HOUSING MARKET OUTLOOK

Canada Edition





Date Released: First Ouarter 2015

Housing starts will moderate slightly in 2015 and 2016

Overview¹

This report provides an update to CMHC's 2014 Q4 Housing Market Outlook, reflecting the evolution of risks since our last forecast through revisions to forecast ranges. Broadly speaking, the evolution of risks since the final quarter of 2014 has mainly been on the downside. Evolving risks include the impacts of declining oil prices and further potential decreases in interest rates on economic and housing activity.

Under the base case scenario, housing starts are expected to decline by 1.0 per cent in 2015 relative to 2014; Multiple Listing Service® (MLS®)² sales are expected to remain unchanged, and the MLS® average price is expected to increase modestly by 1.5 per cent.

Housing Starts:

On an annual basis, housing starts are expected to range between 154,000 and 201,000 units in 2015 and from 148,000 to 203,000 units in 2016.

Resales:

Multiple Listing Service® (MLS®) sales are expected to range between 425,000 and 504,000 units in 2015 and 410,000 to 505,000 units in 2016.

Resale Prices:

The average MLS® price is forecast to be between \$384,000 and \$428,000 in 2015. In 2016, the average MLS[®] price is expected to be between \$388,000 and \$438,000. The point forecasts call for a 1.5 per cent gain in 2015 and a further 1.6 per cent gain in 2016.

Provincial Spotlight:

In 2015, housing starts activity is expected to slow in oil-producing regions, particularly Alberta, as a result of weakening economic conditions due to declining world oil prices. However, these declines are expected to be partly offset by increasing starts activity in other regions, particularly Ontario, where businesses stand to benefit from falling oil prices, lower interest rates, and a lower Canada/U.S. exchange rate.

In 2016, housing starts will decrease marginally in all provinces, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Improving employment trends in Quebec and above-average economic growth in British Columbia will support increased starts activity in these provinces.

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Housing Starts:

2015: 187,400

2016: 185.100

Resales:

2015: 479,900

2016: 474,400

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





The outlook is subject to uncertainty. Although point forecasts are presented in this publication, CMHC also presents forecast ranges and risks where appropriate. The forecasts included in this document reflect information available as of January 21, 2015.

Detailed National Housing Outlook

Starts to moderate by 2016

Overall, despite the uncertainty surrounding recent oil price declines, economic conditions in Canada are forecast to remain supportive of housing demand. Nevertheless, housing starts are forecast to moderate, but remain relatively close to levels recorded in 2014, due to a number of factors.

First, total completed and unabsorbed units have trended upward since the early 2000s, driven by the multiunit segment. The inventory³ of total completed and unabsorbed dwellings per 10,000 population was 4.7 units in the fourth quarter of 2014, above the historical average of 4.4 units. Among other factors, inventory management by builders is expected to modestly restrain the pace of new home construction over the forecast horizon.

Second, the growth of house prices, particularly in major CMAs, is expected to partly offset improvements in affordability from growth in employment and earnings.

However, mortgage rates are expected to remain at or near current historic lows over the forecast horizon. This will continue to support housing demand.

Taking these factors into consideration, housing starts are expected to

moderate at a gradual pace over the forecast horizon, from 189,329 units in 2014 to 187,400 units in 2015 and 185,100 units in 2016. To reflect potential risks to the outlook, CMHC produces a range of forecasts. The lower end of the range has widened since the previous *Housing Market Outlook*, largely reflecting increased uncertainty due to oil price declines. The housing starts forecast range for 2015 is 154,000 to 201,000 units and 148,000 to 203,000 units for 2016.

Single-detached starts to drive overall moderation by 2016

In 2014, actual single-detached starts decreased 1.8 per cent compared to 2013. By the end of the forecast horizon, total single-detached starts are expected to remain close to levels observed in 2014, but below levels commonly observed over the preceding decade.

In 2015, single-detached starts are expected to see a modest increase, largely reflecting growth in employment and income. However, the demand for new single-detached homes is expected to soften in 2016 as homebuyers respond to house price growth by shifting demand away from higher-priced new single-detached homes towards lower-priced alternatives such as new multi-unit dwellings and existing homes.

As a result, single-detached starts are forecast at 76,900 units in 2015, an increase of 1.8 per cent relative to 2014. In 2016, single-detached

starts are expected to decline to 74,500 units, a decrease of 3.1 per cent relative to 2015. Ultimately, single-detached starts will be at a level only slightly below the 2014 level of 75,515 units by the end of the forecast horizon. Reflecting the risks to the outlook, single-detached starts are expected to range between 65,000 and 82,000 units for 2015 and between 62,000 and 82,000 units in 2016.

Multi-unit starts are expected to stabilize by 2016

In 2014, actual multi-unit⁴ starts totaled 113,814 units, an increase of 2.5 per cent compared to 2013. Overall, multi-unit starts in 2015 and 2016 are expected to remain near current, historically high levels. This will reflect several mutually offsetting factors.

Some local markets are experiencing modest supply and demand imbalances, with the number of completed and unabsorbed units in the fourth quarter of 2014 standing at 3.2 units per 10,000 population, above the historical average of 2.7 units. Above-average inventory levels are expected to exert a modestly restraining influence on multi-unit starts, in order to facilitate inventory absorption.

Demographic⁵ trends are also expected to put downward pressure on multiunit housing demand. As mentioned in previous editions of the *Housing Market Outlook*, Statistics Canada projections indicate that the growth rate of the Canadian population aged 25-34 is expected to slow. Our analysis

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 snapshot of the level of completed and unabsorbed units at a specific time. A dwelling is defined as being "absorbed" when a non-binding, non-conditional 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 toward counts based on the existence of a binding contract.

⁴ Multi-unit housing starts include semi-detached, row and apartment units.

⁵ Demographic forecasts are based on Statistics Canada's medium-growth population projection (CANSIM Table 052-0005). Statistics Canada derives alternative population projection scenarios from the official preliminary postcensal estimates of the population of Canada, provinces and territories as of July 1, 2013.

has shown that the population aged 25-34 represents a large share of the first-time home buyers segment that traditionally enters homeownership through the lower priced multi-unit housing segment.

Nevertheless, while the downward pressure on multi-unit starts from supply imbalances and demographic trends is expected to dominate in 2015, these factors are expected to be offset in 2016 by the shift in demand away from relatively more expensive new single-detached homes towards less expensive dwelling options, including multi-unit starts.

As a result, the profile of the outlook for multi-unit starts is expected to be more stable than for single-detached starts. Overall, multi-unit starts in 2015 are expected to be 110,500 units, a 2.9 per cent decline relative to 2014. In 2016, multi-unit starts are expected to remain essentially unchanged from the 2015 level, at 110,600 units. This will leave multi-unit starts relatively close to their 2014 level of 113,814 units over the forecast horizon. Multi-unit housing starts are expected to range between 89,000 and 119,000 units in 2015 and between 86,000 and 121,000 units in 2016.

MLS® sales are forecast to remain close to 2014 levels

MLS® sales in 2015 are expected to remain close to levels observed in 2014. By 2016, demand for existing units is expected to moderate slightly relative to 2014 and 2015, but still remain above the average MLS® national sales level over the 2009 to 2013 period.

Our point forecast is for 479,900 MLS® sales in 2015. In 2016, MLS® sales are forecast to decline slightly to 474,400 units. MLS® sales are expected to be between 425,000 and 504,000 units in 2015 and between 410,000 and 505,000 units in 2016.

Relatively balanced⁶ national market conditions expected to continue over the forecast horizon

Other than a modest amount of overvaluation at the national level, housing market conditions are expected to remain balanced and broadly in-line with key indicators such as employment, personal disposable income, mortgage rates and population growth.

