

MONTHLY HOUSING MARKET UPDATE

July 15, 2022

Canada's housing market correction gets more serious

Canadian home prices are dropping faster and faster, especially in Ontario and parts of British Columbia as big interest rate hikes increasingly take a toll on buyers. The national aggregate MLS Home Price Index recorded its largest-ever one-month decline (-1.9%) in June, following drops of 1.0% in April and 0.5% in May. The price correction is concentrated in Ontario where the MLS HPI fell in all markets last month—significantly so in cottage country, London, Woodstock, Kitchener-Waterloo and other areas that saw tremendous appreciation during the pandemic. Property values are also trending down more rapidly in British Columbia's Interior and Lower Mainland regions with June marking the steeper drop in the MLS HPI of the past three months.

Price correction is spreading

Other parts of the country are now beginning to see softening prices. The MLS HPI fell in Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec City from May to June, which we think will mark a turning point. Calgary and Halifax may not be far behind with the index largely flat last month. These developments fit our view that property values will come under increasing downward pressure across Canada over the coming months with pricier markets on the front line of that trend.

Activity continues to moderate

Earlier (super) tight demand-supply conditions are easing rapidly. Home resales in Canada are down 27% since February, including a 5.6% m/m drop in June. This occurred while the number of homes put up for sale increased slightly, giving buyers more options to pick from-and significantly reducing the degree of competition between them. Resale activity fell in the vast majority of markets between May and June with the few exceptions mainly found in Quebec and parts of Atlantic Canada. Declines were strongest in Ontario and British Columbia—as was the case in previous months—where buyers are most sensitive to the rise in interest rates.

More cooling on the way

The outsized 100 basis-point rate increase the Bank of Canada delivered on July 13 will no doubt chill the market even more in the coming months. Higher mortgage rates will spoil or delay homeownership plans for many

| June market snapshot | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| | Home resales (% change) | | New listings (% change) | | MLS Home Price Index (% change) | | Sales-to-new listings ratio |
| | M/M | Y/Y | M/M | Y/Y | M/M | Y/Y | |
| Canada | -5.6 | -23.9 | 4.1 | 10.0 | -1.9 | 14.9 | 0.52 |
| Toronto | -4.7 | -41.7 | -1.2 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 17.9 | 0.44 |
| Montreal | -1.1 | -11.1 | 16.7 | 23.4 | -1.2 | 12.7 | 0.52 |
| Vancouver | -10.5 | -35.5 | -2.6 | -9.9 | -1.0 | 12.4 | 0.47 |
| Calgary | -5.5 | -5.6 | 2.8 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 0.68 |
| Edmonton | -6.3 | -5.2 | -0.6 | 2.8 | -0.2 | 8.3 | 0.55 |
| Ottawa | -14.9 | -28.8 | 4.0 | 1.4 | -0.6 | 8.2 | 0.50 |

Home resales in Canada 800 700 600 500 300 200 2022 100 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Sales-to-new listings ratio in Canada

Source: Canadian Real Estate Association, RBC Economics



Source: Canadian Real Estate Association, RBC Economics

MLS Home Price Index - Canada

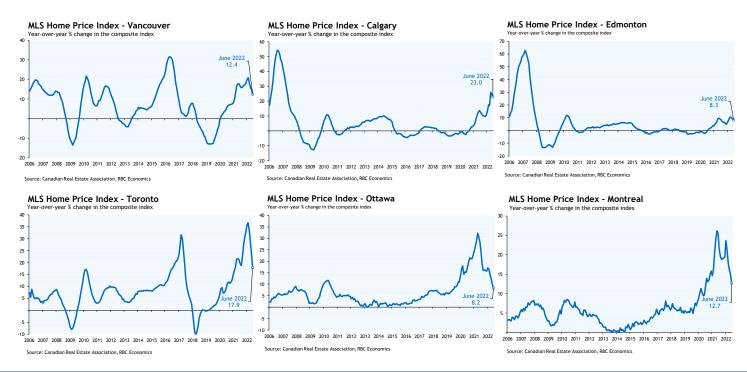




buyers, especially in British Columbia and Ontario where affordability is particularly stretched. The prospects for further rate hikes—we believe our central bank will raise its policy rate to restrictive levels by the fall—will deepen the correction in both provinces, and broaden it to other parts of the country. We project home resales to fall 34% and benchmark prices by close to 13% by early next year in Canada.

Uneven impact of higher interest rates

The local market impact of higher rates will be uneven, though. We expect the pricier—and more interest-sensitive—markets (e.g. Vancouver and Toronto) and housing categories (e.g. single-detached homes) to face larger declines, while relatively affordable areas (e.g. Calgary, much of Atlantic Canada) and options (e.g. condos) to show greater resilience. On a provincial basis, we think Ontario and British Columbia could record peak-to-trough benchmark price declines exceeding 14%, and see Alberta and Saskatchewan at the other end of the scale with drops of less than 3%.



The material contained in this report is the property of Royal Bank of Canada and may not be reproduced in any way, in whole or in part, without express authorization of the copyright holder in writing. The statements and statistics contained herein have been prepared by RBC Economics Research based on information from sources considered to be reliable. We make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to its accuracy or completeness. This publication is for the information of investors and business persons and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy securities.