545,000	551,000	558,000	565,000	569,000	572,000	576,000
%	2.4	8.5	11.1	-2.3	4.0	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
CAN*	320,394	339,062	363,365	368,900	379,000	365,301	366,871	369,912	373,400	375,901	377,988	379,880	382,038
%	5.1	5.8	7.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6

SOURCE: The Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA), QFREB by Centris®, FCIQ par Centris®.

(F) Forecast by CMHC.

* Canadian average does not include the Territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national residential resales is \$368,900 for 2012 and \$379,000 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from \$330,000-\$410,000 for 2012 and \$335,000-\$430,000 for 2013.

** Quarterly averages are seasonally adjusted.

Table 7: Employment
(annual percentage change)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)
NFLD	0.8	1.0	-2.9	3.3	2.7	1.3	1.5
PEI	0.7	1.2	-1.3	2.9	2.0	0.8	1.0
NS	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.5
NB	1.9	0.6	0.1	-0.9	-1.2	0.8	0.8
QUE	2.4	1.2	-0.8	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.7
ONT	1.8	1.6	-2.5	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.6
MAN	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
SASK	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.4
ALTA	3.9	3.1	-1.4	-0.4	3.8	2.8	2.7
BC	3.5	2.0	-2.1	1.7	0.8	2.2	2.6
CAN*	2.4	1.7	-1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0

Source: Statistics Canada, (F) Forecast by CMHC.

*The point estimate for the forecast of national employment growth is 1.4 per cent for 2012 and 2.0 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 1.1 per cent to 1.8 per cent for 2012 and 1.7 per cent to 2.4 per cent per cent for 2013.

Table 8: Unemployment Rate
(percent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(F)	2013(F)
NFLD	13.5	13.2	15.5	14.4	12.7	12.5	12.1
PEI	10.3	10.8	12.1	11.2	11.3	11.8	11.8
NS	8.0	7.7	9.2	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.6
NB	7.5	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5
QUE	7.2	7.2	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.1
ONT	6.4	6.5	9.0	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.6
MAN	4.4	4.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
SASK	4.2	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7
ALTA	3.5	3.6	6.6	6.5	5.5	4.9	4.8
BC	4.3	4.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.8
CAN*	6.0	6.1	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.3

Source: Statistics Canada, (F) Forecast by CMHC.

National forecast based on the November 2011 Consensus Forecasts Report published by Consensus Economics.

*The point estimate for the forecast of national unemployment is 7.3 per cent for 2012 and 6.3 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 7.1 per cent to 7.6 per cent for 2012 and 5.6 per cent to 6.5 per cent for 2013.

Table 9: Gross Domestic Product
(annual percentage change)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(E)	2012(F)	2013(F)
NFLD	9.2	-0.4	-9.0	6.1	4.7	1.5	2.5
PEI	1.8	0.7	0.2	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.7
NS	1.6	2.7	0.0	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.7
NB	1.1	0.6	-0.4	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5
QUE	2.1	1.3	-0.7	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0
ONT	2.0	-0.6	-3.2	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.2
MAN	2.7	3.8	-0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
SASK	3.6	4.6	-3.8	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2
ALTA	1.7	0.9	-4.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3
BC	3.0	0.7	-2.1	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.9
CAN*	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.5

Source: Statistics Canada, (E) Estimate and (F) Forecast by CMHC.

National forecast based on the November 2011 Consensus Forecasts Report published by Consensus Economics.

*The point estimate for the forecast of national GDP growth is 2.1 per cent for 2012 and 2.5 for 2013. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts which varies from 1.7 per cent to 2.4 per cent for 2012 and 2.0 per cent to 2.9 per cent per cent for 2013.

Table 10: Total Net Migration *
(number of persons)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(E)	2012(F)	2013(F)
NFLD	-1,838	394	3,056	-161	-500	500	500
PEI	381	1,253	1,689	2,253	1,250	750	500
NS	-642	1,631	3,373	1,923	-250	2,000	1,750
NB	678	1,225	2,040	2,646	800	400	400
QUE	30,840	37,091	48,329	45,881	43,580	44,700	46,200
ONT	84,717	88,700	93,686	110,331	89,266	93,450	93,450
MAN	7,150	6,162	9,601	10,957	10,000	10,500	10,400
SASK	9,279	9,494	10,059	9,103	10,400	10,500	10,600
ALTA	44,978	56,985	28,957	19,613	38,500	39,000	39,500
BC	59,109	64,901	59,978	42,027	40,800	52,000	55,500
CAN**	234,652	267,836	260,768	244,573	233,846	253,800	258,800

Source: Statistics Canada, (E) Estimate and (F) Forecast by CMHC.

* Sum of interprovincial migration, international migration and non-permanent residents.