The average MLS® price for Canada is expected to be between \$384,000 and \$428,000 in 2015 and between \$388,000 and \$438,000 in 2016. Our point forecast for the average MLS® price calls for a 1.5 per cent gain in 2015 to \$414,200 and a further 1.6 per cent gain in 2016 to \$420,900. The slower rate of price growth in 2015 compared to what was observed in 2014 (6.7 per cent) is due in part to the expectation that the composition of MLS® sales will see a reduction in more expensive resale units and an increase in moderately priced resale units.

Provincial Summary

In 2015, housing starts activity is expected to slow in oil-producing provinces, particularly in Alberta, as a result of weakening economic conditions due to declining world oil prices. However, lower starts in

Further information on Provincial forecasts available on CMHC's website

This report provides an update to CMHC's 2014 Q4 Housing Market Outlook, reflecting the evolution of risks since our last forecast through revisions to forecast ranges. This report does not include detailed provincial outlooks.

Further information regarding the provincial updates to CMHC's 2014 Q4 outlook is available on CMHC's website for free download, from CMHC's Housing Market Outlook, Regional Highlights reports, available at the following links:

Atlantic Region Highlights: https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/?lang=en&cat=129&itm=3

Québec Region Highlights: https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/?lang=en&cat=129&itm=5

Ontario Region Highlights: https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/?lang=en&cat=129&itm=7

Prairie Region Highlights: https://www03.cmhc-schl. gc.ca/?lang=en&cat=129&itm=9

British Columbia Highlights: https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/?lang=en&cat=129&itm=11

⁶ 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 less than inflation, a situation known as a buyer's market. A sales-to-new listings ratio above 55 per cent is associated with a seller's market. In a seller's 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.

oil-producing regions are expected to be partly offset by higher starts in other regions, particularly Ontario, where economic trends should improve as exporters benefit from declining input costs as a result of lower oil prices, lower interest rates, and a lower Canada/U.S. exchange rate.

In 2016, all provinces, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, are expected to see starts activity decrease. Improving employment trends in Quebec and above-average GDP growth in British Columbia are expected to support increased starts activity in the two provinces. Declining starts activity in Ontario is expected to reflect a modest slow down in employment growth in 2016. The decline in Ontario starts will be concentrated in singledetached units, as housing demand is expected to shift towards relatively less expensive multi-unit dwellings.

With respect to the regional outlook for the existing home market, MLS® sales in 2015 in Quebec and Ontario are expected to see the greatest percentage growth, supported by improving economic conditions. This growth is expected to offset expected declines in sales activity in British Columbia and Alberta. In 2016, existing home sales will increase modestly in most provinces and decline in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Average MLS® home prices in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario are expected to grow more modestly in 2015 and 2016 and be more in line with price growth in the other provinces.

Trends Impacting Housing⁷

Gradual growth in Gross Domestic Product

Global economic growth is expected to increase modestly in 2015 and 2016, led by a strengthening U.S. economy. Canadian export growth, aided by an improving U.S. outlook and a lower Canada/U.S. exchange rate, is expected to strengthen and contribute a greater share to Canadian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. Based on the average of private sector forecasts, GDP in Canada is forecast to grow at 2.3 per cent in 2015 and 2.2 per cent in 2016, similar to the growth rate in 2014 (2.3 per cent).

Improving trends in employment

The average of private sector forecasts predicts that the overall Canadian unemployment rate will continue to trend lower. In 2015, the unemployment rate is forecast to fall to 6.6 per cent and further to 6.5 per cent in 2016, compared to 6.9 per cent in 2014. In addition, hourly earnings are also forecast to grow modestly faster (2.3 per cent) than consumer prices (1.1 per cent) in 2015. These trends will help to support housing demand.

Household formation will continue to support demand for new dwellings

CMHC's Potential Housing Demand (PHD) model uses historical demographic data to project the future pace of average annual household formation, and incidator of new housing demand. Using updated

demographic data, the PHD model estimates the average annual pace of household formation at 193,000, over the 2011 to 2016 period, in line with the forecast of annual housing starts in 2015 and 2016.

Mortgage rates are expected to remain at or close to current levels over the forecast horizon

Mortgage rates will continue to be supportive of housing demand. Consistent with the view of Canadian economic forecasters, CMHC expects interest rates to remain at or very close to current levels over the forecast horizon.

According to CMHC's base case scenario for 2015, the one-year mortgage rate is expected to be in the 2.60 to 3.80 per cent range, while the five-year rate is forecast to be within the 4.30 to 5.80 per cent range. For 2016, the one-year mortgage rate is expected to be in the 2.60 to 4.20 per cent range, while the five-year rate is forecast to be within the 4.30 to 6.20 per cent range.

Risks to the Outlook

While the outlook for the Canadian housing sector is one of general stability, there are global and domestic risks to consider. The evolution of risks since our last forecast in the final quarter of 2014 has mostly been on the downside. This could result in added pressure on housing markets, supply imbalances and the ability of households to service their debt.

The most significant downside risk to recently emerge is the decline in world oil prices. As of early January

⁷ CMHC's economic assumptions are based on publicly available information and the average of private sector Canadian forecasters.

2015, West Texas Intermediate (WTI) prices had declined over 50 per cent compared to June 2014.

Lower oil prices will impact oil-producing economies like Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and particularly Alberta. Housing demand will be indirectly negatively impacted through adverse effects on employment, household incomes and migration as a result of the potential delay, downsizing or cancellation of major energy projects. For Canada as a whole, the potential negative impact of declining oil prices on economic growth is expected to be at least partly offset by a declining Canada/U.S. exchange rate which would improve export competitiveness and the lowering of retail gasoline prices which would benefit households and businesses.

The ultimate impact of falling oil prices will depend on how much oil prices fall and how long they remain at a lower level. CMHC's current HMO forecast is based on the December 2014 Industry Consensus view of oil prices rebounding to average \$60 per barrel (USD) in 2015. Under this scenario, we would expect a relatively modest negative impact on housing markets in oil-producing provinces, including Alberta, as some of the more costly oil sands projects get delayed.

Nevertheless, there is a great deal of uncertainty with respect to oil prices over the forecast horizon. At first glance, a deeper and more prolonged decline than in our base case could be assumed to represent a net downside risk to our outlook, while a stronger recovery in oil prices than in our base case could be assumed to represent an upside risk. However, this ignores the indirect impact of either scenario

on the evolution of interest rates and the resulting feedback on housing demand. For example, in the case of lower-than-expected oil prices, further loosening of monetary conditions through declining interest rates could occur. Such a decline in interest rates could dominate the effect of lower-than-expected oil prices on housing demand even if it does not dominate at the level of overall economic activity. The reverse could be expected to occur in a scenario of a stronger-than-expected recovery in oil prices.

In either scenario, we would expect that any change to interest rates from their current, historic lows would be modest. Therefore, we assess that the slight changes in mortgage rates that would likely arise in response to a greater-than-expected oil price decline or a greater-than-expected oil price recovery do not represent a significant risk to our outlook.

An upside risk to our outlook is stronger-than-expected growth in the United States, since it would benefit Canadian exporters and likely drive greater-than-expected housing demand. On the other hand, slower growth in emerging-market economies represents a downside risk, since it could weaken a global recovery and negatively impact export growth in Canada.

Household debt-levels, despite having stabilized, remain a key vulnerability to the Canadian financial system. In the event of a shock, if the unemployment rate among Canadians rises materially, many may need to access their wealth to make ends meet for a period of time. However, with household equity being concentrated in a non-liquid asset such as housing, such a shock

could be amplified by the need to sell, resulting in a sudden glut of homes for sale, putting downward pressure on prices and eroding household wealth. In other words, household debt is a vulnerability that can amplify an economic shock and therefore, requires close monitoring.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE

Key factors and their effects on the housing sector

to 5.7 per cent in 2016.

