

HOUSING MARKET ASSESSMENT

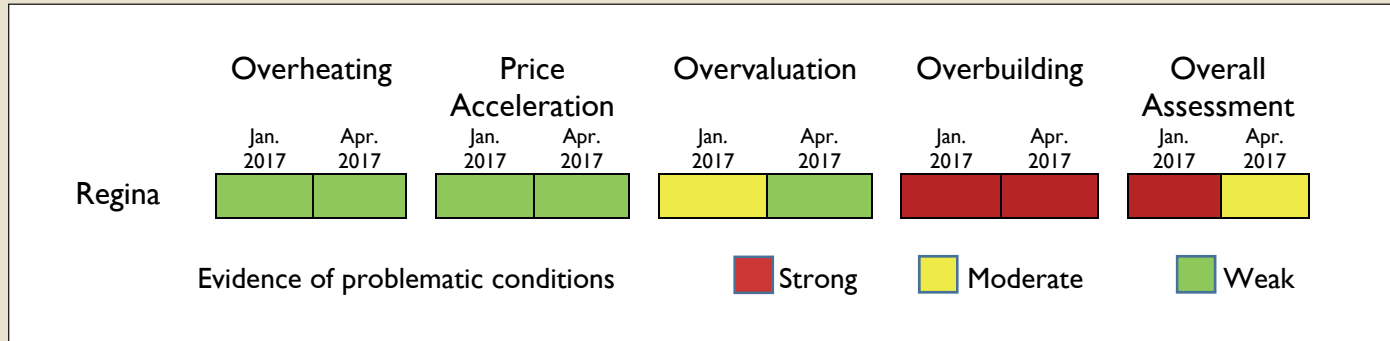
Regina CMA

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Housing market intelligence you can count on

Highlights



- The overall assessment of Regina’s housing market has been lowered from strong to moderate evidence of problematic conditions.¹
- Evidence of overvaluation has eased from moderate to weak, as house prices have become more aligned with economic and demographic fundamentals.
- Strong evidence of overbuilding continued to be detected. New housing inventory remained elevated. As well, the rental vacancy rate is elevated.
- Factors such as overheating and acceleration in the growth of house prices continued to show weak evidence of problematic conditions.
- The Housing Market Assessment (HMA) analytical framework considers four factors to assess the evidence of problematic housing market conditions: overheating; acceleration in the growth of house prices; overvaluation; and, overbuilding. A brief summary of the framework is presented on page 6 of this report.

HMA Overview²

As Canada’s authority on housing, CMHC contributes to market stability by providing information on potential imbalances that could affect housing markets. With the HMA, CMHC offers information and analysis that can help Canadians make more informed decisions.

The HMA combines the results from a technical framework with insights gained through CMHC’s Market

Analysts’ knowledge of local market conditions. These insights position CMHC to provide additional context and interpretation to the results of the HMA framework.

The HMA framework detects problematic market conditions in local housing markets by identifying imbalances. An example would be the detection of overbuilding, a situation in which the inventory of unsold new homes accumulates due to supply outpacing demand. Such an imbalance

could be resolved by an adjustment in house prices. As an example, lower prices would help resolving an excess supply imbalance by supporting stronger demand and/or reducing supply. However, other unexpected developments that do not originate from the housing market could accentuate or reduce an imbalance.

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¹ Results are based on data as of the end of December 2016 and local market intelligence up to end of March 2017. CMHC continuously monitors market developments and will issue HMA updates on a quarterly basis.

² A detailed description of the framework is available in the appendix of the [National edition](#).

