

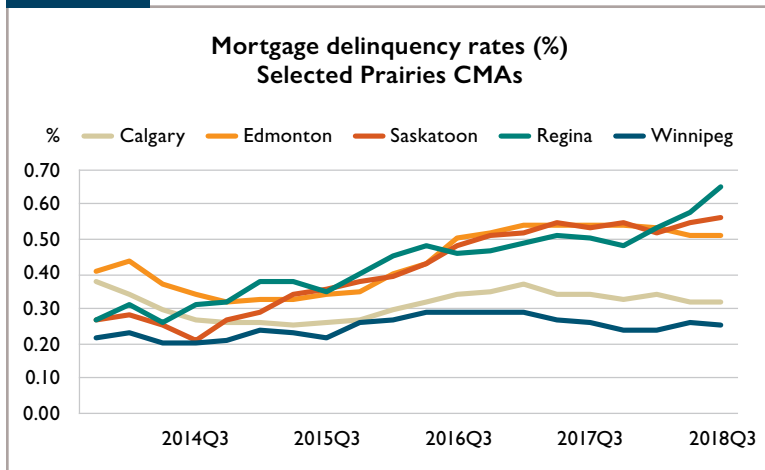
MORTGAGE AND CONSUMER CREDIT TRENDS

Prairie CMA¹s – Q3 2018

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Date Published: Q1 2019

Figure 1



Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

Mortgage delinquency rate higher in the Regina CMA

- A rising unemployment rate, higher mortgage rates, and downward pressure on house prices in the Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) have contributed to a higher mortgage delinquency rate.
- In both Calgary and Edmonton CMAs, job growth helped stabilize delinquency rates.
- In the Winnipeg CMA, steady economic growth and employment growth has kept the delinquency rate relatively lower than in other Prairie CMAs.



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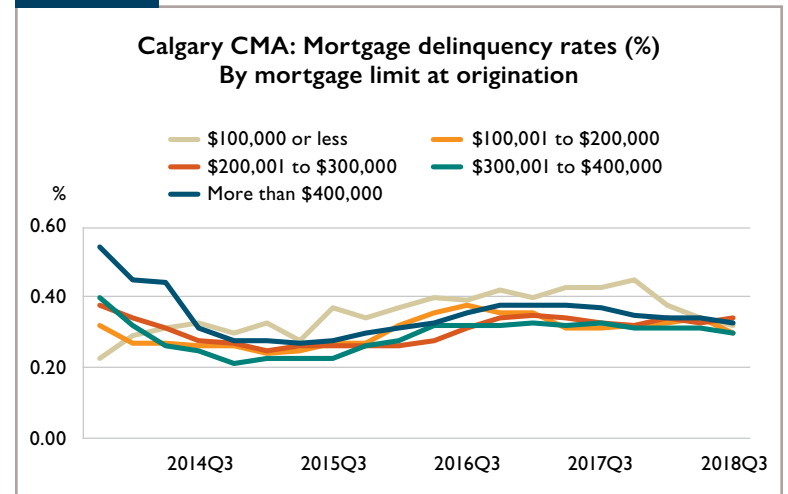
You can find this data – and data for all Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in Canada – at <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/Data-and-Research/Data-Tables/mortgage-consumer-credit-trends-cmas>.

¹ Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

Mortgage delinquency rates by loan origination amount in Prairie CMA's show no consistent pattern

- In the Calgary CMA, mortgage delinquency rates by loan origination amounts were generally clustered around the average of 0.32%. In the Edmonton CMA, the delinquency rate of 0.57% was the highest for loan amounts of \$400,000 and more and lowest at 0.4% for mortgage amounts between \$300,000 and less than \$400,000.
- In the Regina CMA, the delinquency rate followed an unusual pattern of increasing as the loan amount decreased, ranging from a high of 0.9% for mortgages of less than \$100,000 to a low of 0.32% for mortgages of \$400,000 or more.
- In the Winnipeg CMA, the mortgage delinquency rates in various loan ranges were near the average delinquency rate of 0.25%, which is below the national delinquency rate of 0.28%.