Employment Based on the consensus among prominent Canadian forecasters, we expect that employment will register growth in the range of 0.7 to 1.9 per cent in 2015 and 2016. Income Income is expected to increase modestly as economic conditions in Canada improve. As a result, income growth will remain supportive of housing demand over the forecast horizon. **Net migration** Canada's economy is expected to continue to attract a high level of immigrants. As a result, the level of net migration will remain above its historical average and help support Canada's housing sector. **Demographics**8 By the end of the forecast horizon, the growth rate of the Canadian population aged 25-34 is projected to begin a longer-term decline, according to Statistics Canada's projections. This, along with general population aging, will impact the type and tenure of housing demand. Resale market Overall market conditions remain relatively balanced and house prices, while showing modest overvaluation, are generally in line with underlying demographic and economic factors at a national level. Reflecting the risks to the outlook, the average MLS® price is expected to see

Stock of completed and unabsorbed units

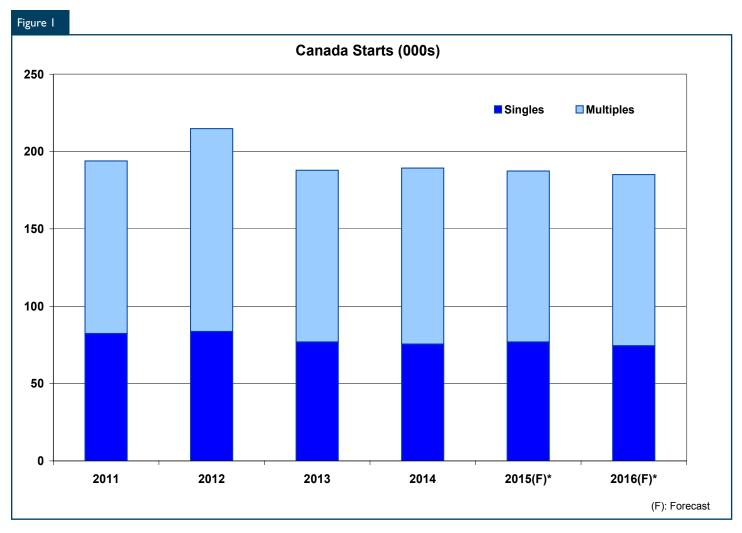
Mortgage rates

The stock of completed and unabsorbed housing units to population is above the historical average, but has been declining since May 2013.

growth in the range of -5.9 per cent to 4.9 per cent in 2015, widening to a range of -6.3 per cent

Mortgage rates will remain low by historical standards and supportive of housing demand.

⁸ Demographic forecasts are based on Statistics Canada's medium-growth population projection (CANSIM Table 052-0005). Statistics Canada derives alternative population projection scenarios from the official preliminary postcensal estimates of the population of Canada, provinces and territories as of July 1, 2013.



^{*}The point forecast for total housing starts is 187,400 for 2015 and 185,100 for 2016. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts, which varies from 154,000-201,000 units for 2015 and 148,000-203,000 units for 2016.

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14 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	NFLD	3,885	2,862	2,119	1,950	1,900	2,156	2,161	2,228	2,001	1,775	2,025	2,000	2,000	1,850	1,950	1,950	1,850
941 636 511 475 450 460 450 <th>%</th> <td></td> <td>-26.3</td> <td>-26.0</td> <td>-8.0</td> <td>-2.6</td> <td>-29.9</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>3.1</td> <td>-10.2</td> <td>-11.3</td> <td><u>4</u></td> <td>-1.2</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>-7.5</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>-5.1</td>	%		-26.3	-26.0	-8.0	-2.6	-29.9	0.2	3.1	-10.2	-11.3	<u>4</u>	-1.2	0.0	-7.5	5.4	0.0	-5.1
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47,367 31,756 38,810 38,820 40,103 39,222 37,254 40,113 37,800 38,800 39,500 40,050 40,050 40,250 40,250 39,500 40,250 40,050 40,050 40,250 40,250 40,000 40,050 40,250 40,050 40,050 53,130<	%	4.4	-13.8	-19.9	8.8	-4.8	-31.5	-19.5	53.1	-18.3	6.9-	3.7	1.2	-7.0	-3.8	1.6	4.8	-5.0
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11 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	SASK	896'6	8,290	8,257	7,300	7,200	6,992	8,937		7,496	7,300	7,100	7,300	7,500	7,200	7,000		7,400
33,396 36,011 40,590 36,000 34,500 34,500 34,500 34,500 34,500 34,500 34,600 35,700 35,700 35,600 36,100 34,900 34,400 34,300 3	%	4.8	-16.8	-0.4	-11.6	4: -	-13.1	27.8		-21.7	-2.6	-2.7	2.8	2.7	4.0	-2.8	2.9	2.8
299 7.8 1.2 -1.13 -4.2 -4.4 1.26 1.2 -9.4 -6.0 -2.5 -0.3 1.4 -3.3 -1.4 -0.3 27,465 27,465 29,293 29,031 27,800 28,100 28,100 28,100 28,900 28,900 29,600 4.0 -1.5 4.8 -0.2 2.5 1.3 6.3 -0.9 4.2 1.1 1.4 1.1 -2.4 2.8 2.4 4.0 -1.5 4.8 -0.9 4.3 1.1 1.4 1.1 -2.4 2.8 2.4 1.0 -1.5 -1.0 1.5,590 195,808 181,700 185,700 182,400 182,900 183,800 1 1.0 -1.2 -1.0 -1.2 -0.9 -4.3 -3.0 2.1 1.5 -2.5 -0.9 -1.1	ALTA	33,396	36,011	40,590	36,000	34,500	37,832	42,588		38,950	36,600	35,700	35,600	36,100	34,900	34,400	34,300	34,400
27,465 27,054 28,356 28,300 29,000 27,154 27,556 29,031 27,800 28,100 28,800 28,100 28,900 29,600 40 -1.5 4.8 -0.2 -7.5 1.5 6.3 -0.9 -4.2 1.1 1.4 1.1 -2.4 2.8 2.4 214,827 187,923 189,320 195,888 187,253 181,700 185,600 192,400 187,600 182,900 183,800 1 108 -1.2 0.7 -1.0 -1.2 -0.9 -4.3 -3.0 2.2 2.1 1.5 -0.9 -1.1	%	29.9	7.8	12.7	-11.3	-4.2	4.4	12.6		-9.4	-6.0	-2.5	-0.3	4.	-3.3	4:1-	-0.3	0.3
40 -1.5 4.8 4.0 2 2.5 7.5 1.5 6.3 -0.9 4.2 1.1 1.4 1.1 .24 2.8 2.4 2.8 2.4 1.1 1.4 1.1 .24 2.8 2.4 2.8 2.4 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	BC	27,465	27,054	28,356	28,300	29,000	27,154	27,566	29,293	29,031	27,800	28,100	28,500	28,800	28,100	28,900	29,600	29,400
214,827 187,923 189,329 187,400 185,100 175,590 196,803 195,588 187,733 181,700 185,700 185,600 192,400 187,600 185,900 183,800 1 108 -12.5 0.7 -1.0 -1.2 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -0.6 -4.3 -3.0 2.2 2.1 1.5 -2.5 -0.9 -1.1	%	4.0	-1.5	4.8	-0.2	2.5	-7.5	1.5	6.3	-0.9	4.2	Ξ	4.	Ξ	-2.4	2.8	2.4	-0.7
108 -12.5 0.7 -1.0 -1.2 -10.9 12.1 -0.6 -4.3 -3.0 2.2 2.1 1.5 -2.5 -0.9	CAN*	214,827	187,923	189,329	187,400	185,100	175,590	196,803	195,588	187,253	181,700	185,700	189,600	192,400	187,600	185,900	183,800	183,100
	%	10.8	-12.5	0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-10.9	12.1	9.0-	-4.3	-3.0	2.2	2.1	1.5	-2.5	-0.9	7	-0.4

** Quarterly levels are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

* Canadian total excludes territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national total housing starts is 187.400 units for 2015 and 185,100 units for 2016. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts, which varies from 154,000,201,000 units for 2015 and 148,000,203,000 units for 2016.

