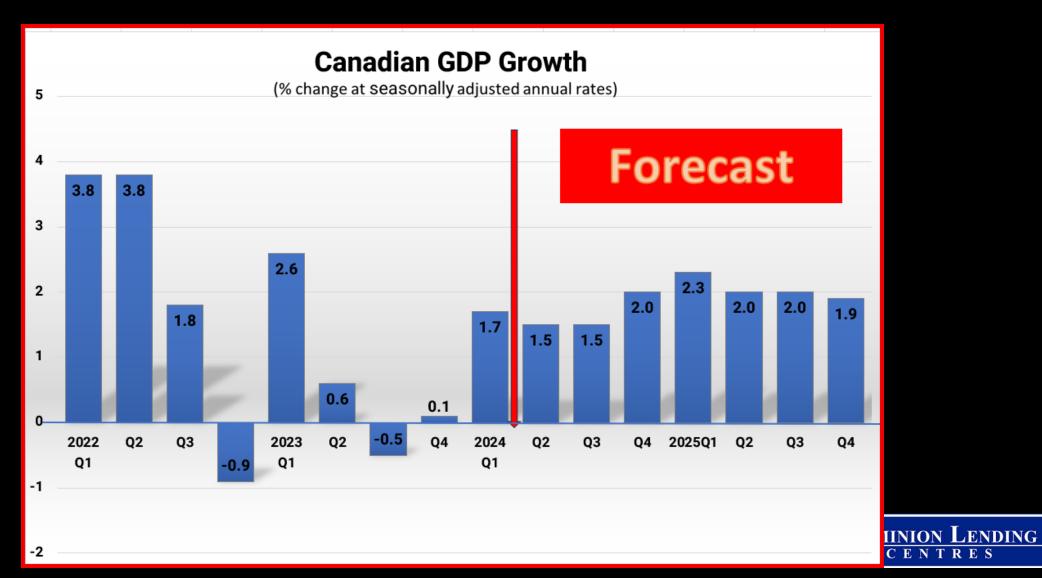
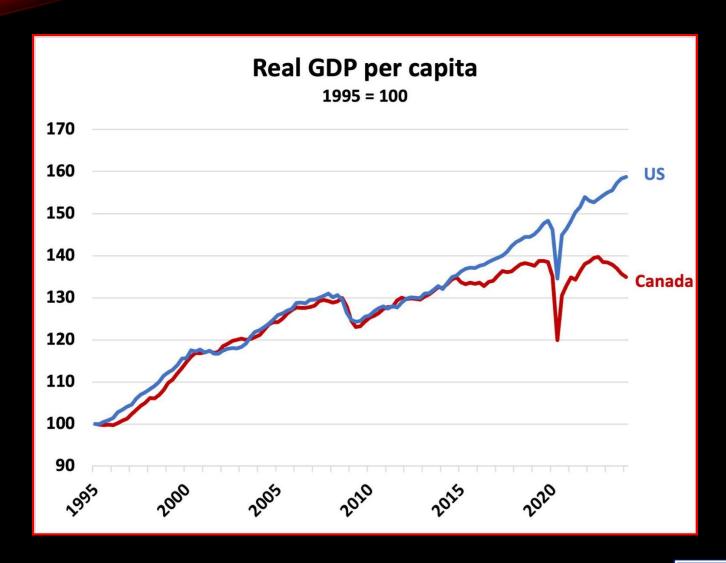