Figure 2

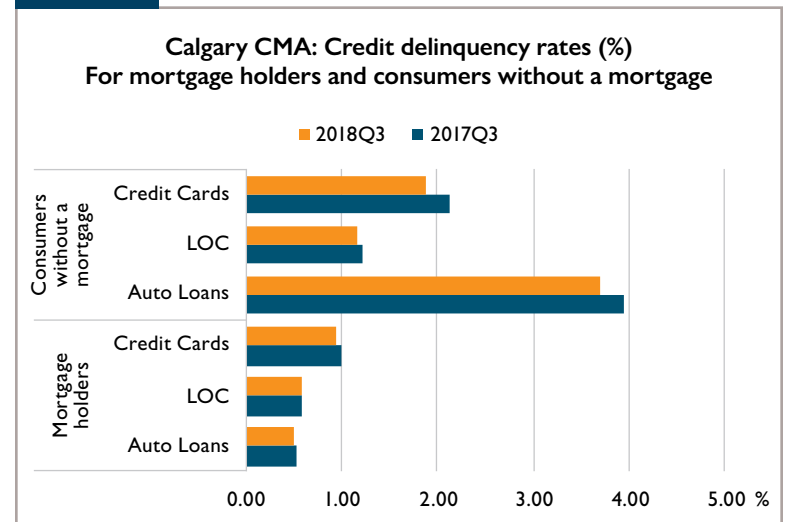


Equifax and CMHC calculations, seasonally adjusted

Credit delinquency rates lower for consumers with a mortgage

- Mortgage holders tend to have a higher credit score and a lower credit delinquency rate than do consumers that do not have a mortgage. This was the case for credit card debt, lines of credit, and auto loans in the CMA's of Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, and Winnipeg.
- Auto loans had the highest delinquency rate for consumers without a mortgage across the five largest CMA's in the Prairie region, however delinquency rates on auto loans in these CMA's have moved lower compared to a year earlier.
- For consumers with mortgages, the delinquency rate was highest for credit cards.

Figure 3

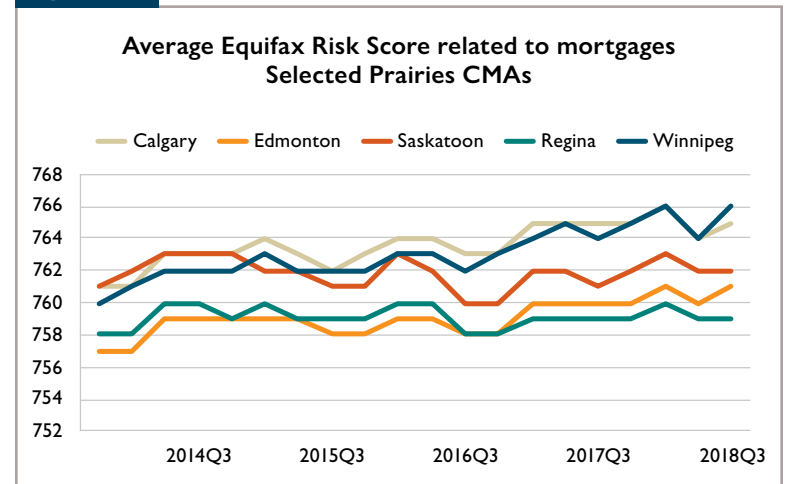


Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

Average credit scores are excellent across the five largest Prairie CMA's

- Equifax Credit scores generally range between 300 and 900. A score of 750 and above is considered excellent, while scores below 560 are more likely to have difficulty getting credit or qualifying for better loan terms.²
- The average credit score is considered excellent in the CMA's of Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg. The average credit score was highest in the Winnipeg CMA at 766 and lowest in the Regina CMA at 759.
- Even in cities with excellent average credit scores, there is variability in loan delinquency rates.