** Excludes Territories.

Table 11a: Local Market Indicators

Census Metropolitan Area		Total Housing Starts	Single-Detached	NHPI Annual % Change	MLS® Sales	MLS® Avg. Price	Rental Vac. Rate (3+ units, all bedrooms)	Average Rent (3+ units, two bedrooms)
Victoria	2011	1,642	609	-1.5	5,773	498,300	2.1	1,045
	2012(F)	1,800	650	0.5	6,100	503,000	1.6	1,070
	2013(F)	1,900	750	1.0	6,300	506,000	1.4	1,090
Vancouver*	2011	17,867	3,686	-0.3	32,936	779,730	1.4	1,237
	2012(F)	18,500	3,800	-0.1	34,000	768,000	1.1	1,285
	2013(F)	19,200	4,000	0.5	36,500	807,000	0.9	1,325
Abbotsford	2011	537	245	n.a.	2,410	340,984	6.7	800
	2012(F)	650	250	n.a.	2,200	340,000	6.0	815
	2013(F)	675	250	n.a.	2,100	344,000	6.0	830
Kelowna	2011	934	539	n.a.	3,330	404,756	3.0	922
	2012(F)	950	600	n.a.	3,600	409,000	3.3	925
	2013(F)	1,150	700	n.a.	4,100	417,000	2.9	934
Edmonton	2011	9,332	5,017	1.0	16,963	325,595	3.3	1,034
	2012(F)	10,100	5,600	1.7	17,200	334,000	2.7	1,065
	2013(F)	10,650	6,000	1.9	17,600	344,000	2.3	1,105
Calgary	2011	9,292	5,084	-0.1	22,466	402,851	1.9	1,084
	2012(F)	10,300	5,500	1.0	23,000	409,000	1.8	1,125
	2013(F)	10,700	5,700	2.0	23,700	420,000	1.6	1,175
Saskatoon	2011	2,994	1,608	1.4	4,043	309,823	2.6	966
	2012(F)	3,025	1,575	2.5	4,200	319,000	2.9	985
	2013(F)	2,950	1,600	3.4	4,250	326,000	3.2	1,000
Regina	2011	1,694	958	5.0	3,899	277,473	0.6	932
	2012(F)	1,775	925	4.6	4,000	289,000	1.0	965
	2013(F)	1,775	950	4.3	4,100	299,000	1.2	985
Winnipeg	2011	3,331	2,002	4.8	12,297	241,408	1.1	875
	2012(F)	3,450	2,025	3.9	12,550	250,000	1.2	910
	2013(F)	3,500	2,050	3.8	12,800	258,000	1.4	950
Thunder Bay	2011	374	188	-0.1	1,373	168,672	1.7	772
	2012(F)	355	195	1.0	1,360	179,000	1.5	793
	2013(F)	340	220	1.0	1,390	189,000	1.3	815
Sudbury	2011	595	321	-0.1	2,507	229,485	2.8	881
	2012(F)	570	330	1.0	2,550	235,200	2.0	908
	2013(F)	550	350	1.0	2,630	238,800	1.8	935
Windsor	2011	719	466	-2.8	5,050	164,900	8.1	753
	2012(F)	690	440	-1.0	4,875	169,500	8.0	760
	2013(F)	725	490	1.0	4,975	172,250	7.7	765

Sources: CMHC, Canadian Real Estate Association, Local Real Estate Boards, Statistics Canada.

*MLS® sales and prices for the Vancouver CMA refer only to the Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver (REBGV) board area, which does not include Surrey, Langley,

White Rock, and North Delta.

n.a.: Data not available. (F) Forecast by CMHC. NHPI values for 2011 are estimates due to the fact that December 2011 NHPI data was not available at the time of this document's creation.