CANADIAN GDP GROWTH WEAKER-THAN-EXPECTED IN Q1

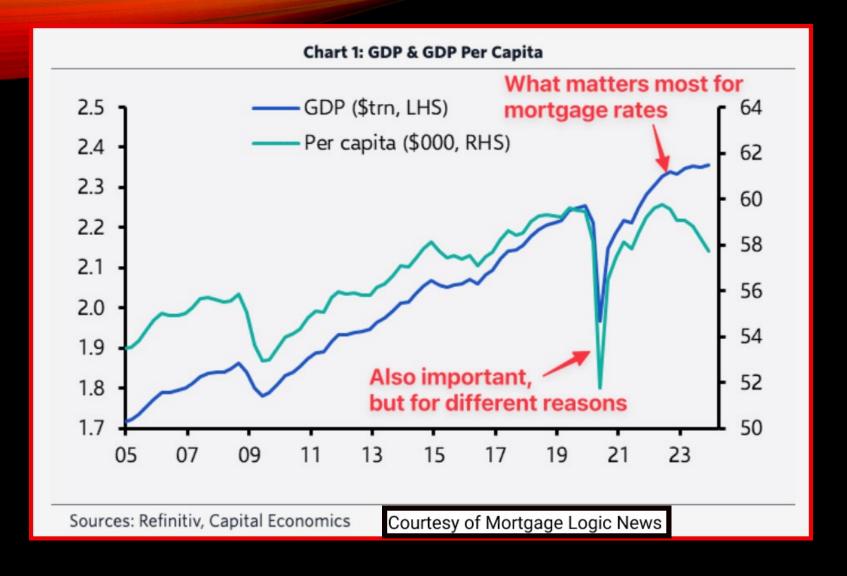


GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH IS STILL FALLING





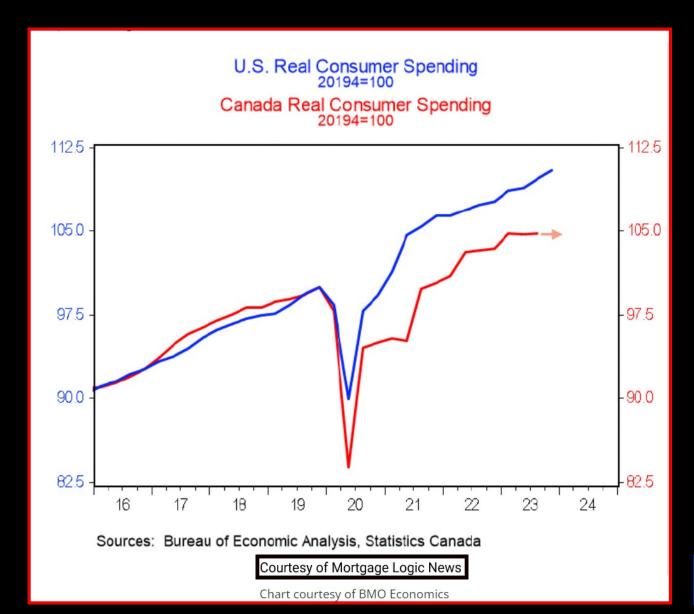




Population surge inflates economic growth. Percapita measures show -2.3% y/y in Q4.

