HOUSING MARKET INFORMATION

HOUSING NOW
Canada

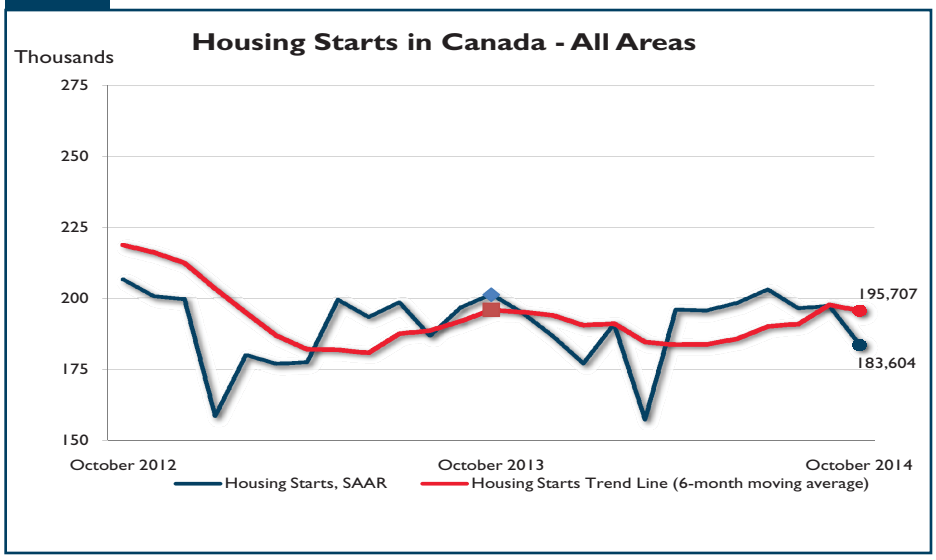
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Date Released: November 2014

Highlights

- Housing starts were trending[1] at 195,707 units in October compared to 197,763 units in September.
- The stand-alone monthly SAAR[2] was 183,604 units in October, down from 197,355 units in September.
- The inventory of new and unabsorbed housing units increased between September and October, from 16,635 units to 16,710 units.

Figure 1



Source: CMHC; seasonally adjusted at annual rates (SAAR).

[1]The trend is a six-month moving average of the monthly seasonally adjusted annual rates (SAAR) of housing starts. CMHC uses the trend measure as a complement to the monthly SAAR of housing starts to account for considerable swings in monthly estimates and obtain a more complete picture of the state of the housing market. In some situations, analyzing only SAAR data can be misleading, as they are largely driven by the multiples segment, which can be quite volatile.

[2] All starts figures in this report, other than actual starts and the trend estimate, are seasonally adjusted annual rates (SAAR) — that is, monthly figures are adjusted to remove normal seasonal variation and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels. By removing seasonal ups and downs, seasonal adjustment makes it possible to highlight the fundamental trends of a series. Reporting monthly figures at annual rates indicates the annual level of starts that would be obtained if the monthly pace was maintained for 12 months. This facilitates comparison of the current pace of activity to annual forecasts as well as to historical annual levels.

Table of Contents

1 Highlights
2 New housing market
2 Housing starts
2 Construction intentions
3 Investment in new housing constuction
3 New Housing Price Index
3 Existing housing market
3 MLS® sales and new listings
3 Sales-to-new-listings ratio
3 Resale market prices
4 Teranet–National Bank House Price Index
4 Economic conditions
6 This month's housing data

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Access CMHC's Market Analysis Centre publications quickly and conveniently on the Order Desk at www.cmhc.ca/housingmarketinformation. View, print, download or subscribe to get market information e-mailed to you on the day it is released. CMHC's electronic suite of national standardized products is available for free.

Canada

Housing market intelligence you can count on

CMHC SCHL
HOME TO CANADIANS

New Housing Market

Housing starts in Canada were trending at 195,707 units in October compared to 197,763 in September. The lower trend in total housing starts mostly reflected a decrease in multiple housing starts. Lower starts activity is expected in the last months of 2014 as builders continue to channel the new demand toward units that are currently under construction but not sold and units that are in the planning stage.