Table 11b: Local Market Indicators

Census Metropolitan Area		Total Housing Starts	Single-Detached	NHPI Annual % Change	MLS® Sales	MLS® Avg. Price	Rental Vac. Rate (3+ units, all bedrooms)	Average Rent (3+ units, two bedrooms)
London	2011	1,748	1,176	0.1	8,272	233,731	3.8	881
	2012(F)	1,700	1,050	0.5	8,000	240,000	3.6	899
	2013(F)	2,050	1,250	1.0	8,300	244,000	4.2	910
Kitchener	2011	2,954	1,186	2.9	6,409	308,557	1.7	889
	2012(F)	2,850	1,200	2.0	6,320	315,000	1.9	916
	2013(F)	2,925	1,275	2.0	6,450	320,000	2.0	935
St. Catharines-Niagara	2011	1,110	655	-0.5	5,820	223,000	3.2	833
	2012(F)	1,080	600	1.0	5,800	229,000	3.4	845
	2013(F)	1,150	635	1.0	5,850	231,000	3.4	862
Hamilton	2011	2,460	1,368	1.6	13,932	332,000	3.4	884
	2012(F)	2,280	1,325	1.4	13,700	341,000	2.8	825
	2013(F)	2,450	1,400	1.6	13,900	347,500	2.6	837
Toronto	2011	39,745	11,247	4.6	91,760	466,352	1.4	1,149
	2012(F)	37,100	8,500	3.8	88,500	478,700	1.3	1,187
	2013(F)	36,400	8,200	2.3	90,500	487,700	1.6	1,217
Barrie	2011	700	354	n.a.	4,228	287,588	1.7	1,001
	2012(F)	514	300	n.a.	4,117	294,778	1.5	1,032
	2013(F)	565	340	n.a.	4,199	299,199	2.0	1,058
Peterborough	2011	351	239	n.a.	2,507	254,605	3.5	899
	2012(F)	320	220	n.a.	2,430	259,000	3.0	910
	2013(F)	390	260	n.a.	2,520	263,300	2.8	930
Brantford	2011	428	231	n.a.	1,971	237,500	1.8	792
	2012(F)	460	250	n.a.	1,940	241,000	1.3	785
	2013(F)	505	275	n.a.	2,050	246,000	1.4	798
Guelph	2011	764	260	n.a.	2,982	305,100	1.1	903
	2012(F)	725	275	n.a.	2,880	311,100	1.4	930
	2013(F)	750	300	n.a.	2,940	316,200	1.5	950
Oshawa ²	2011	1,859	1,384	n.a.	9,604	314,450	1.8	941
	2012(F)	1,984	1,410	n.a.	9,250	319,500	1.7	975
	2013(F)	2,000	1,570	n.a.	9,300	323,000	2.0	995
Kingston	2011	959	467	n.a.	3,179	261,968	1.1	965
	2012(F)	765	400	n.a.	3,120	266,000	1.6	998
	2013(F)	680	450	n.a.	3,200	271,300	1.8	1,020

Sources: CMHC, Canadian Real Estate Association, Local Real Estate Boards, Statistics Canada.

MLS® data for St. Catharines-Niagara is aggregated using total numbers of the area's three real estate boards.

*MLS® numbers reflect all of Durham Region.

n.a.: Data not available. (F) Forecast by CMHC. NHPI values for 2011 are estimates due to the fact that December 2011 NHPI data was not available at the time of this document's creation.

Table 11c: Local Market Indicators

Census Metropolitan Area		Total Housing Starts	Single-Detached	NHPI Annual % Change	MLS® Sales	MLS® Avg. Price	Rental Vac. Rate (3+ units, all bedrooms)	Average Rent (3+ units, two bedrooms)
Ottawa	2011	5,794	2,134	3.0	14,551	344,791	1.4	1,086
	2012(F)	5,700	1,950	2.0	14,000	354,000	1.2	1,122
	2013(F)	5,950	2,050	2.3	14,250	361,500	1.1	1,152
Gatineau	2011	2,420	784	3.0	3,859	234,271	2.2	731
	2012(F)	2,400	750	2.0	3,900	246,000	2.1	750
	2013(F)	2,300	725	2.3	3,875	255,000	2.0	765
Montréal	2011	22,719	4,653	2.8	40,403	314,038	2.5	719
	2012(F)	19,400	4,600	1.4	41,700	322,000	2.3	730
	2013(F)	18,000	4,500	2.0	42,500	329,000	2.0	740
Trois-Rivières	2011	1,114	335	n.a.	972	156,917	3.9	547
	2012(F)	1,000	325	n.a.	950	163,500	4.2	565
	2013(F)	925	325	n.a.	910	168,000	4.5	580
Sherbrooke	2011	1,575	557	n.a.	1,762	215,724	4.7	577
	2012(F)	1,550	525	n.a.	1,800	223,500	4.7	590
	2013(F)	1,500	500	n.a.	1,750	232,000	4.5	605
Québec	2011	5,445	1,349	1.3	7,209	247,152	1.6	718
	2012(F)	4,900	1,200	2.0	7,500	257,000	1.8	730
	2013(F)	4,500	1,100	2.0	7,600	267,000	2.0	740
Saguenay	2011	859	475	n.a.	1,358	179,033	1.4	557
	2012(F)	900	375	n.a.	1,390	188,000	1.4	565
	2013(F)	700	350	n.a.	1,420	196,000	1.8	575
Saint John	2011	361	220	0.8	1,572	170,354	5.9	670
	2012(F)	360	220	1.5	1,525	176,500	5.4	680
	2013(F)	320	200	1.5	1,500	180,000	5.0	695
Moncton	2011	1,194	384	0.8	2,467	158,561	4.3	715
	2012(F)	1,050	350	1.5	2,400	160,500	4.8	730
	2013(F)	1,010	335	1.5	2,325	164,000	5.0	745
Halifax	2011	2,954	900	1.7	5,939	259,060	2.4	925
	2012(F)	2,670	1,100	3.0	6,250	275,000	2.6	955
	2013(F)	2,510	1,200	3.0	6,350	285,000	3.1	980
St. John's	2011	1,923	1,304	4.3	3,647	268,608	1.3	771
	2012(F)	1,750	1,225	2.0	3,500	275,000	1.5	825
	2013(F)	1,600	1,150	1.5	3,300	280,000	1.5	850
Charlottetown	2011	534	201	1.5	546	199,580	3.3	761
	2012(F)	465	190	1.0	550	205,000	4.5	765
	2013(F)	400	175	0.9	500	208,000	5.0	790
ALL 35 LISTED CENTRES	2011	149,281	52,586	2.2	347,996	391,982	2.2	882
	2012(F)	144,088	50,230	2.0	347,157	399,417	2.2	932
	2013(F)	143,695	51,625	1.9	355,934	412,594	2.1	954