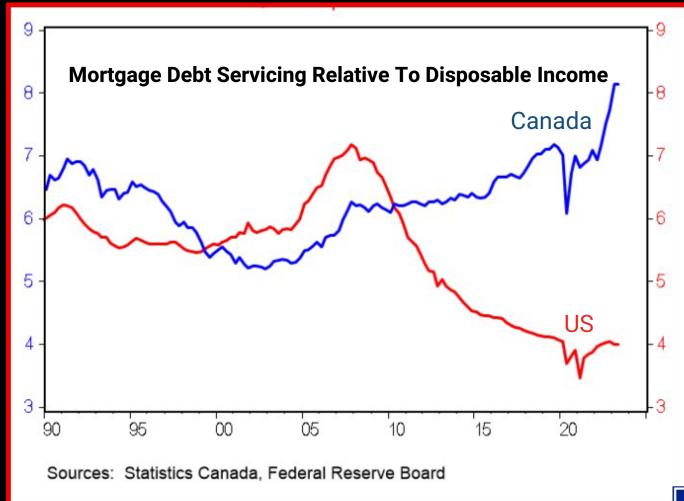


CANADIAN CONSUMER MORE INTEREST-SENSITIVE

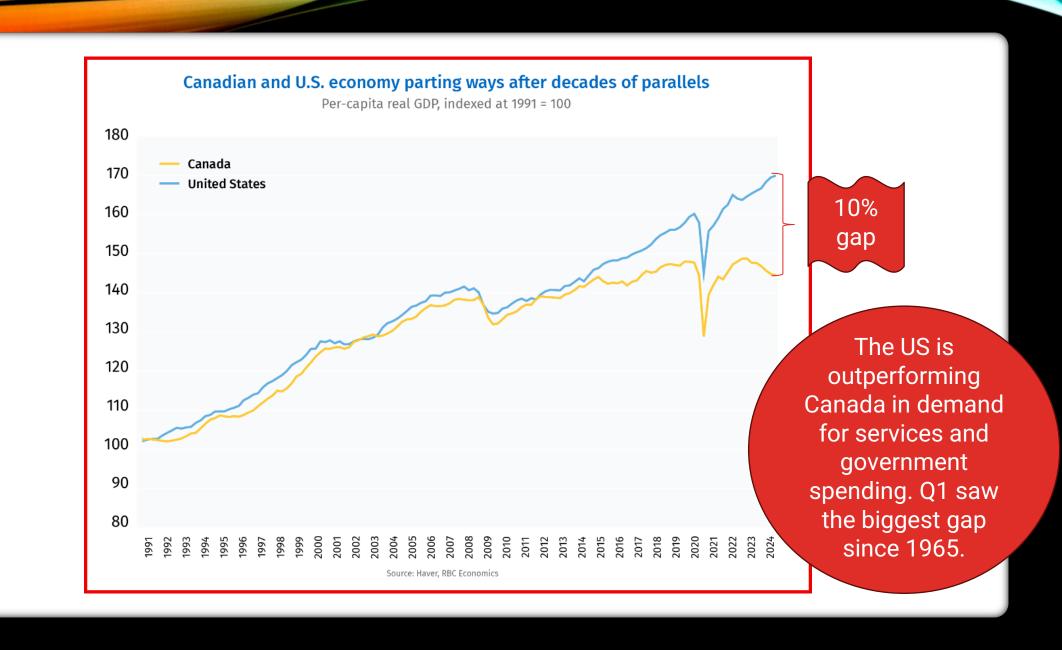




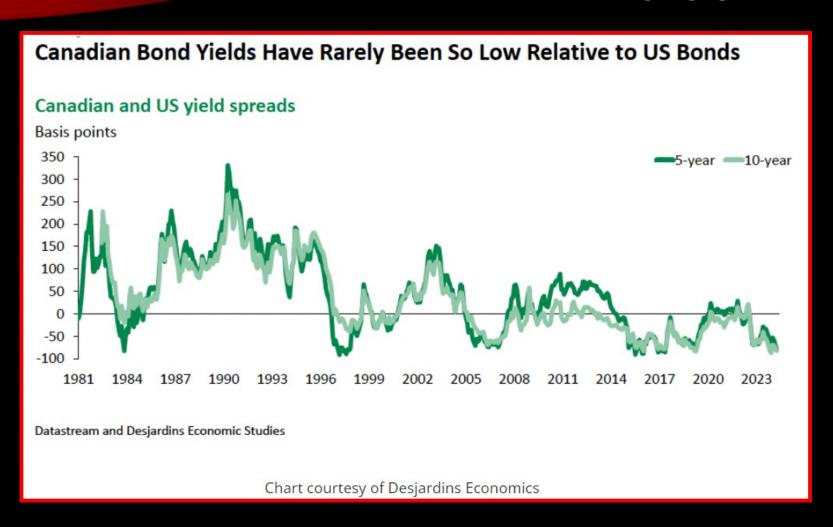
MORTGAGE PAYMENTS RELATIVE TO AFTER-TAX INCOME







CANADIAN BOND YIELDS HAVE RARELY BEEN SO LOW RELATIVE TO US YIELDS

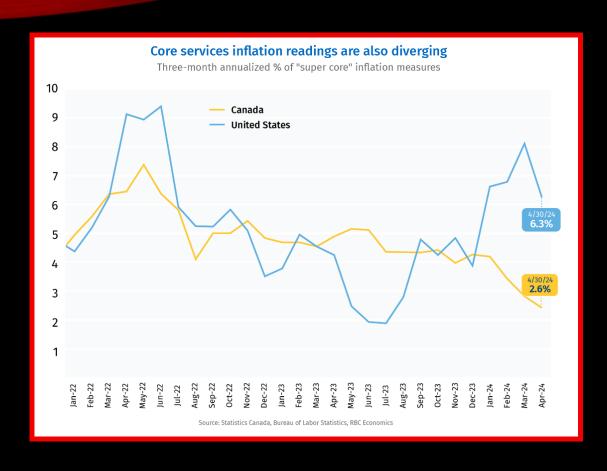


Canadian-US Yield Gap Could Widen Further If:

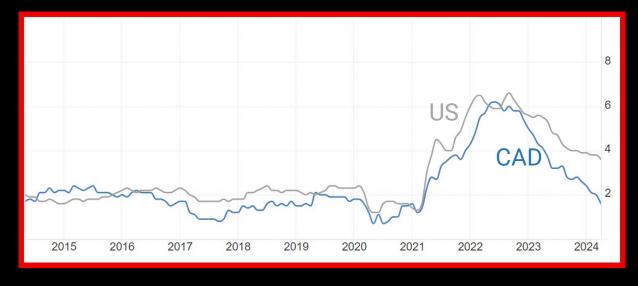
- The US Economy Continues To Outperform
- US Inflation Remains Above Canadian Inflation