Urban and rural starts decreased

In Canada's urban centres[3], the seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts was 164,683 units in October, down 7.0 per cent from 177,053 units in September.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of multi-unit starts in urban areas decreased by 13.9 per cent to 98,673 units in October, while urban single-detached starts registered a gain of 5.6 per cent to 66,010 units.

In rural areas, the estimated seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts decreased by 6.8 per cent to 18,921 units in October from 20,302 units in September.

Inventory of new and unabsorbed housing units increased in October[4]

The seasonally-adjusted inventory of new and unabsorbed housing units saw an increase of 0.5 per cent in October to 16,710 units, from 16,635 units in September.

The seasonally-adjusted inventory of new and unabsorbed row units and apartments registered an increase of 0.7 per cent in October to 10,077 units from 10,009 units in September.

The seasonally adjusted inventory of single- and semi-detached units was essentially unchanged in October at 6,593 units. This follows a decline of 1.6 per cent in September.

On an unadjusted basis, the inventory of new and unabsorbed housing units was 4.2 per cent below year-ago levels in October. This was the tenth consecutive year-over-year decrease of inventories after 40 consecutive monthly year-over-year increases.

The unadjusted inventory of single- and semi-detached units was 8.3 per cent below year-ago levels, while the inventory of row units and apartment units was a slight 1.3 per cent below the level registered 12 months ago.

Construction intentions[5] increased

In September, Canadian municipalities approved permits for the construction of 218,300 new dwellings (annual rate), up 9.4 per cent from August. The number of permits issued for multi-family dwellings increased by 12.9 per cent to 141,700 units, while the number of permits issued for single-family dwellings increased by 3.4 per cent to 76,600 units.

The dollar value of residential building permits for all dwelling types increased in September by 6.1 per cent from the previous month, following a decrease in August.

The increase in the total value of residential building permits reflects higher gains of multi-family building permits[6] than single-family building permits[7] in September. Specifically, the value of multi-family permits increased by 10.8 per cent in September, while the value of single-family building permits increased by 2.5 per cent.

On a year-over-year basis, the total value of residential building permits was up 5.4 per cent in September, largely reflecting an 8.0 per cent year-over-year increase in the value of multi-family permits. The value of single-family permits was up by 3.3 per cent when compared to year-ago values.

[3] Urban centres are defined as centres with a population of at least 10,000. CMHC surveys urban centres with 10,000 to 49,999 inhabitants at the end of every quarter. Months that are not at the end of a quarter are estimates.

[4] The level of inventories discussed here is for urban centres with a population of 50,000 and over. The inventory of housing units is defined as a snap-shot of the level of completed and unabsorbed units at a specific time. A unit is defined as "absorbed" when an agreement is made to buy the dwelling. The definition of this concept was recently updated. Prior to 2013, a unit was defined as "absorbed" when an agreement was made to buy or rent the dwelling. However, data on absorption for multiple dwelling units intended for rent was not always available. Supply conditions in the owner and rental markets are now collected under separate, dedicated surveys (see CMHC's *Rental Market Survey* for rented accommodation and CMHC's *Starts and Completions Survey* for owned accommodation). In addition, the series' name was changed from "newly completed and unoccupied" to "newly completed and unabsorbed" as a result of the move towards counts based on the existence of a binding contract.

[5] Statistics Canada conducts a building permits survey among 2,400 municipalities. These permits measure construction intentions and can serve as indicators of future starts.

[6] Statistics Canada's definition of the "multi-family" category includes the following types of dwellings: double (semi-detached), row and apartments.

[7] Statistics Canada's definition of the "single-family" category includes the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Investment in new housing construction increased in September[8]

Statistics Canada's data on investment, the value of spending for individuals, enterprises and governments on the construction of new residential dwellings for September, indicated that the value of investment in new dwellings increased by 4.5 per cent from the year ago value. Investment spending on all types of dwellings registered year-over-year gains, with row units leading the gain with a 14.6 per cent year-over-year increase. Row units have been posting increases in the year-over-year value of investment spending since October 2013.

