

Housing Market Update

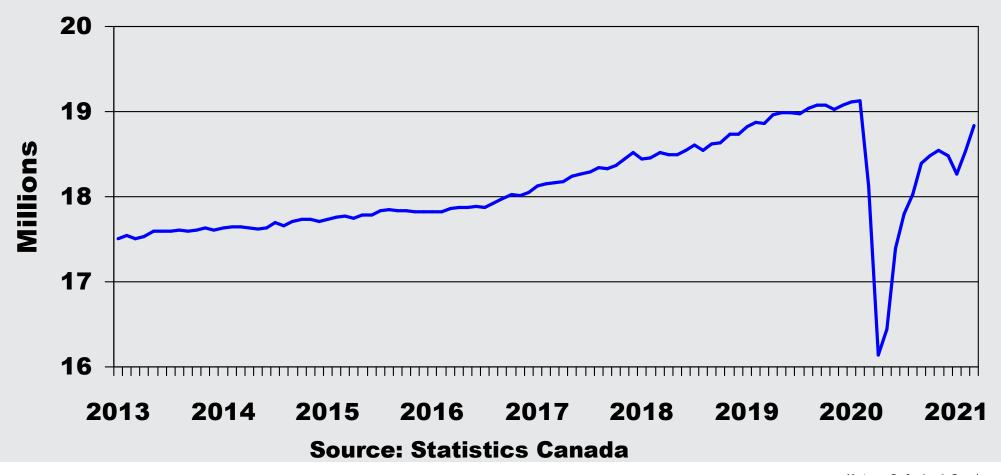
Will Dunning Chief Economist

April 21, 2021



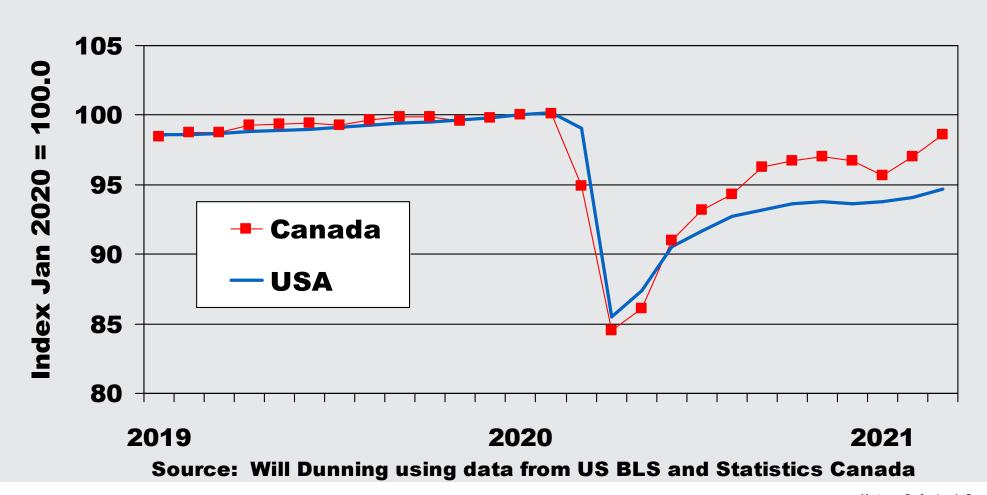
Gyrations for Employment in Canada





Jobs Recovery in Canada versus USA

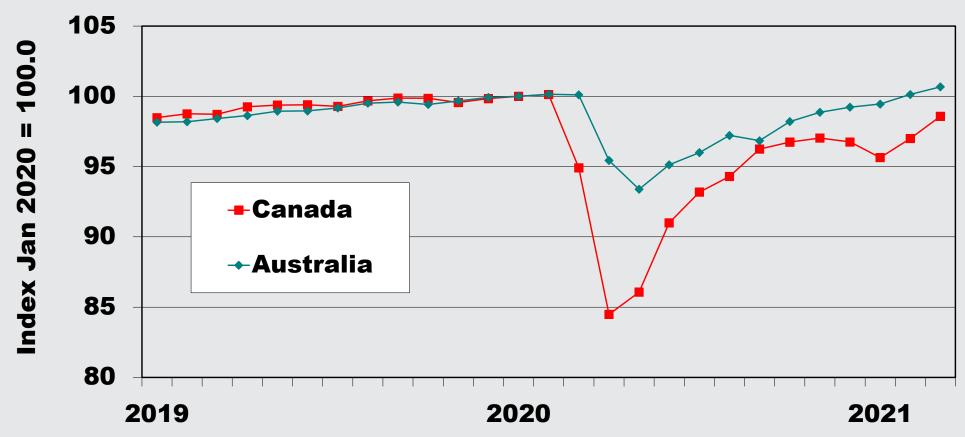




Mortgage Professionals Canada

...versus Australia

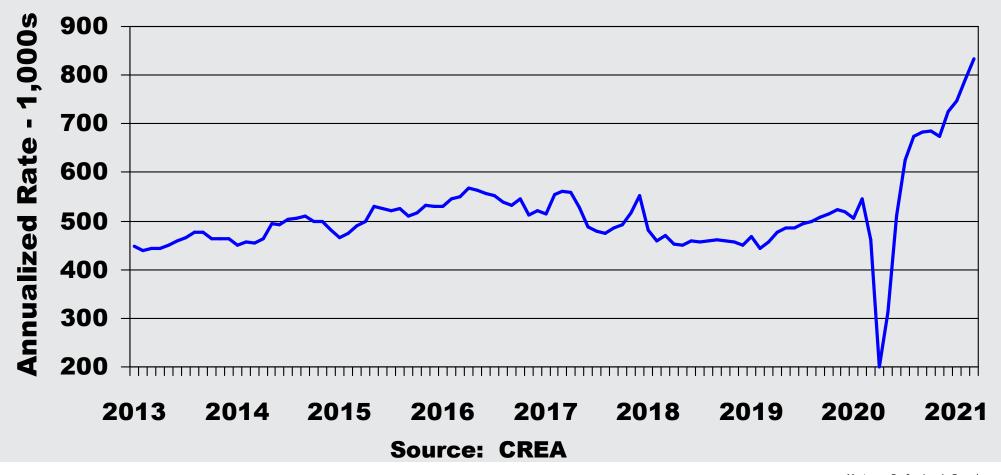




Source: Will Dunning using data from Aust. Bur. Stats and StatsCan

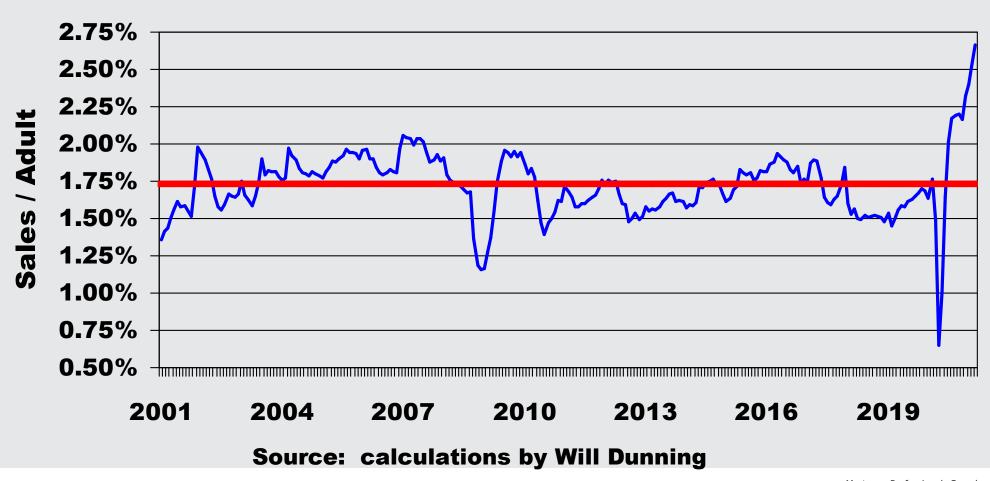
Very Strong Resale Buying in Canada





Resales Per Adult in Canada





Mortgage Professionals Canada



Resale Rates Across Canada Versus Long-Term Averages