Figure 4

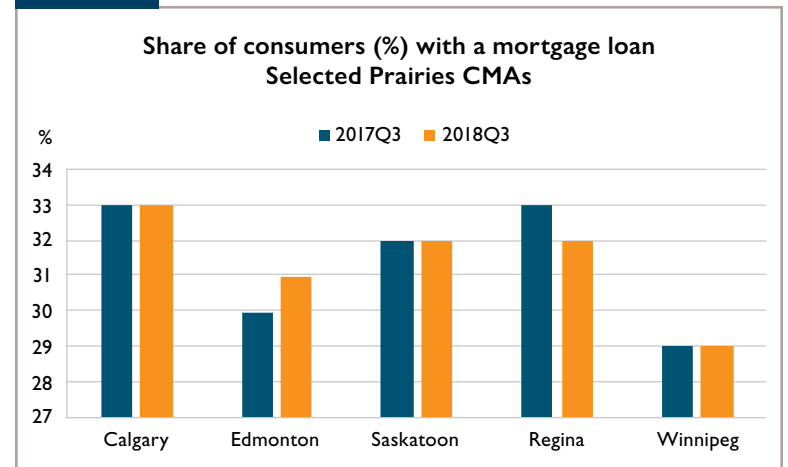


Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

Share of consumers with a mortgage increased in Edmonton

- Over the past year, the share of consumers with a mortgage increased in Edmonton, decreased in Regina, and remained stable in Calgary, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg CMA's.
- The share of consumers with a mortgage ranged from a high of 33% in the Calgary CMA to a low of 29% in the Winnipeg CMA.
- The Calgary CMA has the highest homeownership rate for households at 72.9% while the Winnipeg CMA's homeownership rate was 67.3%, which is consistent with the consumer mortgage data ranking.³

Figure 5



Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

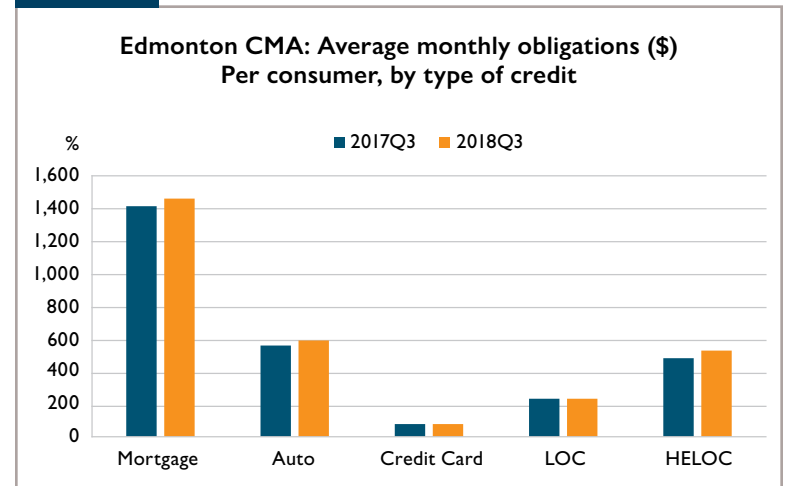
² <https://www.consumer.equifax.ca/personal/education/credit-score/what-is-a-good-credit-score/>

³ <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMACA&Code1=825&Geo2=CMACA&Code2=602&Data=Count&SearchText=winnipeg&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1>

Monthly obligations generally higher with rising interest rates

- Rising mortgage rates contributed to higher monthly mortgage payments in all of the five largest CMAs in the Prairies. Monthly payments on home equity line of credit also increased in all of the large CMAs.
- Monthly carrying costs for almost all types of credit increased in each of the large CMAs over the past year.
- There were small decreases in monthly payments for credit cards in the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs, and a lower monthly payment on line of credit in the Edmonton CMA.

Figure 6



Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

INFORMATION DEFINITIONS

Mortgage: A debt instrument, secured by the collateral of specified real estate property, that the borrower is obliged to pay back with a predetermined set of payments (e.g., monthly payments for 25 years). Mortgages are used by individuals to make real estate purchases without paying the entire value of the purchase up front. Over a period of many years, the borrower repays the loan, plus interest, until he/she eventually owns the property outright. Mortgages are also known as “liens against property” or “claims on property.” If the borrower stops paying the mortgage, the lender can take legal action to end the mortgage and take possession of the collateral property.

Credit Card: A credit instrument that allows the borrower to make purchases now and pay them off in full or in installments later. Credit cards are issued by financial institutions, typically in exchange for fees. These types of fees include annual fees, cash advance fees and/or late payment fees.

Line of Credit (LOC): A credit instrument extended by financial institutions that allows borrowers to borrow funds up to a certain limit at any time. Interest is calculated and payable by the borrower only when money is actually withdrawn from the limit. Typically, LOCs are not secured by any asset.

Auto Loan: A type of secured loan extended to the borrower to purchase or lease a vehicle. Typically, in Canada, an auto loan has a length of three to seven years, or 36 to 84 months. A longer-term loan typically has a lower monthly payment obligation than a shorter-term loan. However, borrowers can pay off the entire loan before the loan term expires. At the time of maturity, auto loans include the vehicle purchase price, interest, and other service charges. The terms of an auto loan depend on various factors, including the borrower’s income and credit history.

Home Equity Line of Credit (HELOC): A line of credit (LOC) secured by a home property offered as collateral against the debt. This usually allows the borrower to have access to a higher limit and a lower interest rate than would be offered by a LOC that is not backed by a real estate asset.

