OUSING NOW

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Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

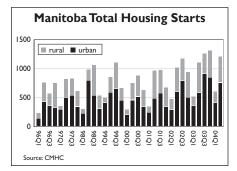
New Home Market

Starts still gaining on last year

Second quarter starts province-wide registered a gain of almost nine per cent over the second guarter results of last year. There were 1,204 total housing starts from April to June of 2004, making it the best second quarter for the province since 1988. This comes despite a slow down in rural activity which registered a drop of over 14 per cent in a year-over-year comparison. Urban starts compensated for this downturn by climbing 30 per cent over the same period. At the mid point of the year, Manitoba has registered a total of 1,808 starts compared to 1,627 in the first six months of 2003. This represents a gain of just over 11 per cent and is also the best mid-year total since 1988.

Single-family starts climbing steadily

Single-family starts dominate housing activity in the province accounting for 85 per cent of all starts year-to-date. Activity in this sector has been climbing steadily, registering another year-over-year gain this last quarter. Growth in single-family starts arose as a result of a 20 per cent increase in urban activity during the second quarter of 2004 compared to the second quarter of 2003. Year-to-date urban starts are now 17 per



cent ahead of this time last year. Rural starts, on the other hand, lagged this past quarter registering an eight per cent decrease in a year-over-year comparison. However, thanks to a strong first quarter, year-to-date rural single-family starts are still two per cent greater than at mid-year 2003.

Multiple-family starts booming in Brandon

Multiple-family starts registered an increase of almost 20 per cent in the second quarter of 2004 compared to the same quarter of 2003 and as a result, year-to-date starts are now 12 per cent ahead of where they were at this time last year. These gains have been almost exclusively due to strong multiplefamily activity in the CA of Brandon where starts are now over seven times what they were mid-year in 2003. Brandon has seen a surge in multiple-family activity thanks to a booming economy and projects under the tri-partite Affordable Housing Agreement.

In other parts of the province, multi-family starts are down considerably. In the Winnipeg CMA year-to-date multiple starts number only 91 units, 20 per cent less than the same period in 2004. Starts in the Winnipeg area have been hampered by the high number of units started near the end of last year. This is showing up in the number of units under construction, which are currently more than double what they were at the mid-point of last year. As projects are completed, crews will be shifted to new projects as multiplefamily construction is expected to pick-up in the Winnipeg CMA as the year progresses.

Rural multi-starts are also lagging and are only just over half of what they were at this time last year. However, it should be noted that the first half of 2003 was an extremely

SECOND QUARTER 2004

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strong period for rural multi-starts with almost double the ten-year average number starts for mid-year. A slower start in 2004 is not necessarily indicative of a drastic reduction in the number of starts expected by the end of the year.

Inventory of units under construction up

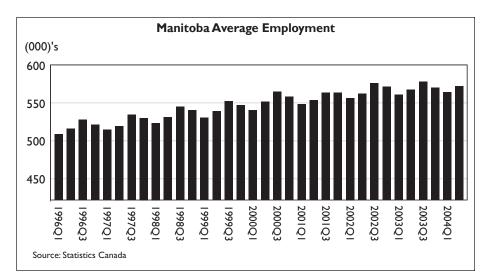
At the mid-point of the year, the total supply of housing units, including those under construction as well as those complete and not occupied, was up 43 per cent compared to at mid-year 2003. This increase in supply is due to the number of multiple-family units, where total supply is almost double that seen at the end of the second quarter of last year. As of June 2004 there was a total supply of 708 multiple-family units across all structure and tenure types.

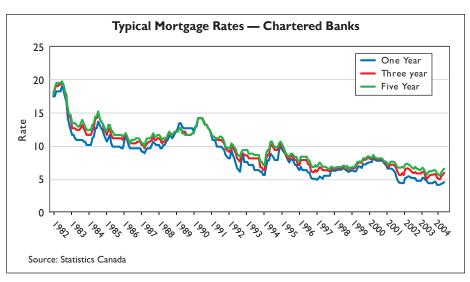
In response to the increase in supply, absorptions of multiple-family units were almost five times greater during the second quarter of 2004 compared to the same time period in 2003. Across tenure types, condominium absorptions are up by 450 per cent, rental absorptions are up tenfold and assisted housing absorptions are double.

The total supply of single-family units was up 20 per cent at the end of June 2004 as compared to one year earlier. This increase in supply is due entirely to the increase in units under construction as the number of units complete and unoccupied is virtually unchanged from last year. However, singlefamily absorptions were down six per cent during the second quarter of 2004 compared to the same period in 2003, corresponding to a similar drop in the number of completions over the same period. Many builders have indicated that, although the number of starts continues to climb, homes are taking longer to complete due to a lack of available skilled trades people.