New Housing Price Index (NHPI) increased

On a year-over-year basis, Statistics Canada's NHPI rose by 1.6 per cent in September compared to the same month in 2013. This is slightly higher than the previous month's year-over-year gain of 1.5 per cent. September's increase was mainly supported by gains in Alberta and Ontario.

The NHPI registered a 0.1 per cent increase between August and September, following an increase of 0.3 per cent between July and August. In September, the increase was mainly driven by the house component of the index, rising 0.1 percent on a monthly basis and 2.0 per cent on a year-over-year basis. On the other hand, the land component of the index rose 0.1 per cent on a monthly basis and 1.0 per cent on a year-over-year basis.

Existing Housing Market

In October 2014, seasonally adjusted Multiple Listing Service® (MLS®)[9] sales and new listings increased roughly by the same percentage. As a result, the balance between supply and demand in the existing housing market remained in sellers market territory for a third consecutive month.

MLS® sales and new listings increased

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of MLS® sales increased in October to 503,388 units from 499,752 units in September, representing a 0.7 per cent increase from the previous month.

Meanwhile, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of MLS® new listings registered a 0.8 increase in October, to 903,816 units from 897,072 units in September.

Market conditions slightly above the threshold between balanced and sellers' markets

An indicator of price pressure in the existing home market is the sales-to-new listings ratio[10]. New listings are a gauge of the supply of existing homes, whereas MLS® sales are a proxy for demand. In October, both sales and new listings increased from the previous month, by roughly the same amount. As a result, the sales-to-new listings ratio remained at 55.7, unchanged from the previous month. The sales-to-new listings ratio has increased or remained at the same level since January 2014 (see figure 2).

Resale market prices increased

The national seasonally adjusted average MLS® price registered an increase of 0.9 per cent in October to $418,796 from $415,001 in September, the seventh consecutive monthly increase.

In October, the unadjusted average MLS® price increased by 7.1 per cent to $419,699 from $391,931 a year ago. Year-over-year average MLS® price gains have exceeded 5.0 per cent since July 2013.

The MLS® Home Price Index[11], which uses statistical techniques to control for changes over time

[8] Statistics Canada's monthly investment in new housing construction represents the spending value for individuals, enterprises and governments in the construction of new residential dwellings during the reference period. The four dwelling types covered include single, double, row and apartment types. Dwelling types not covered are cottages and mobile homes. Conversions, renovations and acquisition costs of existing dwellings are also excluded. Data is in 2007 constant prices. The term "double" used by Statistics Canada refers to semi-detached homes.

This data complements data on housing starts and permits. Statistics Canada uses the data on building permits to associate an average value for each dwelling type in every province to the number of housing starts from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Statistics Canada uses these estimates, along with work-put-in-place coefficients, to spread the value of housing starts over the construction period.

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

[10] Taking the Canadian MLS® market as a whole, a sales-to-new-listings ratio below 40 per cent has historically accompanied prices that are rising at a rate that is less than inflation, a situation known as a buyers' market. A sales-to-new-listings ratio above 55 per cent is associated with a sellers' market. In a sellers' market, home prices generally rise more rapidly than overall inflation. When the sales-to-new-listings ratio is between these thresholds, the market is said to be balanced.