INFLATION READINGS HAVE ALSO DIVERGED



Total Core Inflation Rates Also Diverge

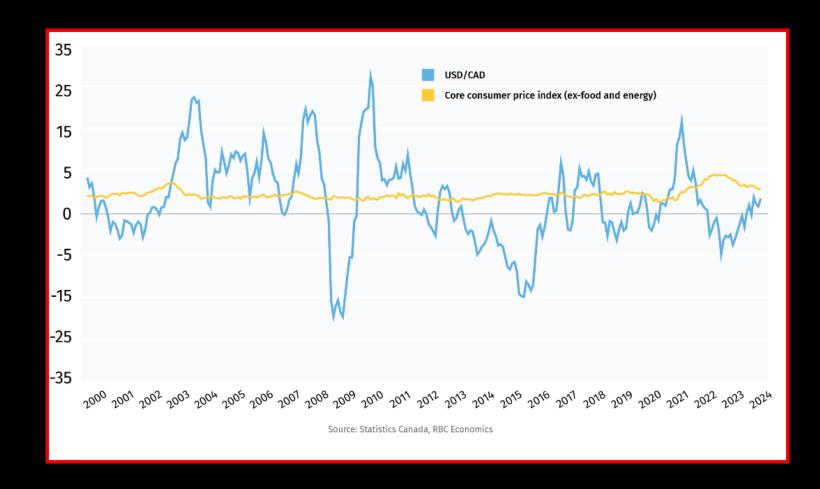


CALLS FOR A DIVERGENCE IN MONETARY POLICY ACTIONS



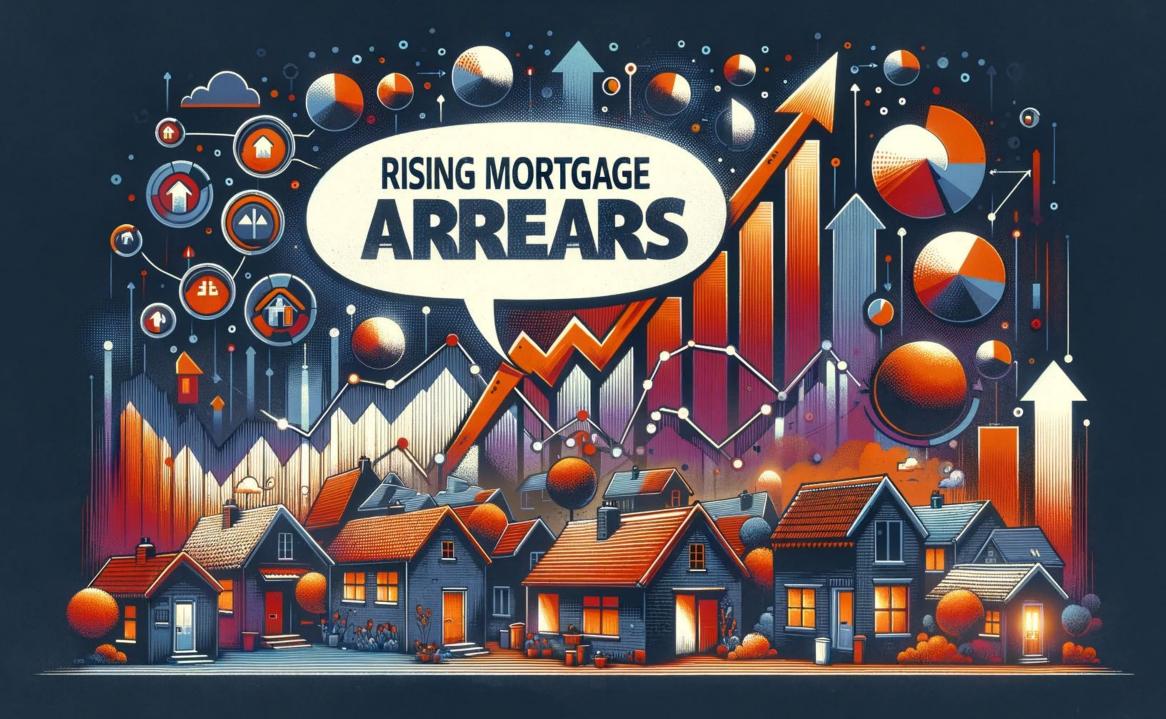


CORE INFLATION IN CANADA HAS NOT BEEN SENSITIVE TO THE EXCHANGE RATE



CAD Is Up Versus the Renminbi



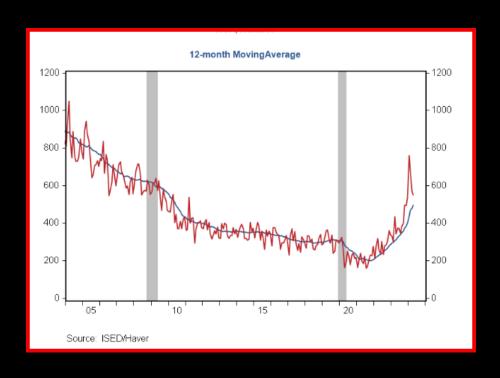


Mortgages in Arrears vs Unemployment (90-days and over) Source: Canadian Bankers Association % Unemployment Rate Jnemploymen % of Mortgages in Arrears 90-day delinquency rate only 0.19%, compared to long-term average of 0.34%.