Provincial economy continues to show employment gains

The number of people employed in the province grew during the first six months of 2004 with a year-to-date average increase of 4,250 employed. Gains came primarily in the Goods sector with most new jobs created in the areas of food, electronic and transportation manufacturing. The Service sector saw a modest increase in year-to-date average employment with the most





pronounced gains in the areas of Health Care and Retail trade. The greatest overall job losses came in the Accommodation and Food Services sector. Job gains in the higher paying Goods sector also meant gains in average weekly earnings as year-to-date earnings are almost six per cent greater than for the same period last year.

Higher interest rates to contribute to decline in demand

As the Canadian economy rebounds and the output gap (the difference between the actual and the potential GDP) shrinks, interest rates will need to rise to bring monetary policy to a more neutral stance. The eventual tightening of monetary policy is being reflected in bond yields which have risen by about 100 basis points since March. This rise in bond yields has pushed up rates for 5 year fixed mortgages. Looking ahead, one, three and five-year posted closed mortgage rates are expected to be in the 4.00-4.25, 5.25-6.00, and 6.00-7.00 per cent range, respectively this year. These mortgage rates are forecast to rise by 0.75-1.25 percentage points next year. Higher interest rates, which will increase the carrying cost of a mortgage, will contribute slightly to the decline in the demand for home ownership in 2005.

> For More Information,

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Table I PROVINCE OF MANITOBA STARTS ACTIVITY BY AREA - 2ND QUARTER 2004

0 11 1							_		
	Sin	gle		Multiple			Total		
AREA	2004	2003	SEMI	ROW	APT	2004	2003	2004/2003	
WINNIPEG CMA	522	441	10	6	56	594	508	16.93	
WINNIPEG CITY	380	339	8	6	24	418	406	2.96	
BRANDON CA	36	32	0	4	83	123	48	**	
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE CA	14	10	0	0	0	14	10	40.00	
ST.ANDREWS CA	17	10	0	0	0	17	10	70.00	
THOMPSON CA	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	**	
MANITOBA (URBAN)	591	493	10	10	139	750	576	30.21	
MANITOBA (RURAL)	399	435	20	0	35	454	531	-14.50	
MANITOBA (TOTAL)	990	928	30	10	174	1204	1107	8.76	

Table Ib PROVINCE OF MANITOBA STARTS ACTIVITY BY AREA - JANUARY TO JUNE 2004

			,	·	,				
	Sin	gle		Multipl	e	Т	Total		
AREA	2004	2003	SEMI	ROW	APT	2004	2003	2004/2003	
WINNIPEG CMA	855	726	26	9	56	946	841	12.49	
WINNIPEG CITY	673	574	24	9	24	730	689	5.95	
BRANDON CA	48	49	0	4	117	169	65	**	
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE CA	14	10	0	0	0	14	10	40.00	
ST.ANDREWS CA	24	18	0	0	0	24	18	33.33	
THOMPSON CA	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	**	
MANITOBA (URBAN)	943	803	26	13	173	1155	934	23.66	
MANITOBA (RURAL)	586	575	32	0	35	653	693	-5.77	
MANITOBA (TOTAL)	1529	1378	58	13	208	1808	1627	11.12	

** indicates a greater than 100 per cent change

MAN	NITOBA		Table 2 NG CO QUART	MPLET		BY AREA			
	Sin	gle		Multiple	e	Т	otal	Chg	
AREA	2004	2003	SEMI	ROW	APT	2004	2003	2004/2003	
WINNIPEG CMA	495	536	4	8	177	684	557	22.80	
WINNIPEG CITY	421	434	4	4	177	606	455	33.19	
BRANDON CA	21	27	0	0	34	55	43	27.91	
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE CA	4	4	0	0	0	4	51	-92.16	
ST.ANDREWS CA	16	5	0	0	0	16	5	**	
THOMPSON CA	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	**	
MANITOBA (URBAN)	538	572	4	8	211	761	656	16.01	
MANITOBA (RURAL)	261	154	10	0	0	271	263	3.04	
MANITOBA (TOTAL)	799	726	14	8	211	1032	919	12.30	