							Table	2: Single-D (units** and	2: Single-Detached Housing (units** and percentage change)	Table 2: Single-Detached Housing Starts (units** and percentage change)	ts						
	2012	2013	2014	2015(F)	2016(F)	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3	2014Q4	2015Q1(F)	2015Q2(F)	2015Q3(F)	2015Q4(F)	2016Q1(F)	2016Q2(F)	2016Q3(F)	2016Q4(F)
NFLD	2,523	2,225	1,670	1,500	1,440	1,545	1,642	1,677	1,701	1,400	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,450	1,400
%	-3.4	8.I I-	-24.9	-10.2	-4.0	-31.1	6.3	2.1	4.	-17.7	14.3	-6.3	0.0	-6.7	7.1	-3.3	-3.4
PEI	387	282	292	275	265	292	295	269	322	250	275	300	275	250	275	275	250
%	-10.2	-27.1	3.5	-5.8	-3.6	63.1	0.1	8.8	19.7	-22.4	0.01	1.6	-8.3	I.6-	10.0	0.0	1.6-
SZ	2,258	1,639	1,355	1,250	1,350	1,329	1,193	1,303	1,593	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300
%	10.4	-27.4	-17.3	7.7-	8.0	-19.2	-10.2	9.2	22.3	-24.7	8.3	0.0	-7.7	8.3	7.7		-7.1
ø Z	1,697	1,376	1,192	1,150	1,125	1,283	992	1,218	1,262	1,125	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,125	1,200	1,100	1,100
%	-6.9	-18.9	-13.4	-3.5	-2.2	-12.8	-22.7	22.8	3.6	-10.9	6.7	0.0	-8.3	2.3	6.7	-8.3	0.0
QUE	16,059	13,144	11,227	12,700	13,700	10,636	11,365	11,709	10,905	12,500	12,700	12,800	13,000	13,500	13,750	13,750	14,000
%	-3.0	-18.2	-14.6	13.1	7.9	-16.3	6.9	3.0	-6.9	14.6	9:1	0.8	9.1	3.8	6:1	0.0	8.1
FN O	25,567	23,270	23,691	24,600	21,400	20,463	24,416	25,033	23,535	24,000	25,500	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	20,500	20,000
%	-4.9	-9.0	8.	3.8	-13.0	-10.2	19.3	2.5	-6.0	2.0	6.3	-2.0	-4.0	4.2	-4.3	-6.8	-2.4
MΑΝ	4,169	3,820	3,149	3,400	3,500	3,110	3,190	3,270	2,964	3,000	3,400	3,500	3,700	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,700
%	8.8	4.8-	-17.6	8.0	2.9	-22.0	2.6	2.5	-9.4	1.2	13.3	2.9	5.7	-	0.0	2.9	5.7
SASK	5,171	4,184	3,807	3,600	3,600	3,575	4,178	3,738	3,599	3,500	3,400	3,700	3,800	3,500	3,400	3,700	3,800
%	24.5	-19.1	-9.0	-5.4	0.0	-22.2	16.9	-10.5	-3.7	-2.8	-2.9	8.8	2.7	-7.9	-2.9	8.8	2.7
ALTA	17,493	18,431	19,563	18,800	18,500	19,420	18,254	20,275	20,290	18,900	18,600	18,600	19,100	18,700	18,400	18,400	18,500
%	15.1	5.4	6.1	-3.9	9.1-	4.0	-6.0	Ξ	0.1	6.9-	9·I-	0.0	2.7	-2.1	-1.6	0.0	0.5
BC	8,333	8,522	6,569	9,500	9,600	8,753	9,399	9,440	10,491	9,300	9,400	009'6	9,700	9,400	9,500	9,700	9,800
%	-6.0	2.3	12.3	-0.7	1:1	-5.4	7.4	0.4	I.I.	4.11-	Ξ	2.1	1.0	-3.1	Ξ	2.1	0.1
* V V	83,657	76,893	75,515	76,900	74,500	70,406	74,924	77,932	76,662	75,200	77,400	77,500	77,400	75,600	74,800	73,800	73,900
%	7.1	 φ	8. -	8.1	-3.1	-9.2	6.4	4.0	9.1-	6·I-	2.9	0.1	-0.1	-2.3	Ŧ	-1.3	0.1
SOURCE: CMHC	DMHC																

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

Quarterly levels are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

+ Canadan voal excludes varitories. The point estimate for the forecast of national single-deached housing starts is 76,900 units for 7015 and 74,500 units for 2016. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecast, which varies from 65,000-82,000 units for 2015 and 62,000-82,000 units for 2016.

								(units** and percentage change)	percentage o	shange)							
	2012	2013	2014	2015(F)	2016(F)	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3	2014Q4	2015Q1(F)	2015Q2(F)	2015Q3(F)	2015Q4(F)	2016Q1(F)	2016Q2(F)	2016Q3(F)	2016Q4(F)
NFLD	1,362	637	449	450	460	119	615	551	300	375	425	200	200	450	450	200	450
%	55.5	-53.2	-29.5	0.2	2.1	-26.8	-15.1	6.2	45.6	25.0	13.3	17.6	0.0	- 10.0	0.0	Ξ	0.01-
PEI	554	354	219	700	185	111	355	113	284	200	175	225	200	175	185	200	180
%	8.8	-36.1	-38.1	-8.7	-7.5	-53.8	203.4	-68.2	151.3	-29.6	-12.5	28.6		-12.5	5.7	1.8	-10.0
SZ	2,264	2,280	1,701	1,850	1,750	647	1,391	3,253	1,549	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,000	1,600	1,800	1,800	1,800
%	-12.9	0.7	-25.4	8.8	-5.4	-64.6	115.0	133.9	-52.4	-3.2	20.0	16.7	4.8	-20.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
æ	1,602	1,467	1,084	925	820	904	768	1,476	940	925	925	950	900	800	900	900	800
%	-1.7	-8.4	-26.1	-14.7		-47.4	-15.0	92.2	-36.3	9.1-	0.0	2.7	-5.3	T.II-	12.5	0.0	=
QUE	31,308	24,614	27,583	25,800	26,400	28,267	27,857	25,545	29,208	25,300	25,500	26,000	26,500	26,000	26,300	26,500	27,000
%	9·I-	-21.4	12.1	-6.5	2.3	8.5	-1.5	8.3	14.3	-13.4	0.8	2.0	6:1	6.I-	1.2	0.8	6.1
PNO	51,175	37,815	35,443	38,600	39,100	33,448	39,769	33,097	35,049	35,000	37,000	40,000	42,500	41,000	39,700	38,200	37,500
%	25.0	-26.1	-6.3	8.9	F.1	-18.2	18.9	-16.8	5.9	- 0	5.7	8.	6.3	-3.5	-3.2	-3.8	7
MAN	3,073	3,645	3,071	2,900	2,800	096	3,960	5,200	2,164	3,200	3,000	2,800	2,600	3,400	2,800	2,600	2,400
%	36.5	18.6	-15.7	-5.6	-3.4	-71.8	312.5	31.3	-58.4	47.9	-6.3	-6.7	-7.1	30.8	-17.6	-7.1	7.7-
SASK	4,797	4,106	4,450	3,700	3,600	3,417	4,759	5,840	3,897	3,800	3,700	3,600	3,700	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,600
%	9.99	4.4	8.4	-16.9	-2.7	0.1-	39.3	22.7	-33.3	-2.5	-2.6	-2.7	2.8	0.0	-2.7	-2.8	2.9
ALTA	15,903	17,580	21,027	17,200	16,000	18,412	24,334	22,728	18,660	17,700	17,100	17,000	17,000	16,200	16,000	15,900	15,900
%	51.3	10.5	9.61	-18.2	-7.0	-12.0	32.2	-6.6	-17.9	-5.1	-3.4	9.0-	0.0	4.7	-1.2	9.0-	0.0
BC	19,132	18,532	18,787	18,800	19,400	18,401	18,167	19,853	18,540	18,500	18,700	18,900	19,100	18,700	19,400	19,900	19,600
%	9.1	-3.1	<u>-</u>	0.1	3.2	-8.5	- i.3	9.3	9.9-	-0.2	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	-2.1	3.7	2.6	-1.5
CAN*	131,170	111,030	113,814	110,500	009'011	105,184	121,879	117,656	110,591	106,500	108,300	112,100	115,000	112,000	001,111	110,000	109,200
%	17.6	-15.4	2.5	-2.9	0.1	-12.0	15.9	-3.5	-6.0	-3.7	1.7	3.5	2.6	-2.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.7