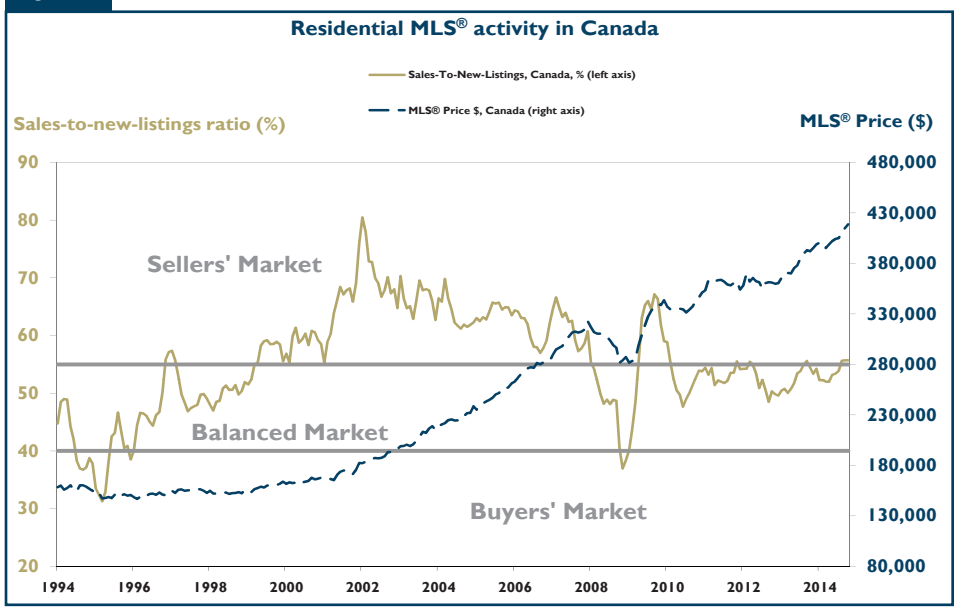
[11] The MLS® Home Price Index is based on single family, townhouse/row, and apartment unit sales activity in Greater Vancouver, the Fraser Valley,

in the types and quality of homes sold, increased by 5.5 per cent from October 2013 to October 2014 in the markets covered. This is the strongest year-over-year gain registered by the index in three years and follows three consecutive year-over-year gains of 5.3 per cent.

Two-storey single family homes and townhouse units led the increase posted in October, increasing by 6.9 and 5.8 per cent, respectively. One-storey single-detached homes recorded a 4.7 per cent year-over-year increase while apartment units increased by 3.5 per cent in October.

On a month-to-month basis, the MLS® Home Price Index increased by 0.4 per cent from September to October 2014, following three consecutive months of remaining steady.

Figure 2



Data are seasonally adjusted and annualized, and cover Canada's major markets
Sources: CMHC, Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA), MLS®
Last data point: October 2014

Teranet-National Bank House Price Index increased in October

The Teranet–National Bank House Price Index™[12], which also uses statistical techniques to control for changes in the types and quality of homes sold over time, posted a 5.4 per cent increase in October, from the same month in 2013, following an equal year-over-year gain in September. The gains recorded by this index in October and September were the strongest gains registered since June 2012. The recent strengthening of year-over-year price gains is consistent with the MLS® Home Price Index.

The Teranet–National Bank Composite House Price Index™ increased by 0.2 per cent between September and October.

Economic conditions

Employment was up by 1.0 per cent in October when compared to the same month in 2013, according to Statistics Canada, representing an increase of 181,800. Full-time employment recorded an increase of 0.6 per cent when compared to the same month a year before (a gain of 80,600). Part-time employment saw a year-over-year gain of 3.0 per cent (an increase of 101,200)[13].

On a monthly basis, employment increased in October by 43,100 when compared to September 2014, representing a 0.2 per cent monthly gain.

Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.4 per cent year-over-year in October, following a 2.0 per cent increase in September. Core inflation, which excludes the eight most volatile items and the effect of changes in indirect taxes, rose by 2.3 per cent year-over-year in October, following an increase of 2.1 per cent in September. By excluding the most volatile elements of the CPI, core inflation permits a clearer focus on the underlying trend of inflation.

On October 22, the Bank of Canada announced that it would maintain the target for the overnight rate

[12] The Teranet-National Bank House Price Index™ is based on single-family, townhouse/row, and condominium unit sales activity in Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa, Montréal and Halifax. Teranet-National Bank's definition of the "single-family" category includes the following types of dwellings: single-detached and semi-detached homes.

[13] The sum of part-time and full-time employment may not equal total employment due to rounding.

unchanged at 1.0 per cent, where it has stood since the announcement made on September 8, 2010[14].