MAN		HOUSI Januar		MPLET		BY AREA			
	Sin	gle		Multiple	e	Т	otal	Chg	
AREA	2004	2003	SEMI	ROW	APT	2004	2003	2004/2003	
WINNIPEG CMA	649	682	6	17	294	966	777	24.32	
WINNIPEG CITY	528	534	6	13	294	841	629	33.70	
BRANDON CA	30	46	0	0	34	64	62	3.23	
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE CA	11	11	0	0	0	11	62	-82.26	
ST.ANDREWS CA	25	37	0	0	0	25	37	-32.43	
THOMPSON CA	2	I	0	0	0	2	I	**	
MANITOBA (URBAN)	717	777	6	17	328	1068	939	13.74	
MANITOBA (RURAL)	747	531	16	0	100	863	663	30.17	
MANITOBA (TOTAL)	1464	1308	22	17	428	1931	1602	20.54	

** indicates a greater than 100 per cent change

Table 3PROVINCE OF MANITOBA - CENTRES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND OVERSINGLE FAMILY HOMES - ABSORBED BY PRICE RANGE - 2ND QUARTER 2004

	< \$100,000	\$100,000 -119,999	\$120,000 -149,999	\$150,000 -199,999	\$200,000 -249,999	\$250,000 +	Total
WINNIPEG CMA	2	5	15	194	109	122	447
WINNIPEG CITY	2	4	12	173	99	91	381
RURAL MUNICIPALITIES	0	I	3	21	10	31	66

Table 3bPROVINCE OF MANITOBA - CENTRES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND OVERSINGLE FAMILY HOMES - ABSORBED BY PRICE RANGE - 2ND QUARTER 2003

						-	
	< \$100,000	\$100,000 -119,999	\$120,000 -149,999	\$150,000 -199,999	\$200,000 -249,999	\$250,000 +	Total
WINNIPEG CMA	5	П	49	230	86	116	497
WINNIPEG CITY	4	9	36	199	76	72	396
RURAL MUNICIPALITIES	I	2	13	31	10	44	101

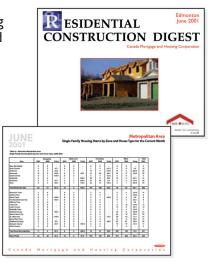
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	Sin	gle		Multiple	ultiple Total		otal	Chg
AREA	2004	2003	SEMI	ROW	APT	2004	2003	2004/2003
WINNIPEG CMA	867	699	38	10	420	1335	916	45.74
WINNIPEG CITY	616	500	36	10	388	1050	717	46.44
BRANDON	31	19	2	4	83	120	70	71.43
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE CA	П	7	0	0	0	11	7	57.14
ST.ANDREWS CA	18	12	0	0	0	18	12	50.00
THOMPSON	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	**
MANITOBA (URBAN)	929	737	40	14	503	1486	1005	47.86
MANITOBA (RURAL)	408	441	24	0	35	467	537	-13.04
MANITOBA (TOTAL)	1337	1178	64	14	538	1953	1542	26.65

Table 4b PROVINCE OF MANITOBA COMPLETE NOT OCCUPIED - AS OF END JUNE 2004

	Sin	gle		Multiple		Т	otal	Chg
AREA	2004	2003	SEMI	ROW	APT	2004	2003	2004/2003
WINNIPEG CMA	131	132	3	12	136	282	183	54.10
CITY ONLY	112	115	3	8	136	259	166	56.02
RURAL MUNICIPALITIES	19	17	0	4	0	23	17	35.29



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Table 5 MANITOBA HOUSING ACTIVITY SUMMARY												
			vnership		• •	.	Rent	1				
Activity		Freehold	_	Condon			vate		sted			
	Single	Semi	Row	Row	Apt	Row	Apt	Row	Apt	Total		
STARTS												
2nd Quarter 2004	591	10	0	6	56	4	36	0	47	750		
2nd Quarter 2003	493	4	0	15	0	0	64	0	0	576		
Year-To-Date 2004	943	26	0	9	56	4	40	0	77	1155		
Year-To-Date 2003	803	12	0	15	40	0	64	0	0	934		
UNDER CONSTRUCT	ION											
2004	929	40	0	10	233	4	223	0	47	1486		
2003	737	4	0	14	113	0	183	0	0	1051		
COMPLETIONS												
2nd Quarter 2004	538	4	0	4	130	4	51	0	30	761		
2nd Quarter 2003	572	12	0	9	0	0	63	0	0	656		
Year-To-Date 2004	717	6	0	13	130	4	168	0	30	1068		
Year-To-Date. 2003	777	14	0	13	0	0	135	0	0	939		
COMPLETED & NOT	ABSORBE	ED^2										
2004	131	3	0	8	32	4	104	0	0	282		
2003	132	10	0	7	0	0	33	0	I	183		
TOTAL SUPPLY ³												
2004	1060	43	0	18	265	8	327	0	47	1768		
2003	869	14	0	21	113	0	216	0	I	1234		
ABSORPTIONS ²												
2nd Quarter 2004	467	7	0	I	102	0	44	0	30	651		
2nd Quarter 2003	498	5	0	15	0	0	4	0	15	537		
12-month Average	138	3	0	2	12	Ι	23	0	3	182		

¹ May include units intended for condominium.