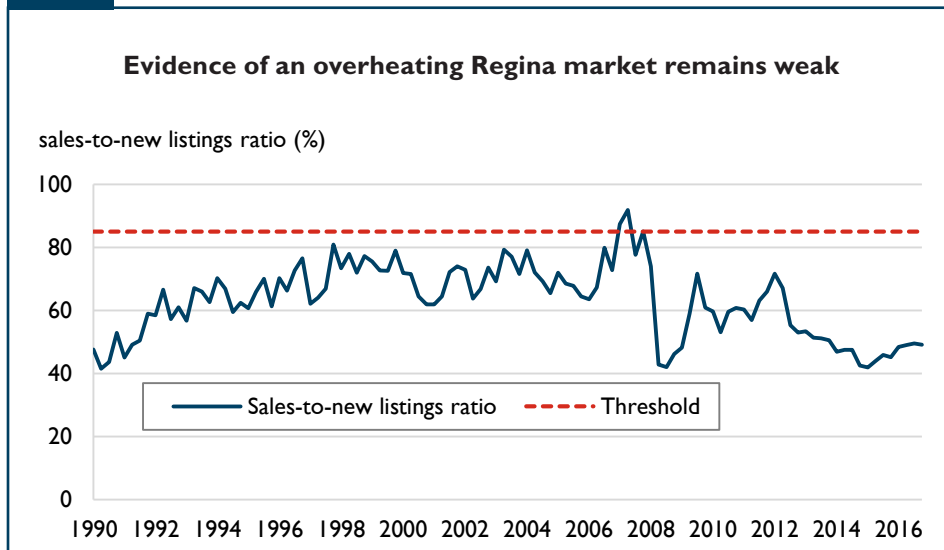
Colour codes indicate the level of evidence of problematic conditions. The HMA is a comprehensive framework that considers the intensity of signals of imbalances (that is, how far the indicator is from its historical average), and the persistence over time. Generally, low intensity and persistence are associated with potentially weaker evidence of problematic conditions. As the number of intense and persistent signals increases, the associated evidence of problematic conditions becomes stronger.

In detail

Weak evidence of overheating

CMHC’s HMA framework continued to find weak evidence of overheating in the Regina housing market. The seasonally adjusted sales-to-new-listings ratio (SNLR), a measure of the balance between demand and

Figure 1



Source: CREA (seasonally adjusted), calculations (threshold) by CMHC
Last data point: 2016Q4

supply, averaged 49 per cent in Q4 2016, down slightly from 50 per cent in the previous quarter. This ratio has been relatively stable since its recent bottom in Q4 2015. All told, the level of new listings entering the resale market has been high enough to meet existing demand, thus allaying any concerns of overheating. In fact, the fourth quarter value of the SNLR was well below the framework’s estimated threshold for overheating, which is at 85 per cent.

Despite firmer home sales in 2016, resale conditions in Regina’s broader market continued to favour buyers during the fourth quarter. Seasonally adjusted MLS^{®3} sales edged lower in Q4 2016 from the previous quarter, while new listings increased under the same comparison. In addition, seasonally adjusted active listings moved up for a second consecutive quarter in Q4 2016. The increase in supply has provided prospective

buyers with more selection and less pressure to make a quick purchase decision.

Little evidence of price acceleration

The framework continued to detect weak evidence of acceleration in the growth of house prices. Regina’s seasonally adjusted average MLS[®] price declined 1.8 per cent from the previous quarter to \$307,145 in Q4 2016. The MLS[®] HPI composite benchmark price⁴ for Regina was \$292,000 in the fourth quarter, down from the third quarter. In addition, the quarterly average of Statistics Canada’s total New Housing Price Index⁵ (NHPI) for Regina was relatively unchanged in Q4 2016, compared to the previous quarter. However, the house component of the NHPI declined slightly from the preceding quarter.

“Evidence of overvaluation has shifted from moderate to weak. As a result, the overall assessment for Regina has been lowered from strong to moderate evidence of problematic conditions. However, the framework maintained strong evidence of overbuilding due to elevated new housing inventory and a high rental vacancy rate.”



Senior Market Analyst
(Saskatchewan)
Goodson Mwale

³ MLS[®] is a registered trademark of the Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA).

⁴ Source: CREA. The MLS[®] HPI is based on a hybrid model that merges Repeat-Sales and Hedonic Price approaches, and reflects the contribution made by various quantitative and qualitative housing features toward the home price.