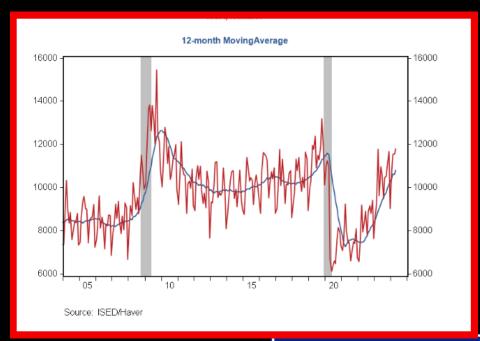


UPWARD TREND IN INSOLVENCIES

Insolvencies Filed By Businesses



Insolvencies Filed By Consumers

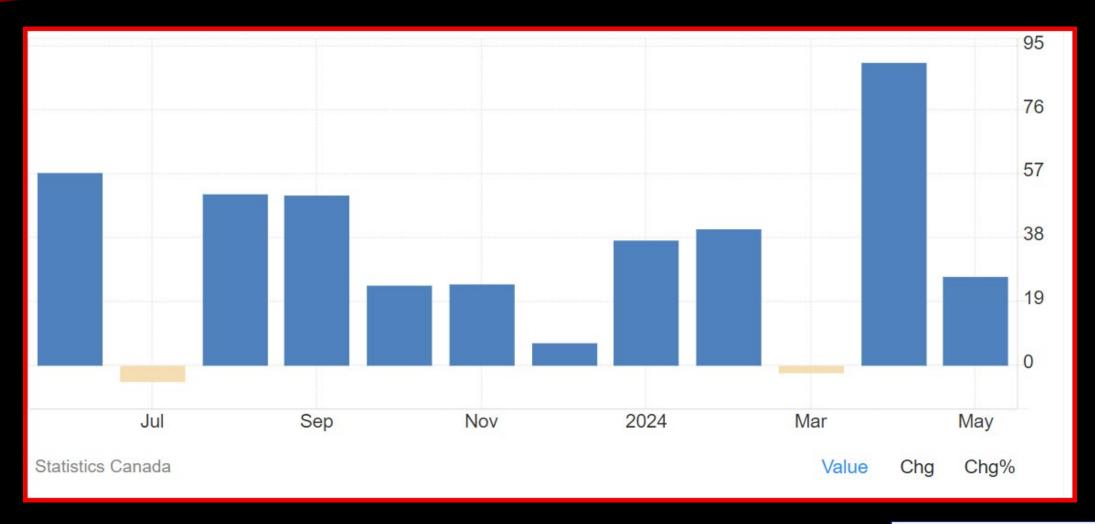




CANADA'S LABOUR MARKET MIXED

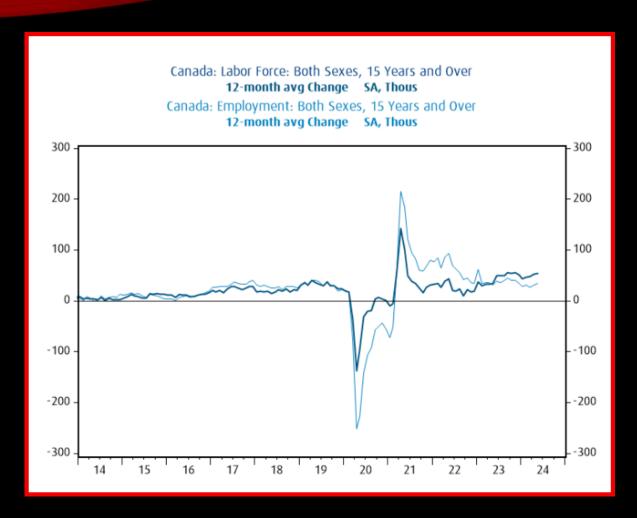


EMPLOYMENT WAS UP 26.7K IN MAY





THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION IS GROWING FASTER THAN NET NEW JOB GROWTH

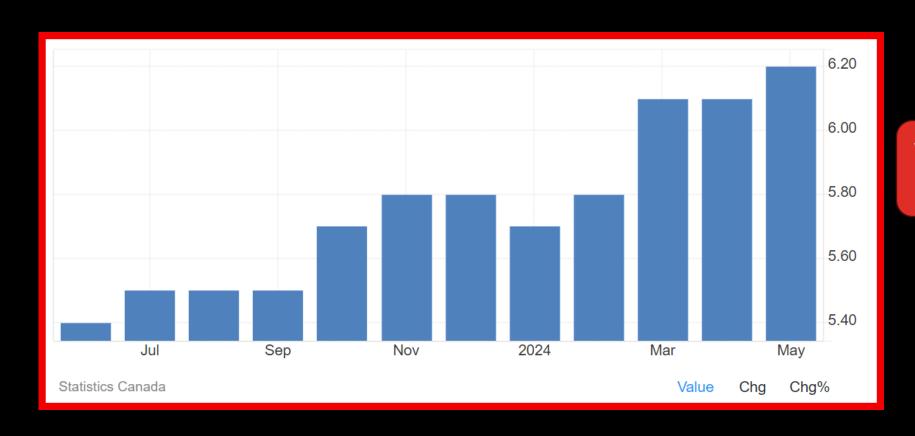


Over the past year,

- Labour force growth averaged 54K per month
- While employment growth averaged 30K per month