Revolving Loan: Loans that give a maximum limit of credit that can be used and repaid any number of times within a set period of time. Lines of credit (LOCs), home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), and credit cards are examples of revolving loans.

Installment Loan: A loan that a borrower repays over time with a fixed number of scheduled payments. Auto loans and mortgages are installment loans. Other installment loans would include such loans as those for purchasing furniture or renovations.

Write-off: A debt that is under a consolidation order, in repossession or placed for collection.

- Figure 1 – Mortgage delinquency rates

Mortgage in delinquency: A mortgage on which the borrower has failed to make the required payments in due time. Failure to make the required payments gives the lender the right to foreclose the mortgage. However, the borrower may cure the delinquency by paying the outstanding balance to conform to the payment schedule, or arrange a loan restructure with the lender.

In this report, mortgages in delinquency are those for which the borrower is more than 90 days late on their scheduled payments. In a case where partial payments were made, a mortgage is in delinquency when the borrower is late for the equivalent of four or more monthly payments. Finally, mortgages in delinquency also include written-off mortgages and mortgages that are considered bad debts.

Calculation: Mortgage delinquency rate = (number of mortgage trades in delinquency/ all mortgage trades).

- Figure 2 – Mortgage delinquency rate by mortgage value at origination

Mortgage origination: Process during which a consumer applies for a new mortgage loan with a lender, and the lender processes the application. During the process, the lender works with a borrower to complete a mortgage transaction that results in a mortgage loan, and then the borrower becomes a mortgage holder.

Technically, this process requires the borrower to submit various types of financial information and documentation to the mortgage lender, including earnings statements, tax returns, any credit payment history, credit card information, deposit account balances, and information on other freehold property with or without an existing mortgage loan. Mortgage lenders use this information to determine the type of loan and the interest rate for which the borrower is eligible.

In the context of Equifax, mortgages are flagged as newly opened if the open date on the mortgage trade account is within the quarter. There is a new open date on the account when:

- a borrower gets a mortgage for the purchase of a property (an actual purchase, not a pre-approval);
- an existing mortgage borrower renews with a new lender; or
- a borrower refinances the same property, with the same or a different lender.

(continued)

Mortgage value at origination: the value of the mortgage at the time it was opened (see “mortgage origination” definition).

- Figure 3 – Account delinquency rates by type of credit—mortgage holders and consumers without a mortgage

Account in delinquency: An account for which the borrower is more than 90 days late on their scheduled payments. In a case where partial payments were made, an account is in delinquency when the borrower is late for the equivalent of four or more monthly payments. Finally, accounts in delinquency also include write-offs and accounts that are considered bad debts.

Calculation: Account delinquency rate¹ = (number of accounts in delinquency/ all accounts)

- Figure 4 – Average credit score among mortgage holders (based on Equifax Risk Score)

Equifax Risk Score (ERS): A consumer’s credit score, which gives the likelihood that the consumer will become seriously delinquent (90+ days past due) within 24 months. The lower the score, the greater the likelihood that the consumer will become severely delinquent in that time frame. This score is not limited to predictions on mortgage repayments, but is for all credit products combined.

Credit score ranges often used are:

- Poor (less than 600);
- Fair (600-659);
- Good (660-699);
- Very Good (700-749);
- Excellent (750+)

¹ This calculation is done for each type of credit.

000 scores are given to consumers for which there isn’t sufficient information in the credit report to calculate a score. Usually, a credit history in Canada of 3 to 6 months is needed to begin to generate scores.

ERS is Equifax’ proprietary Credit Score. The data represent ERS 2.0

See [Equifax’s documentation](#) for more information on the ERS.

- Figure 5 – Share of consumers with a mortgage loan

Number of consumers with a mortgage trade on their credit report as a percentage of all credit consumers living within the area.

Caution: Not all financial institutions report to Equifax, but Equifax’s coverage has been increasing, as more institutions are beginning to report to the organization. While the trends at the national level are stable after 2014, it is possible that lenders with a strong presence in a specific area affect this share if they were not reporting to Equifax during the entirety of the period. **This variable needs to be interpreted with caution if important shifts are observed.**

Calculation: Share = (number of consumers with a mortgage/total number of consumers)

- Figure 6 – Average monthly obligations per consumer, by type of credit

Monthly obligations are the amounts a consumer must reimburse in order to avoid being considered delinquent on their loans. In the case of installment loans, the amount is equal to the scheduled amount. In the case of revolving loans, the amount is equal to the minimum payment.