unden roal excludes territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national multiple housing starts is 10,500 units for 2015 and 110,600 units for 2016. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current range of state, which varies from 80,000-119,000 units for 2016.

	able 4: Multip	le Housii	ng Start	s by T	ype (Un	iits)
		2012	2013	2014	2015(F)	2016(F)
NFLD	Semi-Detached	88	36	51	45	40
	Row	121	96	99	80	80
	Apartment	1,153	505	299	325	340
	Total	1,362	637	449	450	460
PEI	Semi-Detached	94	71	52	45	4.
	Row	127	36	43	40	40
	Apartment	333	247	124	115	100
	Total	554	354	219	200	18
NS	Semi-Detached	420	332	220	225	22
	Row	218	259	179	225	22
	Apartment	1,626	1,689	1,302	1,400	1,300
	Total	2,264	2,280	1,701	1,850	1,750
NB	Semi-Detached	426	290	274	250	23!
140	Row	162	175	70	65	6!
	Apartment	1,014	1,002	740	610	550
	Total	1,602	1,467	1,084	925	850
		,	,	•		
QUE	Semi-Detached	3,866	2,835	3,083	2,675	2,750
	Row	1,904	1,121	1,397	1,125	1,150
	Apartment Total	25,538	20,658	23,103	22,000	22,500
	i otai	31,308	24,614	27,583	25,800	26,400
ONT	Semi-Detached	3,397	3,116	2,742	2,650	2,600
	Row	10,577	9,427	9,975	10,500	11,000
	Apartment	37,201	25,272	22,726	25,450	25,500
	Total	51,175	37,815	35,443	38,600	39,100
MAN	Semi-Detached	346	348	294	229	22
	Row	538	773	652	548	530
	Apartment	2,189	2,524	2,125	2,123	2,050
	Total	3,073	3,645	3,071	2,900	2,800
SASK	Semi-Detached	684	446	502	395	38!
.,	Row	813	1,011	881	718	698
	Apartment	3,300	2,649	3,067	2,587	2,51
	Total	4,797	4,106	4,450	3,700	3,600
A 1 T A	Sausi Data da d	2.007	3.007	4.700	2.002	2.41
ALTA	Semi-Detached	3,886	3,997	4,780	3,882	3,61
	Row Apartment	3,315	3,992	4,601	3,640 9,678	3,38
	Total	8,702 15,903	9,591 17,580	11,646 21,027	17,200	9,003 16,000
		13,703	17,500	21,027	17,200	10,000
ВС	Semi-Detached	1,078	1,073	1,409	1,100	1,360
	Row	3,201	3,103	3,551	3,300	3,340
	Apartment	14,853	14,356	13,827	14,400	14,700
	Total	19,132	18,532	18,787	18,800	19,400
CAN*	Semi-Detached	14,285	12,544	13,407	11,571	11,520
	Row	20,976	19,993	21,448	20,241	20,514
	Apartment	95,909	78,493	78,959	78,688	78,560
			111,030	113,814	110,500	110,600

							Ta	Table 5: Total Residential Resales	Resident	al Resales							
								(units** and	(units** and percentage change)	thange)							
	2012	2013	2014	2015(F)	2016(F)	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3	2014Q4	2015Q1(F)	2015Q2(F)	2015Q3(F)	2015Q4(F)	2016Q1(F)	2016Q2(F)	2016Q3(F)	2016Q4(F)
NFLD	4,650	4,303	4,100	3,900	3,925	3,964	4,136	4,204	4,092	3,900	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,000	3,800
%	3.8	-7.5	-4.7	4.9	9.0	-7.2	4.3	9.1	-2.7	4.7	2.6	-2.5	-2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	-5.0
PEI	1,614	1,425	1,380	1,250	1,200	1,388	1,396	1,424	1,312	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,300
%	6.1	-11.7	-3.2	-9.4	-4.0	<u>4</u>	9.0	2.0	-7.9	-16.2	1.6	16.7	-7.1	-15.4	1.6	0.0	8.3
SZ	10,437	9,151	8,821	8,400	8,500	8,328	8,664	9,204	9,084	8,000	8,400	8,600	8,600	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,500
%	1.2	-12.3	-3.6	4.8	1.2	-7.6	4.0	6.2	-1.3	6.11-	5.0	2.4	0.0	-2.3	1.2	1.2	-1.2
8	6,403	6,282	6,273	9,000	2,800	6,164	5,684	6,840	6,400	5,800	9,000	6,200	6,000	5,800	5,700	5,900	5,800
%	-3.0	6.I-	-0.1	4.4	-3.3	0.1	-7.8	20.3	-6.4	-9.4	3.4	3.3	-3.2	-3.3	7.1-	3.5	-1.7
QUE	77,373	71,198	70,686	72,600	73,400	68,472	68,128	73,236	72,908	72,300	72,500	72,800	73,000	73,300	73,500	73,500	73,500
%	0.3	-8.0	-0.7	2.7		-1.5	-0.5	7.5	-0.4	9.0-	0.3	6.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
L NO	197,620	198,539	205,972	209,700	202,700	186,680	208,168	217,228	211,796	210,000	213,000	209,500	206,500	205,000	204,000	202,000	200,000
%	6:1-	0.5	3.7	8.1		-6.0	11.5	4.4	-2.5	9.0-	<u>.</u>	9.1-	4: -	-0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0
MAN	13,911	13,735	13,782	14,000		13,372	14,120	14,196	13,428	13,500	14,100	14,200	14,200	14,300	14,200	14,200	14,100
%	0.2	-I.3	0.3	9:1		-5.8	5.6	0.5	-5.4	0.5	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	-0.7	0.0	-0.7
SASK	13,867	13,535	13,868	13,600		13,208	14,564	14,220	13,476	13,400	13,700	13,700	13,600	13,500	13,800	13,800	13,700
%	5.6	-2.4	2.5	6·1-		4.4	10.3	-2.4	-5.2	9.0-	2.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	2.2	0.0	-0.7
ALTA	69:09	66,080	71,773	71,100	71,600	67,992	74,104	74,580	70,408	70,800	71,100	71,200	71,300	71,100	71,500	71,800	72,000
%	12.3	9.5	8.6	-0.9	0.7	0.7	9.0	9.0	-5.6	9.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.3	9.0	0.4	0.3
BC	67,637	72,936	84,049	79,200	79,300	76,920	83,620	86,708	88,956	79,100	79,500	80,000	78,200	78,200	79,000	79,600	80,400
%	8.1.	7.8	15.2	-5.8	1.0	-2.4	8.7	3.7	2.6	Ŧ	0.5	9.0	-2.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
*WY	453,881	457,184	480,704	479,900	474,400	446,488	482,584	501,840	491,860	477,900	483,500	481,500	476,500	474,600	475,400	474,600	473,100
%	7	0.7	5.1	-0.2	- T-	-3.6	8.	4.0	-2.0	-2.8	1.2	-0.4	0.1-	4.0-	0.2	-0.2	-0.3
SOURCE: The Ca	SOURCE: The Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) and QFREB by the Centris® system	sociation (CREA) a	nd QFREB by the (Centris® system.													
	9																

