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CANADIAN HOUSING FORECAST UPDATE

February 9, 2015

The steep drop in oil prices since last summer continued to reshape the economic and financial landscape for Canada's housing market recently. In the first week of February, we made changes to our economic and interest rate forecasts, which have prompted us to revise the housing market projections for Canada and the provinces for 2015 and 2016 that we issued on January 15.

These changes include:

- downgrade to our oil price assumptions for 2015 and 2016 we now assume WTI to average US\$53 per barrel in 2015 (down from US\$65 in the previous housing forecast report) and US\$77 in 2016 (up slightly from US\$74 previously);
- the surprise interest rate cut by the Bank of Canada and resulting downward revision to our interest rate forecasts this year and next—we expect another 25 basis point cut by the Bank in the near term and historically low bond yields to rise more gradually than we assumed previously;
- substantial depreciation in the Canadian dollar (versus the US dollar) and resulting downward revision to our Canadian dollar forecast—now projected to end 2015 at US\$0.75/C\$ (compared to US\$0.85 in January) and 2016 at US\$0.78 (versus US\$0.82 assumed previously); and
- re-allocation of economic growth across the country, whereby we
 marked down our growth expectations substantially for Alberta
 and, to a lesser extent, for Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan, and boosted our real GDP forecasts for net oil consuming provinces. On net, Canadian real GDP growth was lowered
 slightly to 2.4% from 2.7% previously.

We believe that overall home resales and prices in Canada will benefit in 2015 from these revisions—with a lower expected path for interest rates providing much of the lift—however, performance at the provincial level will be much more differentiated than in our January forecast, with stronger projected gains in Ontario, BC, Manitoba and Quebec contrasting starkly with more material downturns in Alberta, Saskatchewan and parts of Atlantic Canada.

Our revised forecast shows a slight increase of 1.7% in home resales overall in Canada to 489,500 units in 2015, despite notable declines in Alberta (-16%) and, to a lesser extent, Saskatchewan (-9%) and the Atlantic region (-1.0%). For Canada, this represents an upward revision from flat resales forecasted previously. This revision mainly reflects the lower anticipated trajectory for interest rates, which we believe will continue to

| Forecast assumptions | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| %, | | | | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2015f | 2016f | | | | |
| BoC overnight rate (year-end) | 1.00 | 0.50 | 2.00 | | | | |
| 5-year bond yield (year-end) | 1.34 | 1.80 | 2.80 | | | | |
| Population growth (y/y) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | | |
| Oil prices (WTI, avg. US\$/bbl) | 93 53 | | 77 | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.3 | | | | |
| British Columbia | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | | | | |
| Alberta | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | | | | |
| Manitoba | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | | | | |
| Ontario | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | | | | |
| Quebec | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | | | | |
| Atlantic | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | | | | |

stimulate homebuyer demand in net oil-consuming provinces in 2015. On the other hand, the downgraded oil price assumptions for 2015 are seen to weigh more significantly on economic growth and housing demand in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Our forecast shows a modest increase of 3.4% in home prices nation-wide in 2015 (revised higher from 2.5% previously), although this will primarily reflect more solid property appreciation in BC (5.6%) and Ontario (5.2%). We expect slight price declines in Alberta (-0.5%) and Saskatchewan (-3.2%). Prices gains are projected to be subdued in all other provinces this year.

The housing outlook for 2016 remains challenging. While starting from lower bases, we continue to anticipate a rise in interest rates, which would contribute to deterioration in housing affordability and weigh on housing demand. Our base-case scenario calls for a 6.4% drop in home resales nationally to 458,100 units next year, with declines registered in all provinces. It also calls for prices to edge lower by 0.7% overall, with larger drops taking place in Alberta (-2.6%) and BC (-1.4%).

Downside risks to our base case housing scenario are material, especially considering the high volatility in global oil markets; however, there are upside risks as well that could emanate from several sources, including stronger-than-expected economic growth. Our January 15 Canadian Housing Forecast report provides a more detailed discussion of risks facing Canada's market.