Location	Last 3 Months
Canada	+ 47%
Newfoundland & Labrador	+ 64%
PEI	+ 40%
Nova Scotia	+ 69%
New Brunswick	+ 82%
Quebec	+ 49%
Ontario	+ 45%
Manitoba	+ 57%
Saskatchewan	+ 52%
Alberta	+ 22%
British Columbia	+ 53%
Calculations by Will Dunning	

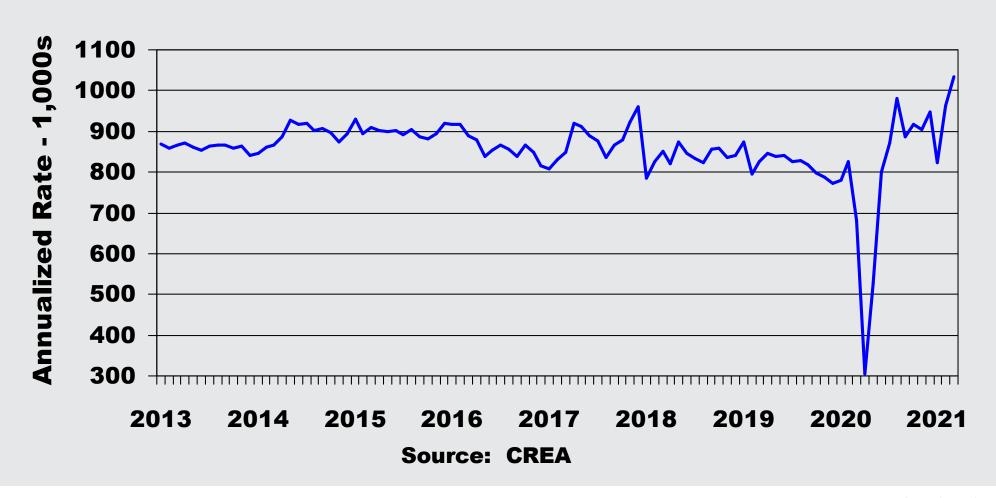


Sales Surplus/Deficits Since January 2018

Location	Estimate	
Canada	- 37,000	
Newfoundland & Labrador	+ 1,000	
PEI	+ 1,000	
Nova Scotia	+ 6,000	
New Brunswick	+ 7,000	
Quebec	+ 55,000	
Ontario	- 24,000	
Manitoba	+ 3,000	
Saskatchewan	- 1,000	
Alberta	- 46,000	
British Columbia	- 39,000	
Calculations by Will Dunning		