In its latest Monetary Policy Report (MPR), the Bank stated that "*Housing activity has been more robust than anticipated, buoyed by continued very low mortgage rates and exhibiting strength beyond a rebound from weather-depressed levels earlier in the year. Housing starts have remained broadly in line with demographic demand in recent months. However, sales of existing homes have picked up noticeably since the beginning of the year, to a four-year high. This is contributing to sizable increases in house prices, although the national picture continues to mask important regional divergences. In general, with historically low price increases and sales volumes, markets in Eastern Canada appear to show signs consistent with a soft landing. This contrasts with major cities in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, where housing markets are generally robust and much tighter.*" [15]

The average five-year posted conventional mortgage interest rate offered by chartered banks was at 4.79 per cent in October, the sixth consecutive month at this lowest level since the collection of such data began in 1973.

The next interest rate announcement of the Governing Council of the Bank of Canada is scheduled to take place on December 3, 2014. The next Monetary Policy Report will be published on January 21, 2015■

[14] For the full text of the press release announcing the Bank of Canada's October 22 2014 target for the overnight rate, see http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2014/10/fad-press-release-2014-10-22/.

[15] For the full text of the *Monetary Policy Report*, see http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2014/10/mpr-2014-10-22/

This Month's Housing Data (SAAR)

	2013	Q1:14	Q2:14	Q3:14	M08:14	M09:14	M10:14
Housing starts, units, 000s							
Canada. Total. All areas	**187.9**	**175.8**	**196.4**	**196.0**	**196.4**	**197.4**	**183.6**
Per cent change from previous period	-12.5	-10.5	11.7	-0.2	-3.3	0.5	-7.0
Canada. Total. Rural areas	**17.8**	**14.7**	**16.3**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.3**	**18.9**
Per cent change from previous period	-16.3	-20.1	10.7	22.3	2.5	1.3	-6.8
Canada. Total. Urban areas	**170.1**	**161.1**	**180.1**	**176.0**	**176.3**	**177.1**	**164.7**
Per cent change from previous period	-12.1	-9.5	11.8	-2.3	-3.9	0.4	-7.0
Canada. Single. Urban areas	**63.1**	**57.7**	**62.0**	**64.4**	**64.4**	**62.5**	**66.0**
Per cent change from previous period	-6.0	-9.1	7.4	3.9	-3.5	-3.0	5.6
Canada. Multiple. Urban areas	**107.0**	**103.4**	**118.1**	**111.6**	**111.9**	**114.5**	**98.7**
Per cent change from previous period	-15.4	-9.7	14.2	-5.5	-4.1	2.4	-13.9
Newfoundland. Total. All areas	**2.9**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**2.7**
Per cent change from previous period	-26.3	-29.2	-1.9	2.6	6.3	-23.0	40.7
Prince Edward Island. Total. All areas	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.8**
Per cent change from previous period	-32.4	-2.8	53.2	-41.8	-34.2	30.3	102.8
Nova Scotia. Total. All areas	**3.9**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**4.6**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**2.2**
Per cent change from previous period	-13.3	-44.3	31.1	76.8	-27.7	5.4	-47.7
New Brunswick. Total. All areas	**2.8**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**2.4**
Per cent change from previous period	-13.8	-29.9	-19.9	62.1	-39.3	-30.5	18.2
Quebec. Total. All areas	**37.8**	**38.9**	**39.2**	**37.1**	**35.4**	**40.5**	**37.4**
Per cent change from previous period	-20.3	0.3	0.9	-5.6	-1.5	14.3	-7.7
Ontario. Total. All areas	**61.1**	**53.9**	**63.9**	**58.6**	**52.1**	**54.4**	**53.2**
Per cent change from previous period	-20.4	-14.5	18.7	-8.3	-25.2	4.4	-2.2
Manitoba. Total. All areas	**7.5**	**4.0**	**7.1**	**8.6**	**9.4**	**6.6**	**7.4**
Per cent change from previous period	3.1	-45.2	76.9	20.1	-2.1	-29.3	11.1
Saskatchewan. Total. All areas	**8.3**	**7.0**	**8.9**	**9.6**	**9.4**	**10.6**	**9.6**
Per cent change from previous period	-16.8	-14.0	27.5	7.3	3.1	12.6	-9.3
Alberta. Total. All areas	**36.0**	**37.9**	**42.6**	**43.0**	**44.3**	**47.2**	**43.0**
Per cent change from previous period	7.8	-4.4	12.6	0.8	17.8	6.7	-9.0
British Columbia. Total. All areas	**27.1**	**27.4**	**27.4**	**29.1**	**36.0**	**29.5**	**25.0**
Per cent change from previous period	-1.5	-6.4	0.1	6.3	28.8	-18.3	-15.1