Canadan road excludes territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national residential residen

							Table	6: Average (\$** and pe	Average Residential Res (\$** and percentage change)	Table 6: Average Residential Resale Price (\$** and percentage change)	ce						
	2012	2013	2014	2015(F)	2016(F)	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3	2014Q4	2015Q1(F)	2015Q2(F)	2015Q3(F)	2015Q4(F)	2016Q1(F)	2016Q2(F)	2016Q3(F)	2016Q4(F)
NFLD	268,776	283,102	283,672	290,000	295,000	292,722	289,090	283,260	272,625	285,000	290,000	295,100	290,000	293,000	295,000	298,000	294,050
%	6.8	5.3	0.2	2.2	1.7	3.7	-1.2	-2.0	-3.8	4.5	8:	8.1	-1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	-1.3
PEI	152,250	156,107	163,909	161,500	162,000	166,049	165,604	154,357	175,228	160,000	162,500	162,500	160,750	157,750	162,500	165,000	162,500
%	8:	2.5	5.0	-1.5	0.3	9.5	-0.3	9.9	13.5	-8.7	9.1	0.0	7	-I.9	3.0	1.5	-1.5
SZ	220,413	217,192	215,146	216,000	217,000	210,567	215,147	215,147	215,148	216,500	216,000	216,500	215,130	215,000	217,000	218,500	217,540
%	3.7	-1.5	-0.9	0.4	0.5	6·I-	2.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.6	1.0-	0.9	0.7	4.0-
8 Z	911,191	162,652	161,803	161,000	160,000	160,815	159,980	161,549	161,743	163,500	160,000	160,605	160,000	159,000	160,000	161,000	160,020
%	6.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	9.0-	4:1-	-0.5	0.1	0.1	Ξ	-2.1	0.4	-0.4	9.0-	9.0	9.0	9.0-
oue.	260,501	262,443	265,754	270,800	276,000	268,846	270,616	271,206	275,129	267,000	270,000	272,000	274,000	274,500	275,500	276,500	277,500
%	3.3	0.7	1.3	6:1	6:1	0.1	0.7	0.2	4.	-3.0	Ξ	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.0
LNO	384,455	402,646	430,984	440,600	447,800	420,095	425,890	429,976	438,612	438,000	439,500	441,500	443,500	445,500	447,200	448,600	450,000
%	5.3	4.7	7.0	2.2	9.1	8.1	4:	0.1	2.0	9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
MΑΝ	247,786	260,849	266,329	272,400	278,800	262,940	263,416	266,399	266,131	269,400	272,000	273,500	274,600	276,300	278,300	279,800	280,900
%	5.2	5.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	-3.5	0.2	Ξ	-0.1	1.2	0.1	9.0	4.0	9.0	0.7	0.5	4.0
SASK	275,700	288,698	298,360	302,500	307,800	299,725	291,458	297,124	303,449	300,900	302,100	303,100	303,900	305,000	307,600	308,600	310,100
%	6.3	4.7	3.3	<u>+</u> .	8.1	2.7	-2.8	6:1	2.1	9.0-	4.0	0.3	0.3	4.0	0.9	0.3	0.5
ALTA	363,208	380,969	400,590	407,100	415,000	398,251	395,466	400,767	405,103	403,900	404,300	407,300	412,800	411,000	412,400	415,500	421,100
%	2.8	4.9	5.2	9:1	6:1	3.1	-0.7	F.1	Ξ	-0.3	1.0	0.7	<u>_</u>	4.0-	0.3	0.8	E.1
BC	514,836	537,414	568,405	577,700	588,000	567,193	555,442	576,657	582,084	575,000	576,000	579,000	581,000	585,000	587,000	589,000	291,000
%	-8.3	4.4	5.8	9.1	8.1	4.	-2.1	3.8	6.0	-1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
CAN*	363,483	382,642	408,134	414,200	420,900	356,984	388,589	409,807	417,305	412,200	413,300	415,100	416,800	418,300	420,000	421,600	423,900
%	0.3	5.3	6.7	1.5	9.1	-2.1	8.9	5.5	8.1	-1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
SOURCE: The Can	SOURCE: The Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) and QFREB by the Centris® system	sodiation (CREA) a	nd QFREB by the (Centris® system.													
(F) Forecast by CMHC.	HC.																
* Canadian total ex	xcludes territories.	The point estimate	for the forecast of	national average re.	sidential resale price	Caradian total excludes territories. The point estimate for the forecast of national average residential resule price is \$414,200 for 2015 and \$420,900 for 2016. Economic uncertainty is reflected by the current nage of	and \$420,900 for 2016	. Economic uncertaint	y is reflected by the	current range of							
forecasts, which va	forecasts, which varies from \$384,000-\$428,000 for 2015 and \$388,000-\$438,000 for 2016.	\$428,000 for 2015.	and \$388,000-\$438	3,000 for 2016.													

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

				nploymen ntage change			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015(F)	2016(F)
NFLD	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.0	-2.1	0.2	0.6
PEI	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.6
NS	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-1.4	0.5	0.8
NB	-0.9	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8
QUE	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	-0.1	0.6	1.3
ONT	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.6
MAN	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.0
SASK	0.9	0.3	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.5
ALTA	-0.4	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	1.7	1.6
вс	1.7	0.8	1.7	-0.2	0.9	2.3	1.9
CAN*	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.5

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

National forecast reflects the January 2015 Consensus Forecast Report published by Consensus Economics.

Uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts, which varies from 0.7 per cent to 1.9 per cent for 2015

and from 0.7 per cent to 1.9 per cent for 2016.

^{*}The point estimate for the forecast of national employment growth is 1.5 per cent for 2015 and 1.5 per cent for 2016.

		Table	8: Unem per o	ployment cent)	Rate		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015(F)	2016(F)
NFLD	14.4	12.7	12.5	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.7
PEI	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.5	10.9	11.0	11.1
NS	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.2	9.3
NB	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.4	9.8	9.9	10.0
QUE	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.1
ONT	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.2
MAN	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
SASK	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.3
ALTA	6.5	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.3
вс	7.6	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	6.1
CAN*	8.0	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5

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

National forecast reflects the January 2015 Consensus Forecast Report published by Consensus Economics.

Uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts, which varies from 6.3 per cent to 7.4 per cent for 2015

and from 5.8 per cent to 8.0 per cent for 2016.

^{*}The point estimate for the forecast of national unemployment rate is 6.6 per cent for 2015 and 6.5 per cent for 2016.