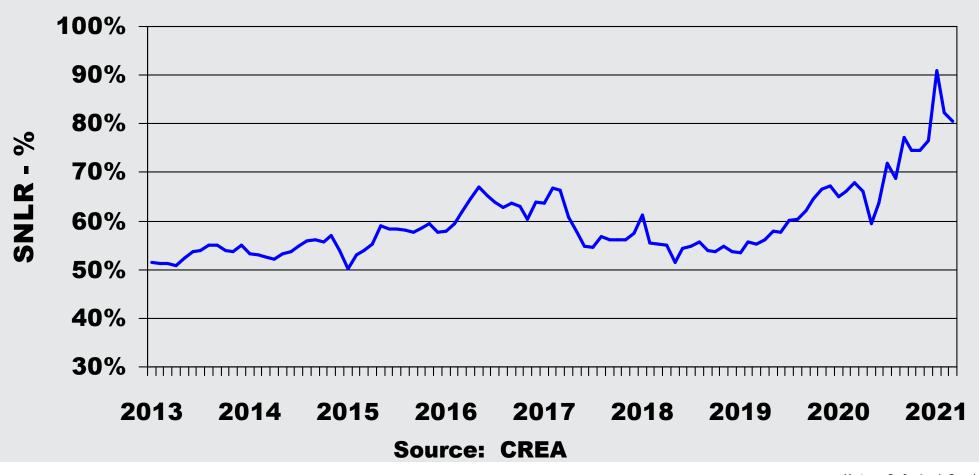
Smaller Rise for Listings





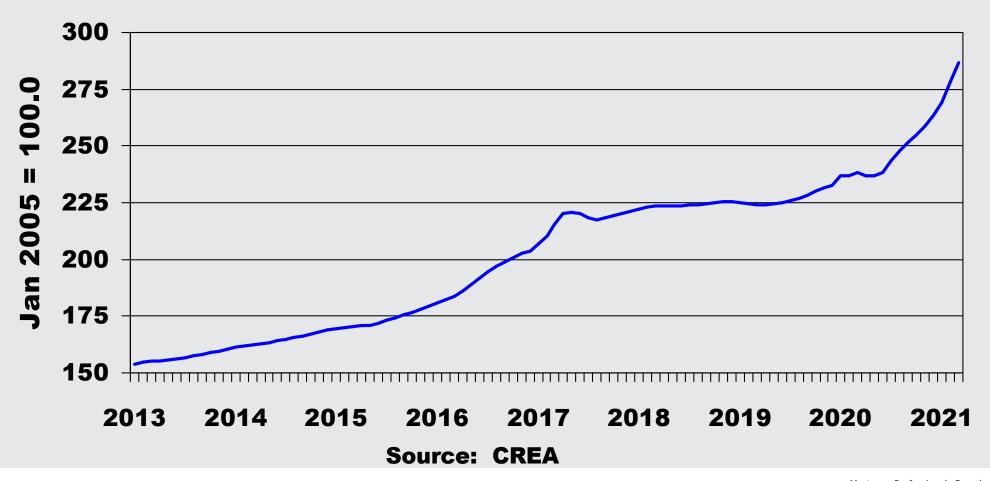
Sales-to-New-Listings Ratio Shows a Very Tight Housing Market