HENCE, THE MAY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ROSE TO 6.2%—UP 0.9 PERCENTAGE POINTS IN ONE YEAR



Will eventually put downward pressure on wage inflation





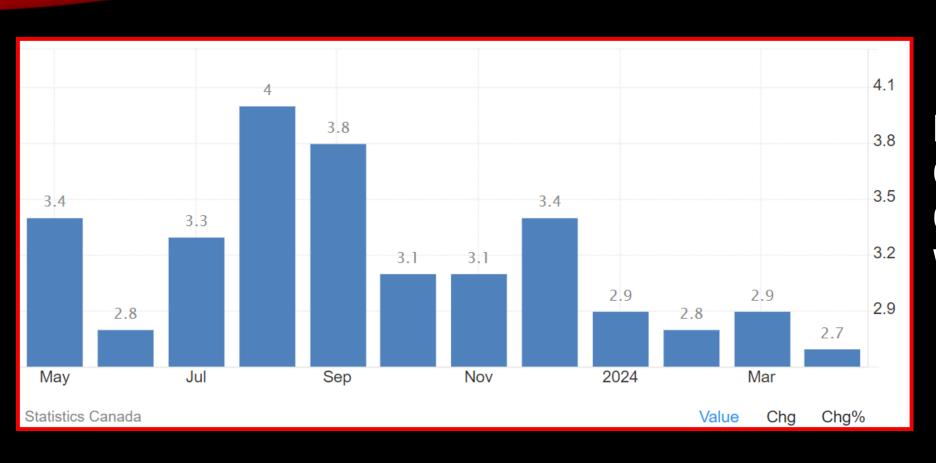
WAGE INFLATION RISES TO 5.1% IN MAY







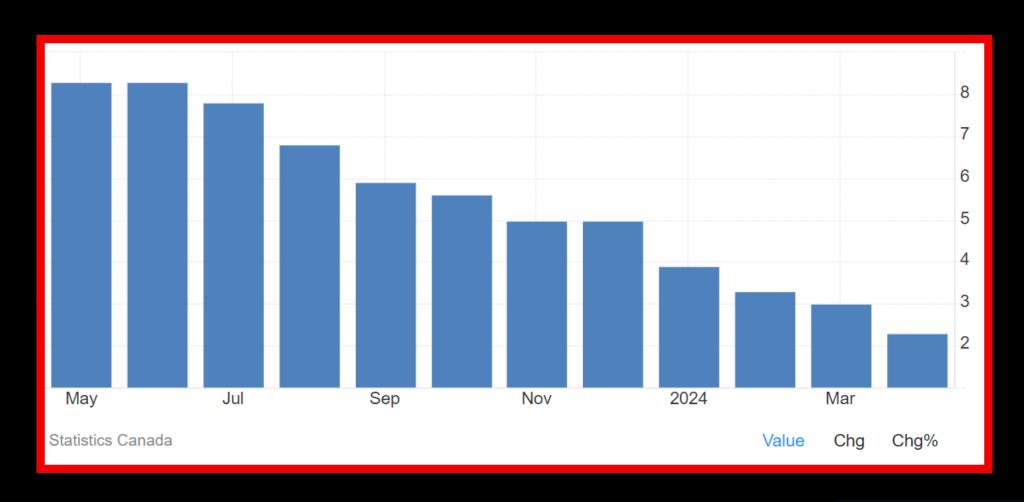
CANADIAN INFLATION AT 2.7% Y/Y IN APRIL



Monthly Uptick
Owing to Rise in
Gasoline Prices,