SOURCE: CMHC, Starts and Completions Survey. All data are seasonally adjusted and annualized. This seasonally adjusted data goes through stages of revision at different times through the yearly cycle resulting in finalization of preliminary data. These revisions take place at the end of each month, quarter and year.

This Month's Housing Data, continued (SAAR)*

	2013	Q1:14	Q2:14	Q3:14	M08:14	M09:14	M10:14
Housing starts, units, 000s							
Canada. Total. Urban areas	**170.1**	**161.1**	**180.1**	**176.0**	**176.3**	**177.1**	**164.7**
Newfoundland. Total. Urban areas	**2.0**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.8**
Prince Edward Island. Total. Urban areas	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.6**
Nova Scotia. Total. Urban areas	**3.3**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**1.7**
New Brunswick. Total. Urban areas	**2.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**1.8**
Quebec. Total. Urban areas	**31.8**	**33.9**	**34.3**	**31.4**	**29.8**	**34.8**	**31.8**
Ontario. Total. Urban areas	**58.6**	**51.9**	**60.8**	**55.6**	**49.0**	**51.4**	**50.4**
Manitoba. Total. Urban areas	**5.9**	**3.1**	**6.0**	**7.1**	**8.1**	**5.0**	**6.1**
Saskatchewan. Total. Urban areas	**7.3**	**5.7**	**7.9**	**8.5**	**8.4**	**9.3**	**8.2**
Alberta. Total. Urban areas	**33.0**	**35.2**	**39.7**	**38.3**	**39.5**	**42.4**	**38.9**
British Columbia. Total. Urban areas	**25.7**	**26.3**	**25.7**	**27.2**	**34.0**	**27.6**	**23.3**

SOURCE: CMHC, Starts & Completions Survey. All quarterly and monthly data are seasonally adjusted and annualized.This seasonally adjusted data goes through stages of revision at different times through the yearly cycle resulting in finalization of preliminary data. These revisions take place at the end of each month, quarter and year.

This Month's Major Housing Indicators

	2013	Q1:14	Q2:14	Q3:14	M08:14	M09:14	M10:14
New Housing							
New & unabsorbed singles & semis, units 000s	**7.1**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.4**	**6.6**
Per cent change from same period previous year	6.4	-12.6	-4.2	-8.5	-11.3	-8.5	-8.3
New & unabsorbed row & apartments, units 000s	**10.6**	**9.4**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**10.0**
Per cent change from same period previous year	-1.6	-12.4	-5.3	-2.6	-3.2	-2.6	-1.3
New House Price Index, 2007=100	**109.9**	**110.9**	**111.4**	**111.8**	**111.9**	**112.0**	**n.a.**
Per cent change from same period previous year	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	n.a.
Existing Housing							
MLS® resales*, units 000s	**457.8**	**440.8**	**482.1**	**501.7**	**506.9**	**499.8**	**503.4**
Per cent change from same period previous year	0.8	1.3	6.0	4.8	4.8	3.5	7.6
MLS® average resale price, 000s**	**382.6**	**398.8**	**401.8**	**410.1**	**410.2**	**415.0**	**418.8**
Per cent change from same period previous year	5.3	8.6	7.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.8
Mortgage Market							
Posted 1-Year Mortgage Rate, % (period average)	**3.08**	**3.14**	**3.14**	**3.14**	**3.14**	**3.14**	**3.14**
Posted 5-Year Mortgage Rate, % (period average)	**5.24**	**5.16**	**4.79**	**4.79**	**4.79**	**4.79**	**4.79**

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

n.a. Figures not available.

* Annual data is actual. Quarterly and monthly data are seasonally adjusted and annualized (SAAR).