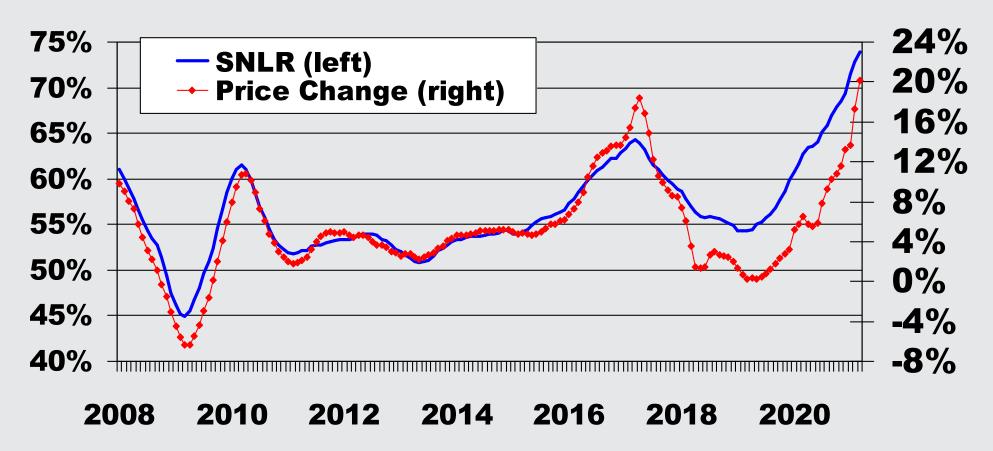
CREA Price Index Shows Extreme Growth





Growth in CREA HPI vs SNLR

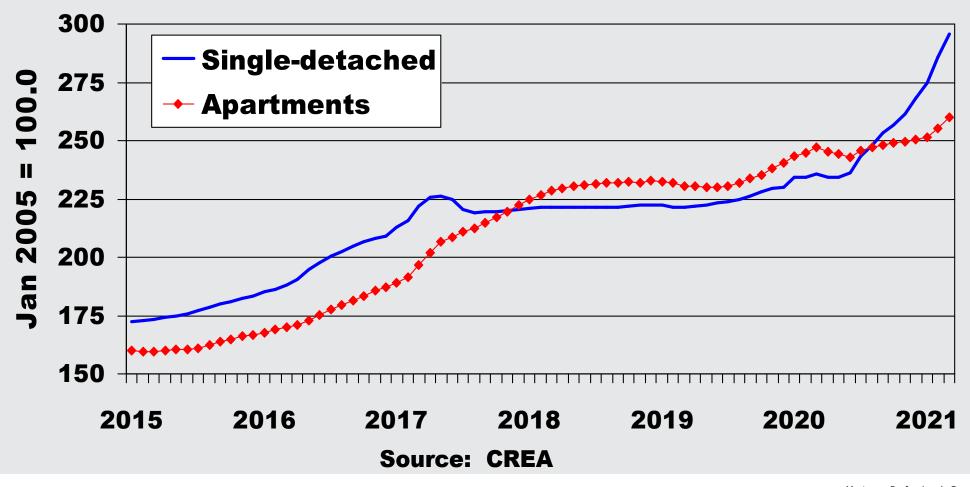




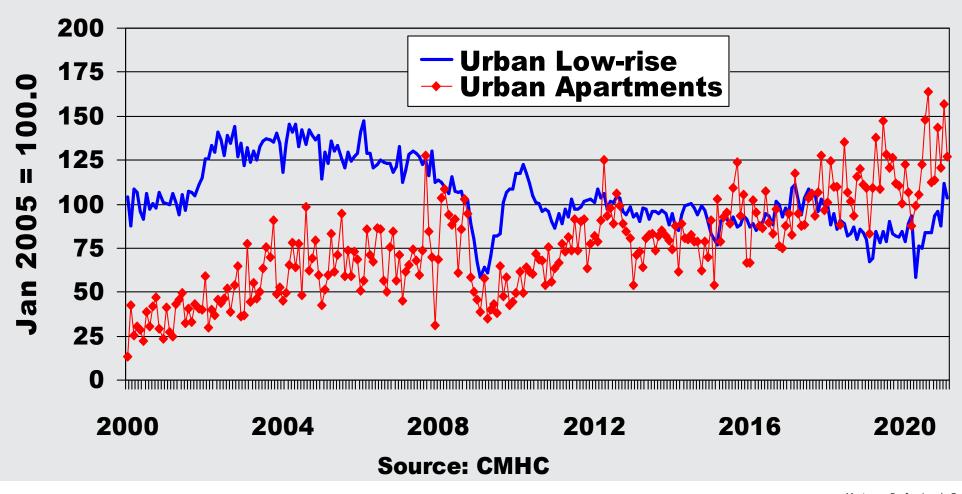
Source: Calculations by Will Dunning

Different Trends for Low-Rise vs Apartments



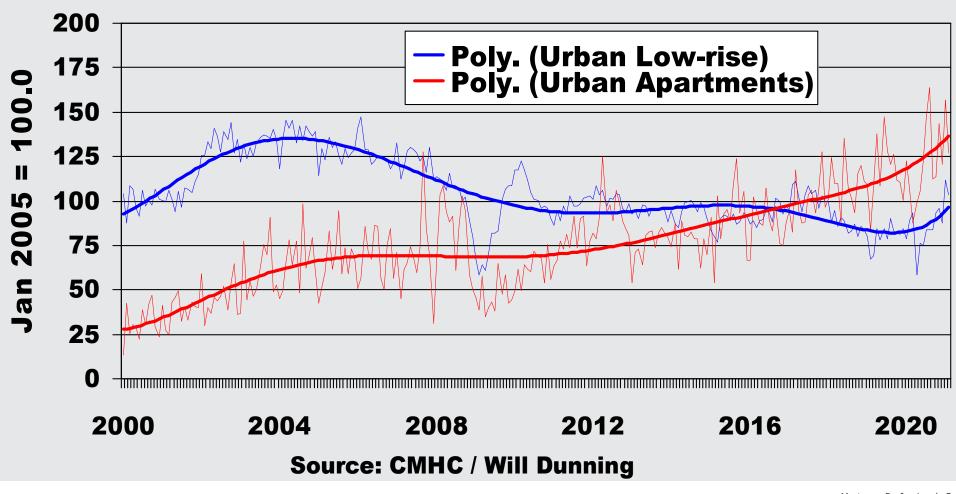


Housing Starts for Low-Rise vs Apartments



Trends for Low-Rise vs Apartments





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Extreme Heat in Canadian Housing Markets