			Gross Do				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014(E)	2015(F)	2016(F)
NFLD	5.9	3.1	-4.5	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
PEI	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.8
NS	3.0	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.2
NB	2.0	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
QUE	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0
ONT	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.4
MAN	2.6	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3
SASK	4.2	5.8	3.1	5.0	2.4	2.3	2.2
ALTA	4.5	5.7	4.5	3.8	3.8	1.9	2.0
вс	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.9
CAN*	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada, (F) Forecast by CMHC, (E) CMHC estimate based on partial annual data.

National forecast reflects the January 2015 Consensus Forecast Report published by Consensus Economics.

Uncertainty is reflected by the current range of forecasts, which varies from 1.7 per cent to 2.8 per cent for 2015

and from 1.6 per cent to 3.2 per cent for 2016.

^{*}The point estimate for the forecast of national GDP growth is 2.3 per cent for 2015 and 2.2 per cent for 2016.

		Table 10	0: Total N (number of		ation *		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014(E)	2015(F)	2016(F)
NFLD	840	1,686	2,142	636	-1,500	1,100	1,000
PEI	2,541	1,560	509	66	850	250	250
NS	3,701	819	-439	-1,130	1,250	700	1,150
NB	2,781	1,223	-924	-1,300	-350	-50	100
QUE	47,528	44,372	45,630	35,077	36,700	39,000	43,000
ONT	114,911	100,361	84,856	94,074	84,600	96,200	100,200
MAN	11,881	11,367	10,314	9,217	9,900	9,100	9,300
SASK	9,395	11,608	15,226	13,106	12,300	10,400	10,100
ALTA	21,677	45,587	78,838	86,922	75,000	56,000	49,000
вс	39,597	31,559	26,749	33,625	47,700	42,700	44,000
CAN**	254,852	250,142	262,901	270,293	266,450	255,400	258,100

Source: Statistics Canada, (F) Forecast by CMHC, (E) CMHC estimate based on partial annual data.

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

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

^{**} Excludes territories.

			Tabl	le IIa: Loca	al Mar	ket Indica	tors	
Census Metropolita	an	Total Housing	Single-	NHPI Annual	MLS®	MLS [®] Avg.	Rental Vac. Rate	Average Rent
Area		Starts	Detached	% Change	Sales	Price	(3+ units, all bedrooms)	(3+ units, two bedrooms)
Victoria	2014	1,315	551	-0.7	6,371	496,473	1.5	1,095
	2015(F)	1,825	550	0.4	6,200	497,500	1.4	1,115
	2016(F)	1,750	500	0.4	6,000	505,600	1.4	1,135
Vancouver*	2014	19,212	4,374	-1.4	33,963	812,653	1.0	1,311
	2015(F)	18,700	4,250	0.5	32,250	820,000	1.0	1,345
	2016(F)	19,250	4,050	1.6	31,600	835,000	1.2	1,370
Abbotsford-Mission	2014	499	251	n.a.	2,592	353,683	3.1	835
	2015(F)	590	210	n.a.	2,560	357,000	3.0	840
	2016(F)	570	220	n.a.	2,570	363,000	2.7	845
Kelowna	2014	1,311	695	n.a.	4,886	425,996	1.0	980
	2015(F)	1,325	625	n.a.	4,700	435,000	1.5	1,000
	2016(F)	1,300	675	n.a.	4,600	450,000	1.7	1,020
Edmonton	2014	13,872	6,832	0.1	19,857	362,657	1.7	1,227
	2015(F)	12,700	6,400	1.9	19,500	368,000	2.0	1,265
	2016(F)	12,100	6,200	2.0	19,600	375,000	2.2	1,295
Calgary	2014	17,131	6,494	7.0	33,615	460,584	1.4	1,322
	2015(F)	13,600	6,100	4.3	32,500	469,000	2.0	1,350
	2016(F)	12,100	5,900	2.5	32,700	479,000	2.1	1,380
Saskatoon	2014	3,531	1,577	2.5	5,996	341,061	3.4	1,091
	2015(F)	3,085	1,525	1.9	5,800	346,000	3.5	1,120
	2016(F)	3,015	1,475	1.8	5,850	350,000	3.5	1,145
Regina	2014	2,223	707	1.5	3,731	314,899	3.0	1,079
	2015(F)	2,090	700	1.6	3,650	316,500	3.1	1,100
	2016(F)	2,050	675	1.7	3,675	320,000	3.2	1,120
Winnipeg	2014	4,248	1,877	1.7	12,147	273,363	2.5	1,016
	2015(F)	4,225	1,875	1.8	12,250	280,000	2.8	1,045
	2016(F)	4,200	1,900	1.9	12,350	287,000	3.0	1,075
Thunder Bay	2014	234	168	0.4	1,443	227,262	2.3	888
	2015(F)	265	175	0.0	1,450	238,000	2.2	915
	2016(F)	295	185	0.6	1,470	245,000	2.1	940
Greater Sudbury /	2014	271	172	0.4	2,156	249,961	4.2	927
Grand Sudbury	2015(F)	260	140	0.0	2,000	253,000	4.3	950
	2016(F)	220	120	0.6	1,950	255,000	4.6	965
Windsor	2014	806	566	2.0	5,332	187,283	4.3	798
	2015(F)	865	625	2.0	5,600	195,000	4.0	810
	2016(F)	910	650	2.0	5,750	200,000	3.2	825

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.

			Tabl	e IIb: Loca	al Mar	ket Indica	tors	
Census Metropolita	ın	Total Housing	Single-	NHPI Annual	MLS®	MLS [®] Avg.	Rental Vac. Rate	Average Rent
Area		Starts	Detached	% Change	Sales	Price	(3+ units, all bedrooms)	(3+ units, two bedrooms)
London	2014	1,983	1,116	1.9	8,751	255,453	2.9	943
	2015(F)	2,270	1,140	1.8	8,900	263,000	2.7	960
	2016(F)	2,170	1,075	1.8	8,800	267,800	2.5	980
Kitchener-Cambridge-	2014	4,450	869	0.7	6,646	337,806	2.3	975
Waterloo	2015(F)	2,850	850	0.5	6,800	345,000	2.7	990
	2016(F)	2,725	775	0.5	6,700	350,000	2.5	1,010
St. Catharines-	2014	1,479	896	2.0	5,875	251,297	3.6	892
Niagara*	2015(F)	1,520	905	1.8	6,100	259,300	3.2	910
	2016(F)	1,460	870	2.1	5,900	266,300	3.0	925
Hamilton	2014	2,832	1,153	2.0	14,324	406,366	2.2	959
	2015(F)	2,900	1,170	1.8	14,000	418,000	2.4	980
	2016(F)	2,700	1,150	1.5	13,400	426,500	2.2	1,000
Toronto	2014	28,929	8,830	2.0	93,278	566,491	1.6	1,251
	2015(F)	35,550	9,900	1.5	95,100	580,650	1.7	1,260
	2016(F)	33,000	8,000	1.0	91,000	592,000	1.5	1,265
Barrie	2014	1,148	550	n.a.	4,795	341,023	1.6	1,118
	2015(F)	1,100	550	n.a.	4,800	350,000	1.8	1,135
	2016(F)	1,135	730	n.a.	4,900	356,000	2.2	1,160
Peterborough	2014	232	203	n.a.	2,578	280,685	2.9	952
ŭ	2015(F)	265	190	n.a.	2,600	285,000	3.2	965
	2016(F)	260	180	n.a.	2,550	288,000	3.0	980
Brantford	2014	416	278	n.a.	2,075	270,776	2.4	855
	2015(F)	440	280	n.a.	2,100	276,200	2.8	870
	2016(F)	400	270	n.a.	2,000	280,500	2.5	890
Guelph	2014	1.064	204	n.a.	3.295	358.583	1.2	988
	2015(F)	830	220	n.a.	3,400	370,000	1.3	1,000
	2016(F)	835	200	n.a.	3,300	375,000	1.5	1,025
Oshawa**	2014	1,671	1,141	n.a.	10,343	388,610	1.8	1,010
	2015(F)	2,010	1,310	n.a.	10,450	403,500	1.7	1,030
	2016(F)	1,735	1,120	n.a.	10,000	411,500	1.7	1,055
Kingston	2014	672	338	n.a.	2,982	281,980	1.9	1,070
	2015(F)	845	310	n.a.	3.000	284,500	2.0	1.095
	2015(F)	695	300	n.a.	2,850	287,100	1.9	1,115

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.