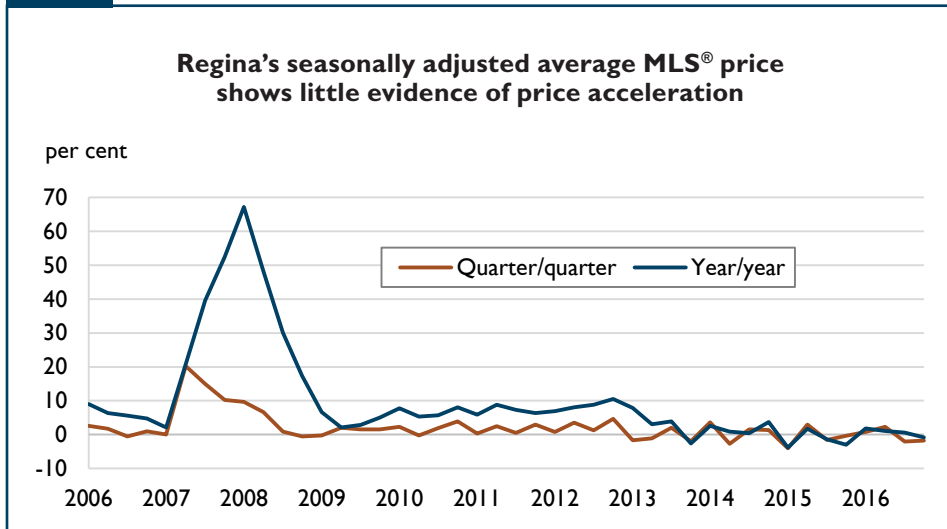
⁵ Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 327-0046.

Within sub-categories, the MLS® HPI benchmark price for single-detached homes was down one per cent from the third quarter to \$302,800 in the fourth quarter of 2016. The benchmark price for townhouses was up three per cent from the third quarter, while that for apartments was relatively unchanged. Overall, there is little evidence that prices are accelerating in Regina’s resale market.

Overvaluation lowered from moderate to weak

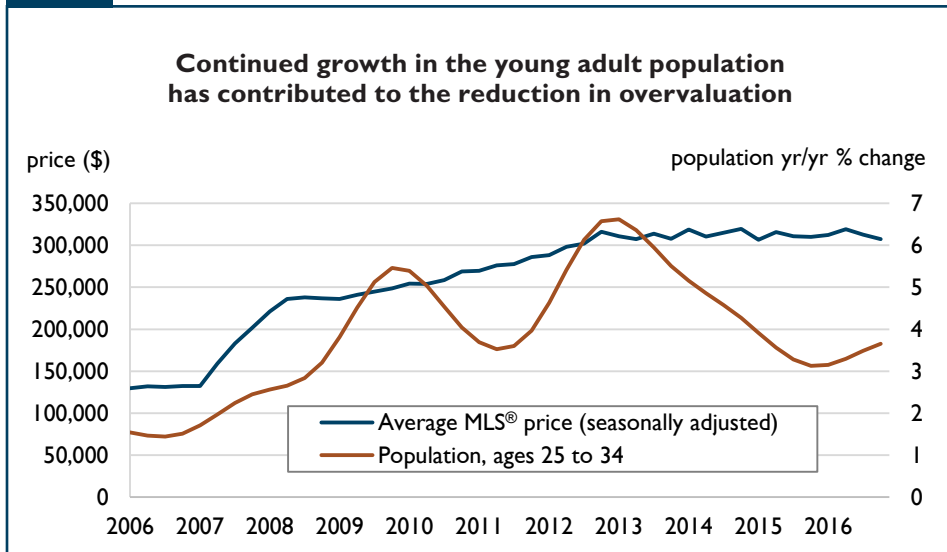
Evidence of overvaluation in house prices has shifted from moderate to weak in the current release. Stronger growth of the young adult population, aged 25-34, has continued to support housing demand and helped reduce overvaluation. This segment of the population, typically associated with first-time homebuyers, increased from the third quarter and grew by 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter from the same quarter of 2015. While the pace of job creation slowed slightly in the fourth quarter, Regina’s economy continued to add jobs in 2016, totalling 1,300 new positions. The majority of these jobs were in full-time roles. Combined with declining house prices, these factors helped reduce overvaluation in Regina’s market during the fourth quarter of 2016.