² Centres of 50,000 population and over.

 3 Sum of units under construction, complete and unoccupied



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DEFINITIONS AND BACKGROUND NOTES



Starts and Completions Survey

The purpose of this survey is to measure new residential construction activity. The common unit of measurement is the "dwelling unit" (as opposed to value).

The Starts and Completion Survey enumerates dwelling units in new structures only; such units being designed for non-transient and yearround occupancy. Thus, excluded from the survey are conversions, vacation homes, cottages and collective type dwellings.

Starts - refer to units where construction has advanced to the footing or foundation stage and in the case of multiples, a start applies to the individual unit.

Under Construction - refers to units that have started but are not complete (i.e. units under construction from the previous month plus starts for the current month minus completions during the current month plus/minus any adjustments to units under construction which may include cancellations of projects, re-initiations of projects and/or changes in tenure status).

Completions - refer to units where all proposed construction work has been performed or in some cases where ninety percent of all construction work is completed and the structure is fit for occupancy.

Completed and Unoccupied - refers to completed units of new construction which have never been occupied or sold (i.e. completed and unoccupied units from the previous month plus completions during the current month minus absorptions for the current month).

Total Supply - refers to the total supply of new units and includes, units under construction and units that are completed but not occupied (i.e. under construction plus completed and unoccupied for the current month).

Absorptions - refers to newly completed units which have been sold or rented. The number of absorptions is obtained from a survey initiated when the structure is completed. Units pre-sold or pre-leased are not included until the completion stage (i.e. completed and unoccupied units from the previous month plus completions for the current month minus completed and unoccupied units for the current month).

Dwelling units have been divided into four categories:

The definition of types of dwellings used are in accordance with those used in the Census.

Single-Detached - This type is commonly called a "single-house". It comprises only one-dwelling unit which is completely separate on all sides from any other dwelling or structure including linked homes which are attached below ground.

Semi-Detached - In this category each one of two dwellings are located side-by-side in a building and are separated by a common wall extending from ground to roof or by a garage.

Row - This category comprises a one-family dwelling unit in a row of three or more dwellings separated by common or party walls extending from ground to roof.

Apartment and Other - This category includes all dwelling units other than those described above. It includes structures such as: duplexes, double-duplexes, triplexes, row-duplexes, apartments proper and dwellings over or behind a store or other nonresidential structure. In accordance with the definition, single-detached units with legal secondary suites are included in this category.

Geographical coverage of the survey includes all metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and urban centres of 10,000 population and over, as defined by the Census. These areas are enumerated completely each month. The remainder of the branch territory is covered on a sample basis four times a year in March, June, September and December.

Market Absorption Survey

The purpose of this survey is to provide an indication of the short-term demand for home ownership and rental dwellings. The survey is designed to measure the rate at which units are sold or rented after they are completed.

The geographical coverage of the Market Absorption Survey is all metropolitan areas and all urban centres of 50,000 population and over. In the Market Absorption Survey, certain dwellings are excluded for various reasons. These are: dwellings financed by CMHC or NHA Section 6, Non-profit Public and Private initiated housing, which are not subject to normal market criteria and dwellings constructed for model purposes.

Absorption in this report is defined as take up monitored at completions plus those from inventory. For the short term, absorptions are a function of actual completions and inventory levels.

1996 Census Definitions

A Census Metropolitan Area refers to the main labour market area of an urbanized core having 100,000 or more population.

A Census Agglomeration refers to the region labour market area of an urbanized core housing between 10,000 and 99,999 population. CMA's and CA's are created by Statistics Canada and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core. They contain whole municipalities (or census subdivisions) and are comprised of:

I. Municipalities if (a) at least 40% of the employed labour force living in the municipalities work in the urbanized core or (b) at 25% of the employed labour force working in the municipality live in the urbanized core.

2. Other municipalities if (a) at least 40% of the employed labour force living in the municipality work in the urbanized core or (b) at 25% of the employed labour force working in the municipality live in the urbanized core.

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