- Excellent affordability
- △ A "sorting process"



The B Word

- Expectations of price increase are a primary motivator
- Expectations unrealistic
- Prices divorced from "value"
- Speculation/flipping
- Little appreciation of risk
- A feedback loop results in self-fulfilling expectations

The amount of future damage depends on how many people make mistakes / purchases

These are issues we want to investigate before

I would like to have a lot more information and data

concluding there is a bubble.

they later regret

before drawing firm conclusions

X

Causes of Inadequate Housing Supply

- Prolonged approval processes
- Rising government-imposed costs
- Delayed infrastructure
- Mortgage regulations that suppress demand



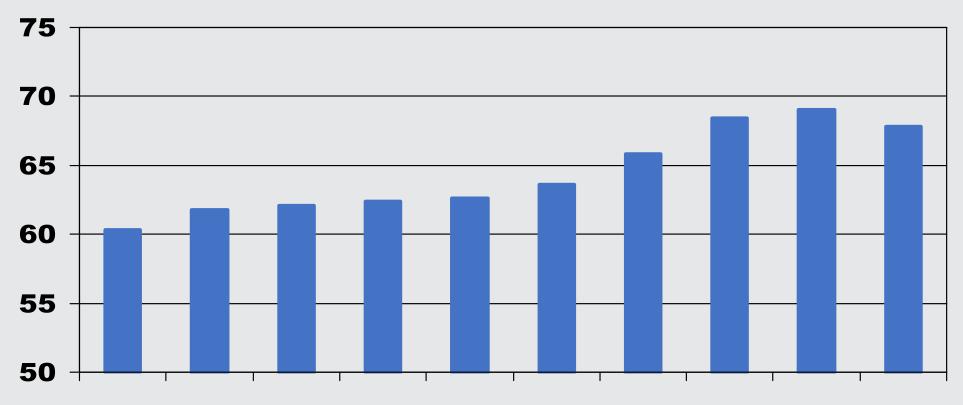
"Short-term Pain for

Long-Term Dire Straits"

John Crosby



Ownership Rate Has Reversed Direction



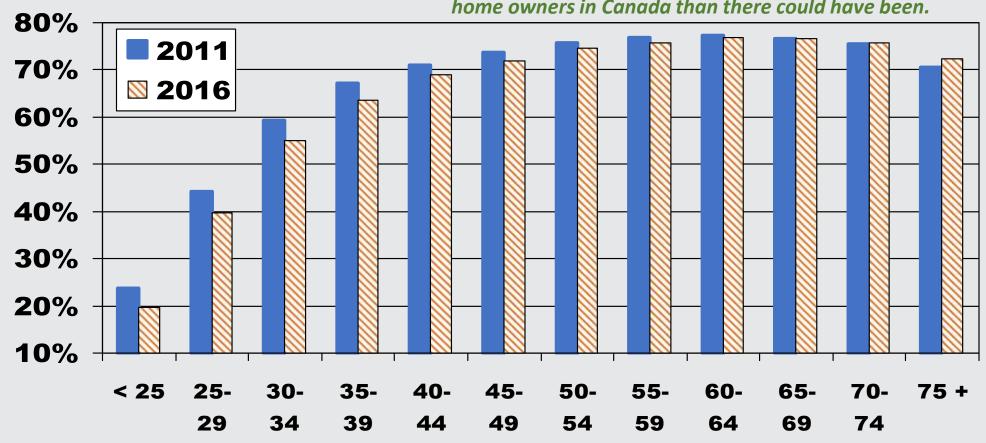
1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006 2011 2016

Source: Statistics Canada

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Sharp Drops for Younger Age Groups

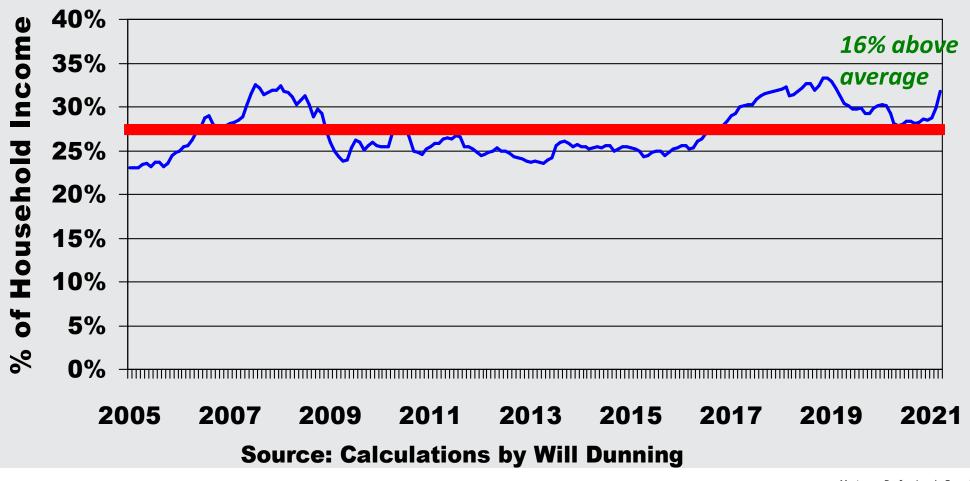
This data implies that in 2016 there were 200,000 fewer home owners in Canada than there could have been.