| Home resales forecast (units) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015f | 2016f |
| Canada* | 433,100 | 466,200 | 447,900 | 459,500 | 454,300 | 457,600 | 481,200 | 489,500 | 458,100 |
| | <i>-17.1</i> | <i>7.6</i> | - <i>3.9</i> | <i>2.6</i> | -1.1 | <i>0.7</i> | <i>5.2</i> | <i>1.7</i> | -6.4 |
| British Columbia | 68,900 | 85,000 | 74,600 | 76,700 | 67,600 | 72,900 | 84,000 | 92,800 | 84,300 |
| | - <i>33.0</i> | <i>23.4</i> | -12.2 | 2.8 | -11.9 | <i>7.8</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>10.5</i> | - <i>9.2</i> |
| Alberta | 56,000 | 57,500 | 49,700 | 53,800 | 60,400 | 66,100 | 71,800 | 60,500 | 59,300 |
| | <i>-21.1</i> | <i>2.7</i> | -13.6 | <i>8.2</i> | <i>12.3</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>8.6</i> | - 15.7 | <i>-2.0</i> |
| Saskatchewan | 10,500 | 11,100 | 10,900 | 13,100 | 13,900 | 13,500 | 13,900 | 12,700 | 12,400 |
| | <i>-16.0</i> | <i>5.7</i> | - <i>1.8</i> | <i>20.2</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>-2.9</i> | <i>3.0</i> | - <i>8.6</i> | <i>-2.4</i> |
| Manitoba | 13,400 | 13,100 | 13,100 | 13,900 | 13,900 | 13,700 | 13,800 | 13,900 | 13,500 |
| | - <i>3.6</i> | <i>-2.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | -1.4 | <i>0.7</i> | <i>0.7</i> | <i>-2.9</i> |
| Ontario | 182,300 | 197,000 | 196,700 | 201,500 | 197,600 | 198,500 | 206,000 | 215,700 | 198,700 |
| | <i>-15.1</i> | <i>8.1</i> | - <i>0.2</i> | 2.4 | - <i>1.9</i> | <i>0.5</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>4.7</i> | - <i>7.9</i> |
| Quebec | 76,800 | 79,100 | 80,000 | 77,200 | 77,400 | 71,200 | 70,700 | 73,100 | 69,600 |
| | <i>-4.7</i> | <i>3.0</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>-3.5</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>-8.0</i> | - <i>0.7</i> | <i>3.4</i> | -4.8 |
| Atlantic Canada | 24,500 | 22,800 | 22,500 | 22,900 | 23,100 | 21,200 | 20,600 | 20,400 | 19,900 |
| | -6.8 | -6.9 | -1.3 | 1.8 | <i>0.9</i> | <i>-8.2</i> | <i>-2.8</i> | -1.0 | <i>-2.5</i> |

^{*} Includes sales in the Territories.

Annual percent changes are in italics.

Source: Canadian Real Estate Association, RBC Economics Research

| Home price forecast | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Composite price | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014f | 2015f | 2016f |
| Canada* | 299,600 | 297,800 | 319,800 | 336,000 | 350,900 | 359,500 | 376,000 | 388,600 | 385,900 |
| | <i>5.5</i> | -0.6 | <i>7.4</i> | <i>5.1</i> | <i>4.4</i> | <i>2.5</i> | <i>4.6</i> | <i>3.4</i> | <i>-0.7</i> |
| British Columbia | 457,100 | 447,000 | 493,000 | 525,100 | 528,200 | 524,100 | 545,600 | 576,200 | 568,100 |
| | <i>7.6</i> | <i>-2.2</i> | <i>10.3</i> | <i>6.5</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>-0.8</i> | <i>4.1</i> | <i>5.6</i> | <i>-1.4</i> |
| Alberta | 346,800 | 324,400 | 330,500 | 330,100 | 339,600 | 353,000 | 372,300 | 370,600 | 360,800 |
| | <i>-6.3</i> | -6.5 | <i>1.9</i> | - <i>0.1</i> | <i>2.9</i> | <i>3.9</i> | <i>5.5</i> | - 0 .5 | <i>-2.6</i> |
| Saskatchewan | 295,300 | 288,800 | 307,700 | 321,600 | 341,400 | 355,100 | 355,700 | 344,200 | 342,500 |
| | <i>24.6</i> | <i>-2.2</i> | <i>6.5</i> | <i>4.5</i> | <i>6.2</i> | <i>4.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>-3.2</i> | <i>-0.5</i> |
| Manitoba | 220,600 | 232,800 | 254,900 | 268,700 | 286,000 | 299,800 | 305,200 | 312,400 | 315,600 |
| | <i>9.8</i> | <i>5.5</i> | <i>9.5</i> | 5.4 | <i>6.4</i> | <i>4.8</i> | 1.8 | <i>2.4</i> | <i>1.0</i> |
| Ontario | 314,900 | 313,100 | 337,400 | 355,600 | 379,000 | 393,400 | 418,900 | 440,600 | 438,800 |
| | <i>6.1</i> | <i>-0.6</i> | <i>7.8</i> | <i>5.4</i> | <i>6.6</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>6.5</i> | <i>5.2</i> | <i>-0.4</i> |
| Quebec | 210,000 | 216,800 | 231,900 | 245,200 | 255,300 | 259,500 | 267,900 | 274,200 | 273,200 |
| | <i>6.1</i> | <i>3.2</i> | <i>7.0</i> | 5.7 | <i>4.1</i> | <i>1.6</i> | <i>3.2</i> | <i>2.4</i> | -0.4 |
| Atlantic Canada | 187,200 | 194,200 | 203,600 | 213,300 | 223,200 | 227,800 | 231,000 | 233,900 | 233,800 |
| | <i>8.5</i> | <i>3.7</i> | <i>4.8</i> | <i>4.8</i> | <i>4.6</i> | <i>2.1</i> | <i>1.4</i> | 1.3 | <i>0.0</i> |

^{*} Weighted average, using provincial population as weights.

Annual percent changes are in italics.

Source: Royal LePage, Statistics Canada, RBC Economics Research

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