Table IIc: Local Market Indicators												
Census Metropolitan		Total Housing	Single-	NHPI Annual	MLS®	MLS [®] Avg.	Rental Vac. Rate	Average Rent				
Area		Starts	Detached	% Change	Sales	Price	(3+ units, all bedrooms)	(3+ units, two bedrooms)				
Ottawa*	2014	5,762	1,775	0.4	14,094	363,161	2.6	1,132				
	2015(F)	5,260	1,700	2.0	14,000	366,900	2.8	1,140				
	2016(F)	5,360	1,710	1.5	13,900	370,000	2.4	1,160				
Gatineau*	2014	1,903	479	0.4	3,338	240,758	6.5	750				
	2015(F)	1,860	460	2.0	3,450	243,406	6.3	755				
	2016(F)	1,800	450	1.5	3,600	246,570	6.0	760				
Montreal	2014	18,672	2,677	0.4	35,764	331,068	3.4	739				
	2015(F)	16,800	2,800	0.3	37,000	336,000	3.4	750				
	2016(F)	17,000	2,900	0.3	38,500	342,000	3.2	765				
Trois-Rivières	2014	943	239	n/a	1,119	163,570	5.3	568				
	2015(F)	800	235	n/a	1,180	167,000	5.1	575				
	2016(F)	750	215	n/a	1,050	169,700	5.1	580				
Sherbrooke	2014	1,128	369	n/a	1,650	222,204	5.4	604				
	2015(F)	1,100	320	n/a	1,775	223,000	5.6	620				
	2016(F)	1,075	300	n/a	1,825	227,000	5.6	635				
Québec	2014	4,449	887	0.0	6,472	264,536	3.1	775				
	2015(F)	3,850	850	0.0	6,675	265,800	3.5	785				
	2016(F)	3,500	800	0.0	6,950	269,700	3.5	795				
Saguenay	2014	672	268	n/a	1,144	189,724	4.2	595				
	2015(F)	600	250	n/a	1,150	185,900	4.5	605				
	2016(F)	600	250	n/a	1,050	182,200	4.5	615				
Saint John	2014	236	127	0.0	1,591	169,222	9.0	714				
	2015(F)	250	120	0.5	1,500	168,500	8.8	725				
	2016(F)	280	130	0.5	1,450	168,000	8.5	735				
Moncton	2014	852	262	0.0	2,279	162,300	8.7	762				
	2015(F)	660	240	0.5	2,100	161,500	9.5	770				
	2016(F)	530	220	0.5	2,000	161,000	9.2	785				
Halifax	2014	1,757	511	0.3	4,692	274,004	3.8	1,005				
	2015(F)		500	1.5	4,700	279,000	4.2	1,025				
	2016(F)	1,850	550	1.5	4,750	280,500	4.5	1,045				
St. John's	2014	1,230	907	1.0	3,281	306,405	4.6	888				
,	2015(F)	1,200	850	1.0	3,200	310,000	4.5	925				
	2016(F)	1,250	875	1.0	3,250	315,000	4.5	950				
Charlottetown**	2014	259	138	-1.0	574	204,213	5.9	836				
	2015(F)	250	135	0.5	535	202,500	6.0	845				
	2016(F)	245	130	0.5	510	203,000	6.0	855				
ALL 35 LISTED	2014	147,392	48,481	1.5	363,029	445,476	2.8	955				
CENTRES	2015(F)	144,740	48,460	1.5	362,975	452,107	2.9	970				
	2016(F)	139,115	45,750	1.3	358,350	458,107	2.8	985				

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

*Statistics Canada defines Ottawa-Gatineau as a single census metropolitan area (CMA), but are treated as two centres in this publication for the sake of more detailed analysis.

**Charlottetown is a census agglomeration (CA) not a CMA. A CA has an urban core population of at least 10,000, while a CMA has a core population of at least 10,000.

n.a.: Data not available. (F) Forecast by CMHC.

Table 12: Major Housing Indicators														
(levels and quarter-to-quarter percentage change)														
	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2014QI	2014Q2	2014Q3	2014Q4						
New Housing														
Building permits, units, thousands	179.0	228.2	212.6	210.8	193.7	200.1	221.9	212.5						
% change	-7.0	27.5	-6.8	-0.8	-8.1	3.3	10.9	-4.3						
Housing starts, total, thousands % change	175.1	188.2	190.9	197.0	175.6	196.8	195.6	187.3						
	-14.2	7.5	1.4	3.2	-10.9	12.1	-0.6	-4.3						
Housing starts, singles, thousands	77.0	77.3	75.7	77.5	70.4	74.9	77.9	76.7						
% change	-5.5	0.4	-2.0	2.4	-9.2	6.4	4.0	-1.6						
Housing starts, multiples, thousands % change	98.2	110.9	115.2	119.5	105.2	121.9	117.7	110.6						
	-20.0	13.0	3.8	3.7	-12.0	15.9	-3.5	-6.0						
Housing completions, total,* % change	39,028	49,362	47,812	49,292	38,797	45,014	47,979	49,638						
	-18.2	26.5	-3.1	3.1	-21.3	16.0	6.6	3.5						
New Housing Price Index, 2007=100* % change	109.3 0.4	109.7 0.4	110.2 0.4	110.3 0.2	110.9 0.5	0.5	111.8 0.4	112.2 0.3						
Existing Housing														
MLS [®] resales, units, thousands	438,692	454,492	473,668	463,644	446,968	483,068	502,248	492,316						
% <i>chang</i> e	2.6	3.6	4.2	-2.1	-3.6	8. l	4.0	-2.0						
MLS [®] average resale price, \$	368,021	375,415	388,950	394,439	399,343	402,810	409,819	416,316						
% change	2.4	2.0	3.6	I.4	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.6						
Mortgage Market														
I-year mortgage rate, per cent*	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1						
5-year mortgage rate, per cent*	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8						
Residential Investment**														
Total, \$2002 millions	110,804	112,576	112,726	112,085	110,881	113,907	117,323	n.a						
% <i>chang</i> e	-1.1	1.6	0.1	-0.6	-1.1	2.7	3.0	n.a						
New, \$2002 millions	51,324	51,372	49,876	50,508	49,812	50,172	51,348	n.a						
% change	-2.8	0.1	-2.9	1.3	-1.4	0.7	2.3	n.a						
Alterations, \$2002 millions % change	42,668	43,568	43,712	43,412	43,852	44,908	45,596	n.a						
	0.0	2.1	0.3	-0.7	1.0	2.4	1.5	n.a						
Transfer costs, \$2002 millions	17,244	18,012	19,320	18,472	17,652	19,088	20,484	n.a						
% change	0.9	4.5	7.3	-4.4	-4.4	8.1	7.3	n.a						
Deflator, 2002=100*	112.7	112.6	113.7	114.4	114.8	115.4	116.6	n.a						
% change	0.0	-0.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	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 I-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.

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