** Annual data is actual. Quarterly and monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

CMHC—HOME TO CANADIANS

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) has been Canada's national housing agency for more than 65 years.

Together with other housing stakeholders, we help ensure that the Canadian housing system remains one of the best in the world. We are committed to helping Canadians access a wide choice of quality, environmentally sustainable and affordable housing solutions that will continue to create vibrant and healthy communities and cities across the country.

For more information, visit our website at www.cmhc.ca or follow us on Twitter, YouTube and Flickr.

You can also reach us by phone at 1-800-668-2642 or by fax at 1-800-245-9274.

Outside Canada call 613-748-2003 or fax to 613-748-2016.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation supports the Government of Canada policy on access to information for people with disabilities. If you wish to obtain this publication in alternative formats, call 1-800-668-2642.

The Market Analysis Centre's (MAC) electronic suite of national standardized products is available for free on CMHC's website. You can view, print, download or subscribe to future editions and get market information e-mailed automatically to you the same day it is released. It's quick and convenient! Go to www.cmhc.ca/housingmarketinformation

For more information on MAC and the wealth of housing market information available to you, visit us today at www.cmhc.ca/housingmarketinformation

To subscribe to priced, printed editions of MAC publications, call 1-800-668-2642.

©2014 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. All rights reserved. CMHC grants reasonable rights of use of this publication's content solely for personal, corporate or public policy research, and educational purposes. This permission consists of the right to use the content for general reference purposes in written analyses and in the reporting of results, conclusions, and forecasts including the citation of limited amounts of supporting data extracted from this publication. Reasonable and limited rights of use are also permitted in commercial publications subject to the above criteria, and CMHC's right to request that such use be discontinued for any reason.

Any use of the publication's content must include the source of the information, including statistical data, acknowledged as follows:

Source: CMHC (or "Adapted from CMHC," if appropriate), name of product, year and date of publication issue.

Other than as outlined above, the content of the publication cannot be reproduced or transmitted to any person or, if acquired by an organization, to users outside the organization. Placing the publication, in whole or part, on a website accessible to the public or on any website accessible to persons not directly employed by the organization is not permitted. To use the content of any CMHC Market Analysis publication for any purpose other than the general reference purposes set out above or to request permission to reproduce large portions of, or entire CMHC Market Analysis publications, please contact: the Canadian Housing Information Centre (CHIC) at chic@cmhc.ca; 613-748-2367 or 1-800-668-2642.

For permission, please provide CHIC with the following information:
Publication's name, year and date of issue.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, no portion of the content may be translated from English or French into any other language without the prior written permission of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The information, analyses and opinions contained in this publication are based on various sources believed to be reliable, but their accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The information, analyses and opinions shall not be taken as representations for which Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation or any of its employees shall incur responsibility.

Housing market intelligence you can count on

FREE REPORTS AVAILABLE ON-LINE

- Canadian Housing Statistics
- Condominium Owners Report
- Housing Information Monthly
- Housing Market Outlook, Canada
- Housing Market Outlook, Highlight Reports – Canada and Regional
- Housing Market Outlook, Major Centres
- Housing Market Tables: Selected South Central Ontario Centres
- Housing Now, Canada
- Housing Now, Major Centres
- Housing Now, Regional
- Monthly Housing Statistics
- Northern Housing Outlook Report
- Preliminary Housing Start Data
- Rental Market Provincial Highlight Reports
- Rental Market Reports, Major Centres
- Rental Market Statistics
- Residential Construction Digest, Prairie Centres
- Seniors' Housing Reports

Get the market intelligence you need today!

Click www.cmhc.ca/housingmarketinformation to view, download or subscribe.

CMHC's Market Analysis Centre e-reports provide a wealth of detailed local, provincial, regional and national market information.

- **Forecasts and Analysis –** Future-oriented information about local, regional and national housing trends.
- **Statistics and Data –** Information on current housing market activities – starts, rents, vacancy rates and much more.

HOUSING MARKET INFORMATION PORTAL

The housing data you want, the way you want it

Information in one central location.

Neighbourhood level data.

Quick and easy access.

cmhc.ca/hmiportal

53830_2014_M11