Which Fell in May

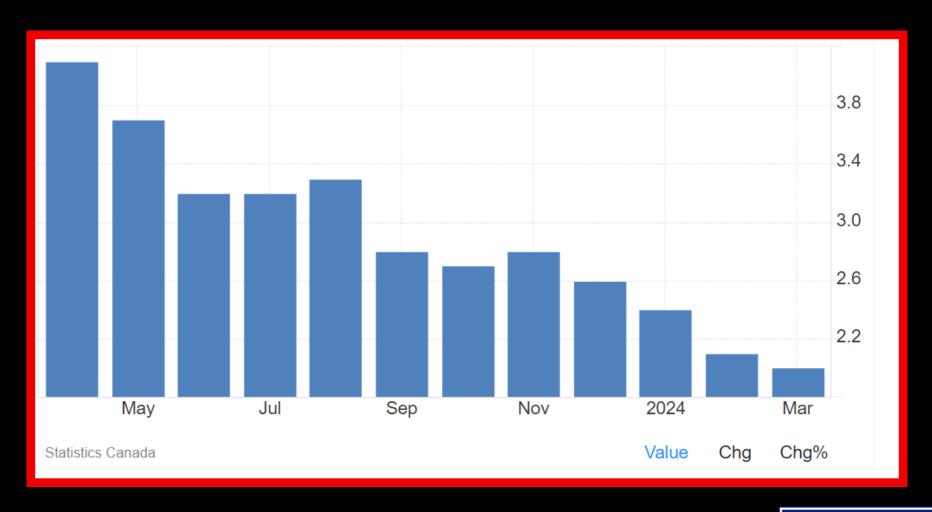


FOOD INFLATION DECELERATED TO 2.3% Y/Y IN APRIL





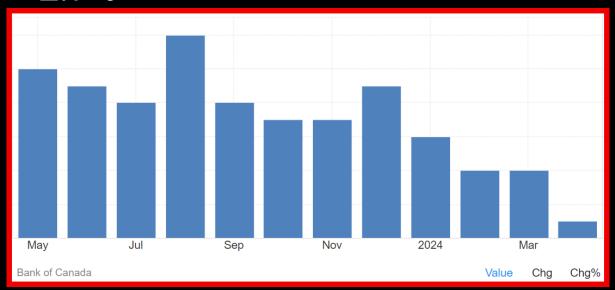
CPI EXCLUDING FOOD AND ENERGY FELL TO 1.6% Y/Y IN APRIL



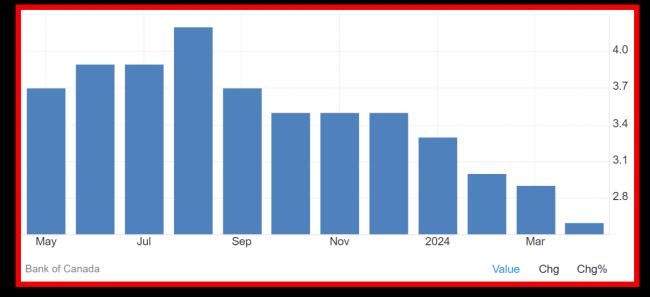


BOC CORE INFLATION MEASURES FALL IN APRIL

CPI Trimmed-Mean Y/Y Fell to 2.9%

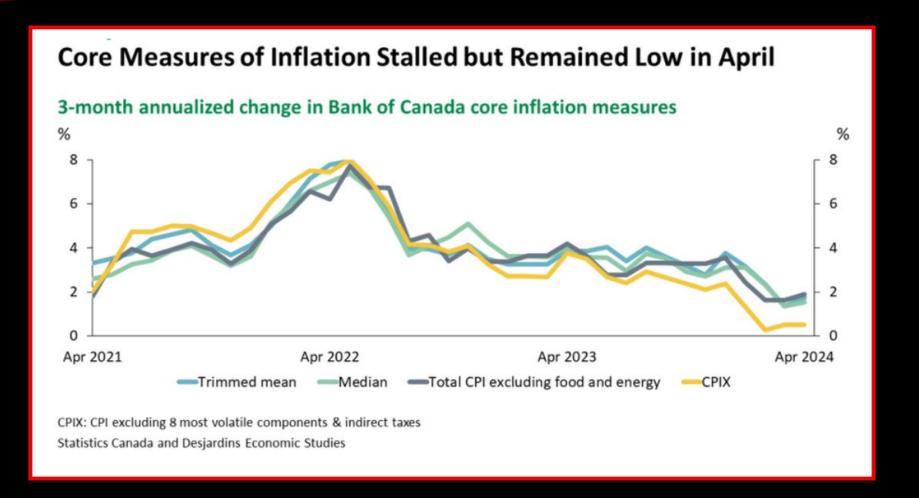


CPI Median Y/Y Fell to 2.6%