Source: Statistics Canada

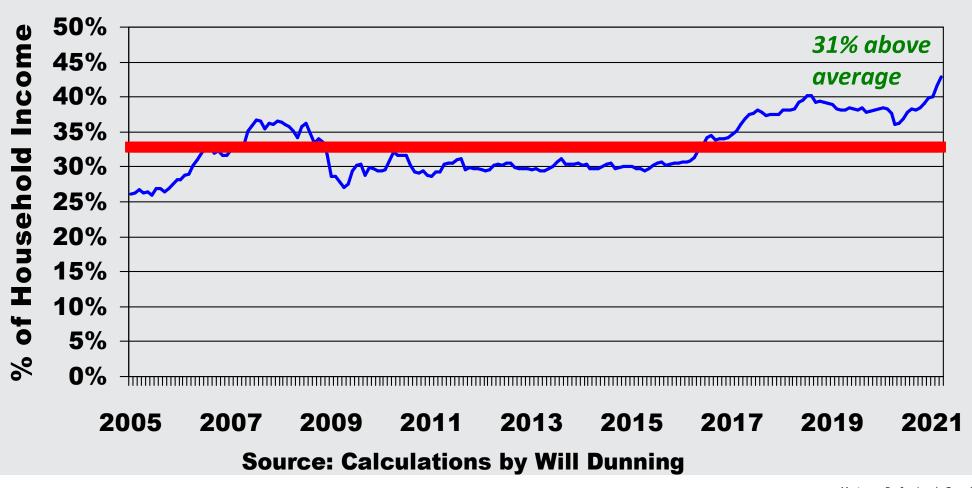
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Mortgage Cost Index for Typical Purchase Scenarios



Mortgage Cost Index Using Posted Rates





Per Cent of First Payment for Principal

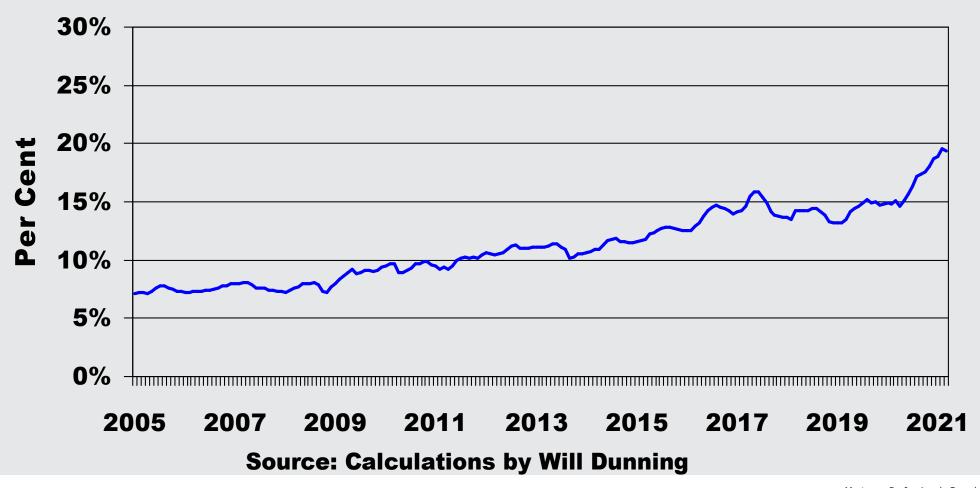




Source: Calculations by Will Dunning

"Forced Saving" Rate as % of Income





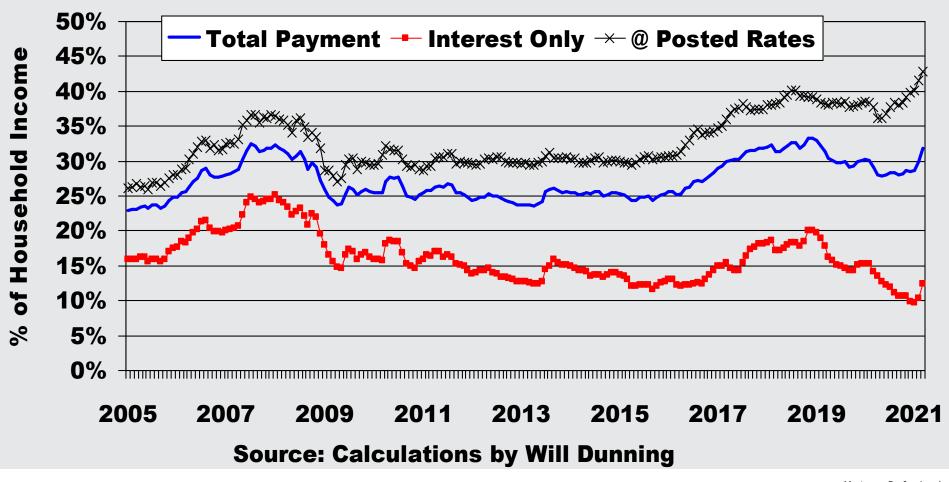
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Interest Cost Index for Typical Purchase Scenarios