Figure 2



Source: CREA, CMHC calculations
Last data point: 2016Q4

Figure 3

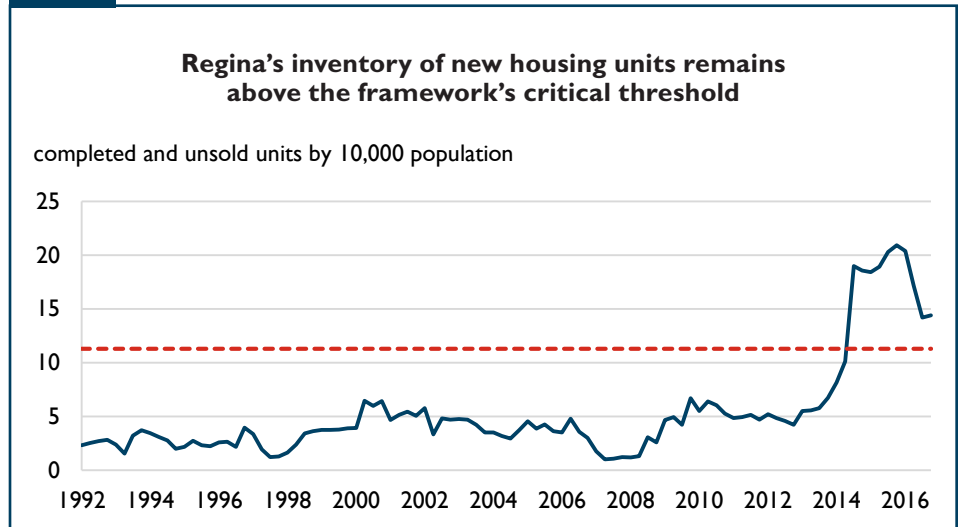


Source: CREA, Statistics Canada
Last data point: 2016Q4

Strong evidence of overbuilding

According to CMHC’s HMA framework, overbuilding is assessed by examining the purpose-built rental vacancy rate and the level of new housing ownership inventory relative to their long-term thresholds. The framework continued to detect strong evidence of overbuilding in the Regina housing market in the fourth quarter of 2016. Regina’s rental vacancy rate, at 5.5 per cent in October 2016, was above its long-term threshold of 4.9 per cent that is consistent with overbuilding⁶. While new inventory levels receded during most of 2016, the number of completed and unsold units per 10,000 population was still above the framework’s critical threshold of 11.3 units in the fourth quarter. Together, these two factors contributed to continued strong evidence of overbuilding in Regina.

Figure 4



Source: CMHC, calculations (threshold) by CMHC
 Last data point: 2016Q4

⁶ The threshold is fixed at the 90th percentile of the empirical distribution of vacancy rate or of a normally distributed vacancy rate. Therefore, every time a new vacancy rate is added to the sample, the threshold would also change.

Overview of the Housing Market Assessment analytical framework

To obtain an accurate picture of the overall state of the housing market, it is important to consider multiple data points and lines of evidence rather than relying on just one measure or indicator.

The Housing Market Assessment (HMA) analytical framework provides a comprehensive and integrated view that relies on a combination of signals from several indicators to assess housing market conditions.

Specifically, the framework considers four main factors that may provide an early indication of potentially problematic housing market conditions: (1) overheating when demand outpaces supply; (2) sustained acceleration in house prices; (3) overvaluation of house prices in comparison to levels that can be supported by housing market fundamentals (listed below);

and, (4) overbuilding when the inventory of available housing units is elevated.