Sources: CMHC, Canadian Real Estate Association, QFREB by Centris®, FCIQ par Centris®, Local Real Estate Boards, Statistics Canada.

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*MLS® numbers reflect all of Durham Region.

n.a.: Data not available. (F) Forecast by CMHC. NHPI values for 2011 are estimates due to the fact that December 2011 NHPI data was not available at the time of this document's creation.

Table 12: Major Housing Indicators
(levels and quarter-to-quarter percent change)

	2010Q1	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4	2011Q1	2011Q2	2011Q3	2011Q4
New Housing								
Building permits, units, thousands	211.6	206.0	202.5	192.4	194.4	198.2	201.6	197.2
% change	-0.2	-2.7	-1.7	-5.0	1.1	1.9	1.7	-2.2
Housing starts, total, thousands	107.3	98.3	88.2	80.9	77.5	82.4	85.3	84.1
% change	11.0	-8.4	-10.3	-8.3	-4.2	6.3	3.5	-1.4
Housing starts, singles, thousands	107.3	98.3	88.2	80.9	77.5	82.4	85.3	84.1
% change	11.0	-8.4	-10.3	-8.3	-4.2	6.3	3.5	-1.4
Housing starts, multiples, thousands	87.1	100.4	102.9	99.1	97.3	112.2	120.0	115.8
% change	5.8	15.3	2.5	-3.7	-1.8	15.3	7.0	-3.5
Housing completions, total,	37,611	46,513	54,373	48,358	36,669	44,455	49,331	45,168
% change	-16.5	23.7	16.9	-11.1	-24.2	21.2	11.0	-8.4
New Housing Price Index, 1997=100	102.5	103.2	103.4	103.8	104.5	105.3	105.8	106.4
% change ***	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
Existing Housing								
MLS® resales, units, thousands	496,612	449,584	401,484	439,988	459,216	443,916	453,560	470,268
% change	-5.5	-9.5	-10.7	9.6	4.4	-3.3	2.2	3.7
MLS® average resale price, \$	338,885	336,616	333,745	346,550	364,120	366,722	361,885	360,840
% change	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	3.8	5.1	0.7	-1.3	-0.3
Mortgage Market								
1-year mortgage rate, per cent*	3.60	3.70	3.37	3.30	3.45	3.63	3.50	3.50
5-year mortgage rate, per cent*	5.58	6.04	5.52	5.31	5.32	5.56	5.32	5.29
Residential Investment								
Total, \$1997 millions	80,246	80,188	79,152	78,955	80,231	80,557	82,672	n.a.
% change	4.4	-0.1	-1.3	-0.2	1.6	0.4	2.6	n.a.
New, \$1997 millions	32,296	34,591	34,854	33,025	32,732	34,013	35,351	n.a.
% change	9.9	7.1	0.8	-5.2	-0.9	3.9	3.9	n.a.
Alterations, \$1997 millions	37,384	37,148	37,008	36,620	37,560	37,628	38,264	n.a.
% change	4.0	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	2.6	0.2	1.7	n.a.
Transfer costs, \$1997 millions	11,932	10,200	9,260	10,836	11,432	10,644	10,804	n.a.
% change	-4.2	-14.5	-9.2	17.0	5.5	-6.9	1.5	n.a.
Deflator, 1997=100	141.0	142.2	142.4	144.6	145.2	146.0	146.7	n.a.
% change	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	n.a.

Sources: CMHC, Statistics Canada, Bank of Canada, Canadian Real Estate Association.

n.a.: Data not available.

* All indicators are seasonally adjusted and annualized except the New Housing Price Index and the Residential Investment Deflator which are only seasonally adjusted and housing completions and the 1-year and 5-year mortgage rates which are not adjusted or annualized.

** Residential Investment includes outlays for new permanent housing, conversion costs, cost of alterations and improvements, supplementary costs, and transfer costs.

*** The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) for 2011Q4 represents the period October to November 2011. The December NHPI was not available at the time of this publication's creation.

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