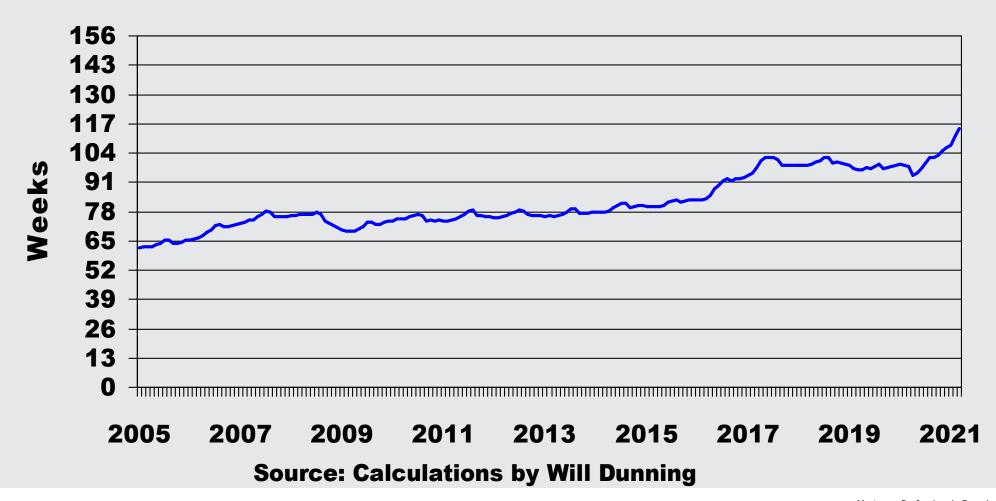
Comparing Cost Estimates





Weeks of Pay for a 20% Down Payment







Owning Versus Renting a Condominium Apartment in Downtown Toronto

List price	\$706,000	
Mortgage amount (80% of price)	\$564,800	
Monthly mortgage payment @ 2.1%, 25-year amortization	\$2,419	
Common charges	\$417	
Taxes	\$236	
Total costs	\$3,071	
Asking rent	\$2,150	
Net rent	-\$921	
Interest-only basis		
Interest cost	\$984	
Total monthly cost	\$1,637	
Adjusted monthly net rent	\$513	
Source: calculations by Will Dunning		

When we account for savings that result from repayment of principal, owning is usually less expensive than renting the equivalent dwelling. That's a large part of why Canadians want to be owners. The monthly advantage of ownership rises rapidly after the purchase (in this example, >\$800 after 5 years).



There are No Easy Solutions

Supply responses take too long; discussions focus on demand suppression:

- △ Capital gains on principle residences
- Mortgage regulations

- Speculators
- A Foreign buyers
- Eliminate dirty money?
- More transparent bidding process?

To varying degrees, policy options to suppress demand will reduce new construction, contributing to worse supply shortages in the future.



3 Reasons Forecasting Can't Work Now

- 1. The technical analysis
- 2. The assumptions
- 3. Judgment

Economic forecasts tells us more about the forecaster than about the future



Covid-19 Has Delivered A Big Implication for Mortgage Policies

The greatest risk for the mortgage market is loss of ability to pay,

Not changes in payments.

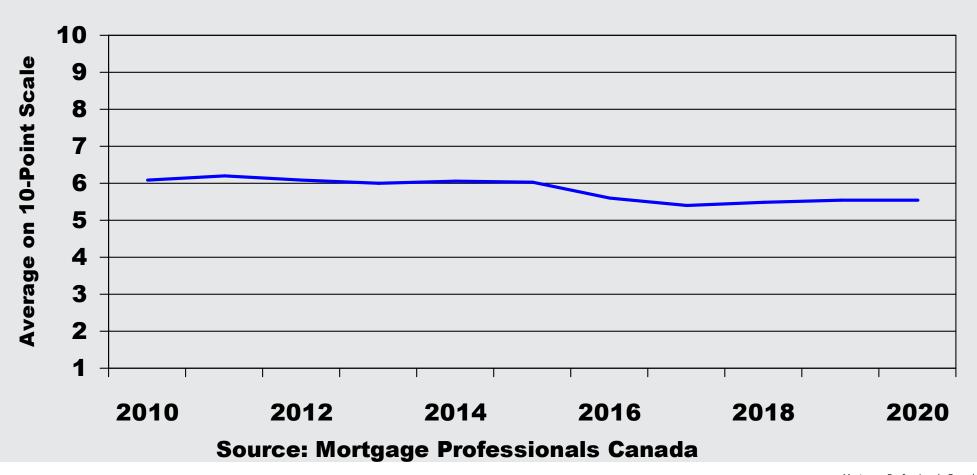
"Annual State of the Residential Mortgage Market in Canada"