For each factor, the framework tests for: (1) the presence or incidence of signals of potentially problematic conditions, but also considers; (2) the intensity of the signals, i.e. how their magnitude compares with their historical average or how consistent they are with known or suspected house price bubbles, such as for Toronto in the late 1980s and early 1990s; and, (3) the persistence of signals over time.

Generally, a situation in which we detect few signals with low intensity or lack of persistence is associated with weak evidence of problematic conditions. Conversely, as the intensity, number, and/or persistence of the signals increases, the likelihood of a factor becoming problematic increases.

The framework takes into account demographic, economic, and financial determinants of the housing market such as population, personal disposable income, and interest rates to detect potentially problematic housing market conditions. The framework also takes into account developments in both resale and residential construction markets.

The framework was developed on the basis of its ability to detect problematic housing market conditions in historical data, such as the house price bubble Toronto experienced in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The ability of the HMA to detect current problematic conditions relies on the assumption that historical relationships between prices and fundamental drivers of housing markets have not changed.

Housing Market Assessment Factors

Overheating

Overheating is caused by demand significantly and persistently outpacing the supply of housing. The sales-to-new listings ratio is used as an indicator to assess possible overheating conditions in the existing home market. To identify problematic overheating conditions, the framework compares the sales-to-new listings ratio to thresholds. When demand is strong relative to supply, house prices typically grow at a faster rate. Sustained overheating conditions on the existing home market may lead to acceleration in house prices for existing and new homes. However, as supply and demand begin to balance out, indicators of overheating (and acceleration) would begin to soften and house prices would gradually moderate.

Acceleration in House Prices

Under balanced market conditions, house prices are expected to increase over time, in line with increases in households' cost of

living. House price acceleration occurs when the growth in house prices strengthens over time on a persistent basis. Acceleration in house prices over an extended period can cause their pace of increase to depart from the overall price inflation and eventually lead to overvaluation.

To assess acceleration in house prices, the HMA framework uses a statistical test* that was developed to identify periods of accelerating asset prices.

Overvaluation

Overvaluation is detected when house prices remain significantly above the levels warranted by fundamental drivers of housing markets such as income, population, and actual and expected financing costs.

The HMA framework uses combinations of different house price measures and models to estimate house price levels warranted by fundamental drivers.

The difference between observed house prices and their estimated levels consistent with housing market fundamentals allows for an estimation of the degree of over- and undervaluation. The use of different price measures and models improves the reliability of results.

Overbuilding

Overbuilding is detected when the supply of readily available housing units significantly exceeds demand. In such a context, downward pressure on house prices would occur until the excess supply is eventually absorbed.

To assess overbuilding conditions in the housing market, the HMA framework uses two indicators that relate to the supply of readily available housing units: the rental vacancy rate, and the inventory of completed and unsold housing units per 10,000 population. The HMA framework compares the current level and recent trends in these indicators with thresholds.

Note 1: Colour codes indicate the level of evidence of problematic conditions. The HMA reflects a comprehensive framework that not only tests for the presence or incidence of signals of potentially problematic conditions, but also considers the intensity of signals (that is, how far the indicator is from its historical average) and the persistence of signals over time. Generally, low intensity and persistence are associated with a lower potential of upcoming problematic conditions. As the number of persistent signals increases, the evidence of a problematic condition developing increases.

Note 2: Results at the CMA level are not segmented by housing type or neighbourhood. They represent an assessment of the entire CMA. However, specific CMA reports provide further detailed analysis of these markets.

Note 3: The colour scale extends to red only for those factors that have multiple indicators signaling significant incidence, intensity and persistence of potentially problematic conditions. As a result, only overvaluation and overbuilding can receive a red rating, since they are assessed using more than one indicator.

Note 4: To ensure the framework is as current as possible, on a regular basis, we undertake a model selection process whereby our house price models for overvaluation are tested for statistical significance at the national and CMA level. The result of this process may change the number of indicators of a problematic condition from the previous assessment.

* See Phillips, Wu and Yu (2008) "Explosive Behaviour in the 1990s NASDAQ When Did Exuberance Escalate Asset Values?" for further details on the methodology.

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