Calculation: Average monthly obligation by credit instrument = (sum of monthly scheduled payments/Total number of consumers with a scheduled payment)

DISCLAIMER

This report uses data from the credit rating agency Equifax Canada covering approximately 80 to 85% of the mortgage market. CMHC did not access or receive personal identifiable information on individuals in producing the report. All figures are sourced from Equifax Canada unless otherwise stated. Mortgage information is currently available from Equifax Canada starting in mid-2012 while other credit information is available from 2006. Unless otherwise noted, dollars are not adjusted for inflation.

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ALTERNATIVE TEXT AND DATA FOR FIGURES

Figure 1
Mortgage delinquency rates (%)
Selected Prairies CMA's

Date	Calgary	Edmonton	Saskatoon	Regina	Winnipeg
2014Q3	0.38	0.41	0.27	0.27	0.22
	0.34	0.44	0.28	0.31	0.23
	0.30	0.37	0.25	0.26	0.20
2015Q3	0.27	0.34	0.21	0.31	0.20
	0.26	0.32	0.27	0.32	0.21
	0.26	0.33	0.29	0.38	0.24
2016Q3	0.25	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.23
	0.26	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.22
	0.27	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.26
2017Q3	0.30	0.40	0.39	0.45	0.27
	0.32	0.43	0.43	0.48	0.29
	0.34	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.29
2018Q3	0.35	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.29
	0.37	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.29
	0.34	0.54	0.55	0.51	0.27
2018Q3	0.34	0.54	0.53	0.50	0.26
	0.33	0.54	0.55	0.48	0.24
	0.34	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.24
	0.32	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.26
	0.32	0.51	0.56	0.65	0.25

Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

Figure 2
Calgary CMA: Mortgage delinquency rates (%)
By mortgage limit at origination

Date	\$100,000 or less	\$100,001 to \$200,000	\$200,001 to \$300,000	\$300,001 to \$400,000	More than \$400,000
2014Q3	0.23	0.32	0.38	0.40	0.54
	0.29	0.27	0.34	0.32	0.45
	0.31	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.44
2015Q3	0.33	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.31
	0.30	0.26	0.27	0.21	0.28
	0.33	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.28
2016Q3	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.27
	0.37	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.28
	0.34	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.30
2017Q3	0.37	0.32	0.26	0.28	0.31
	0.40	0.36	0.28	0.32	0.33
	0.39	0.38	0.31	0.32	0.36
2018Q3	0.42	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.38
	0.40	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.38
	0.43	0.31	0.34	0.32	0.38
2018Q3	0.43	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.37
	0.45	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.35
	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.34
	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.34
	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.30	0.33

Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations, seasonally adjusted

Figure 3
Calgary CMA: Credit delinquency rates (%)
For mortgage holders and consumers without a mortgage

Date	Mortgage holders			Consumers without a mortgage		
	Auto loans	LOC	Credit cards	Auto loans	LOC	Credit cards
2017Q3	0.52	0.57	1.00	3.94	1.20	2.11
2018Q3	0.51	0.57	0.95	3.69	1.15	1.88

Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

Figure 4
Average Equifax Risk Score related to mortgages
Selected Prairies CMAs

Date	Calgary	Edmonton	Saskatoon	Regina	Winnipeg
2014Q3	761	757	761	758	760
	761	757	762	758	761
	763	759	763	760	762
	763	759	763	760	762
2015Q3	763	759	763	759	762
	764	759	762	760	763
	763	759	762	759	762
	762	758	761	759	762
2016Q3	763	758	761	759	762
	764	759	763	760	763
	764	759	762	760	763
	763	758	760	758	762
2017Q3	763	758	760	758	763
	765	760	762	759	764
	765	760	762	759	765
	765	760	761	759	764
2018Q3	765	760	762	759	765
	766	761	763	760	766
	764	760	762	759	764
	765	761	762	759	766

Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

Figure 5
Share of consumers (%) with a mortgage loan
Selected Prairies CMAs

Date	Calgary	Edmonton	Regina	Saskatoon	Winnipeg
2017Q3	33	30	32	33	29
2018Q3	33	31	32	32	29

Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations

Figure 6
Edmonton CMA: Average monthly obligations (\$)
Per consumer, by type of credit

Date	Mortgage	Auto	Credit Card	LOC	HELOC
2017Q3	1,419	559	79	237	475
2018Q3	1,451	587	77	228	522

Source: Equifax and CMHC calculations