Major topics

- Pre-payment activity
- Sources of down payments
- Attitudes and expectations
 - including housing as an investment

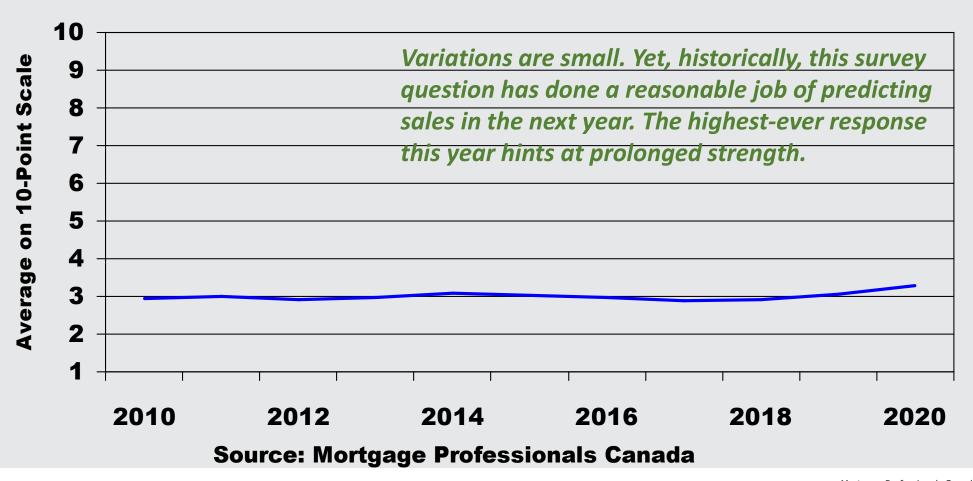
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"Now is a good or bad time to buy a home/ condominium in my community"



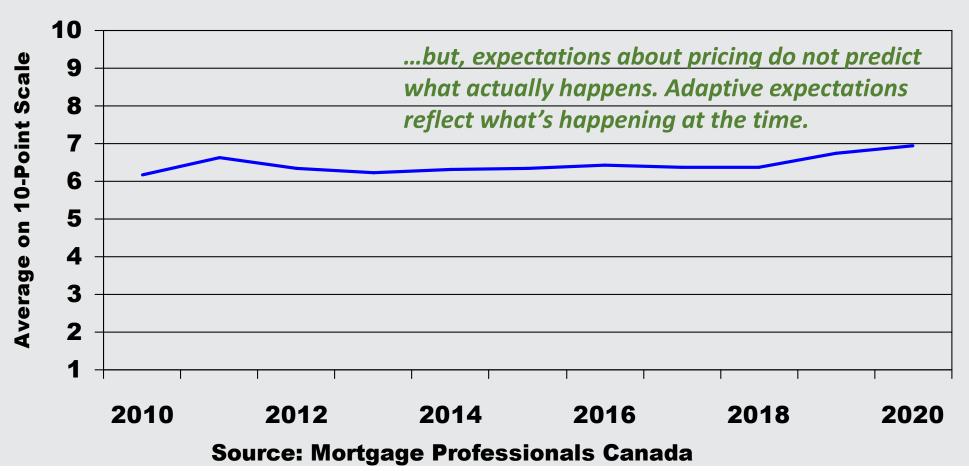
"How likely are you to purchase a new property in the next year?"





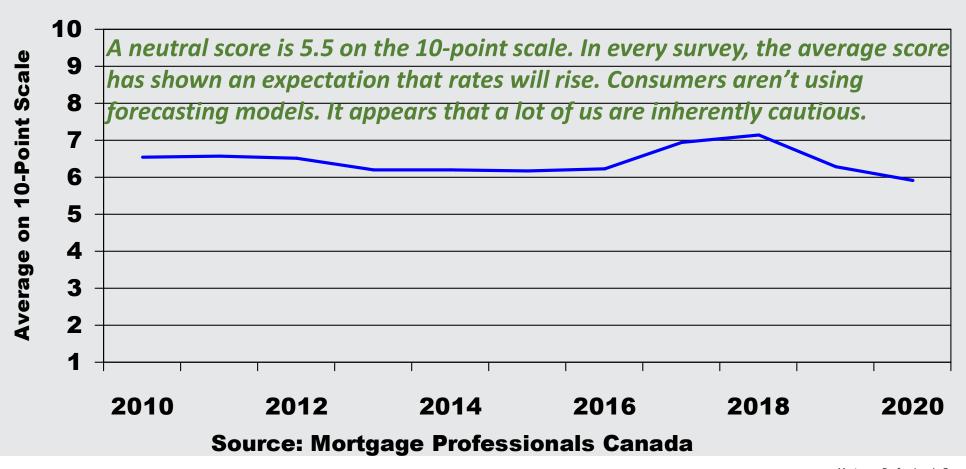
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"Expectations for housing prices in my community (the coming year)"



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"Expectations for mortgage interest rates (the coming year)"





Other Research

Personal projects

- Owning versus renting in Canada





Analysis of housing markets since 1982

Services include:

- Custom research on economics and housing markets.
- Briefings and presentations.

Contact Will Dunning:

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