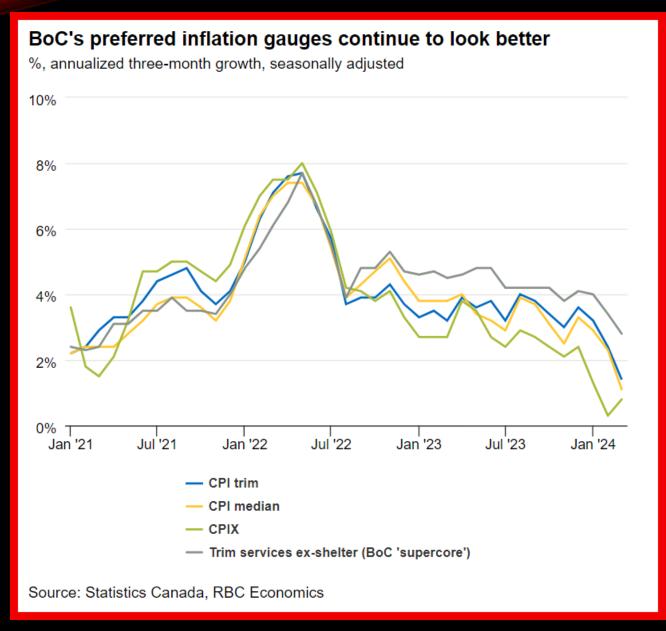
3-MONTH INFLATION EDGED UP SLIGHTLY IN APRIL



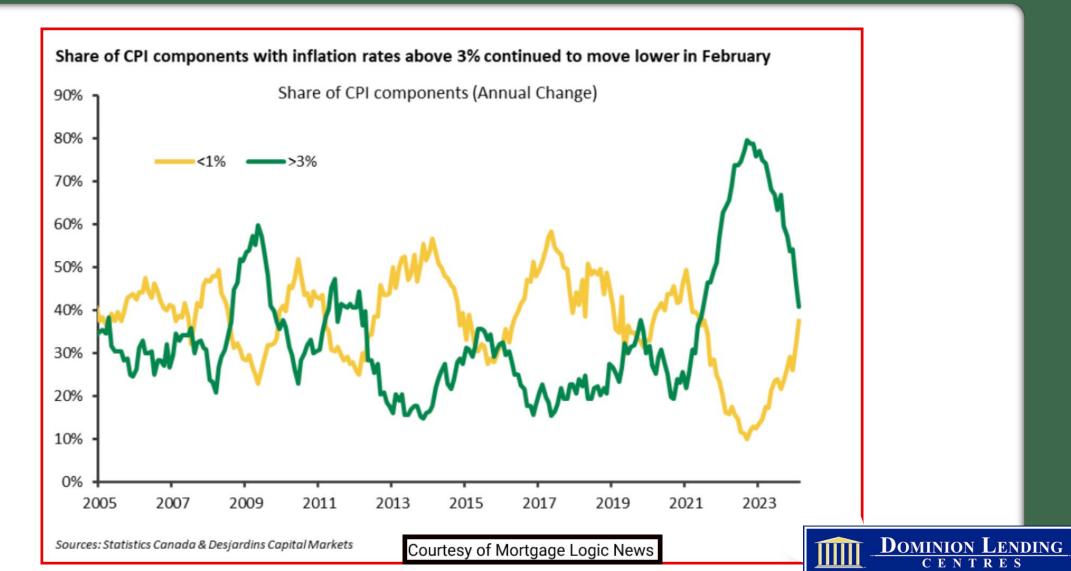
CPIX at only 1.6% y/y in the past 3 months.



EXCLUDING SHELTER, INFLATION IS JUST 1.2%

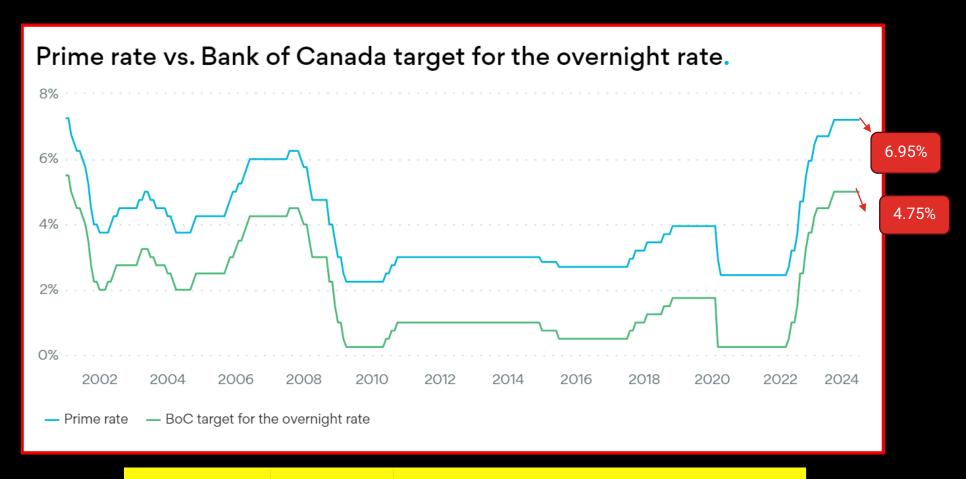








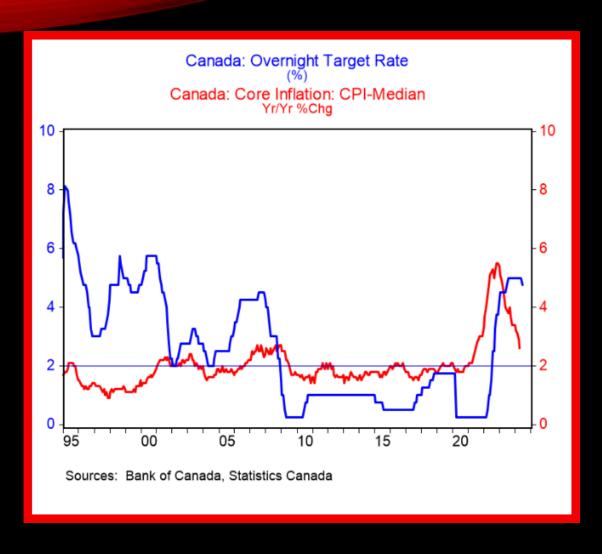
BOC CUTS RATES BY 25 BPS TO 4.75%



Decline in Floating Rates With The BoC Rate Cut

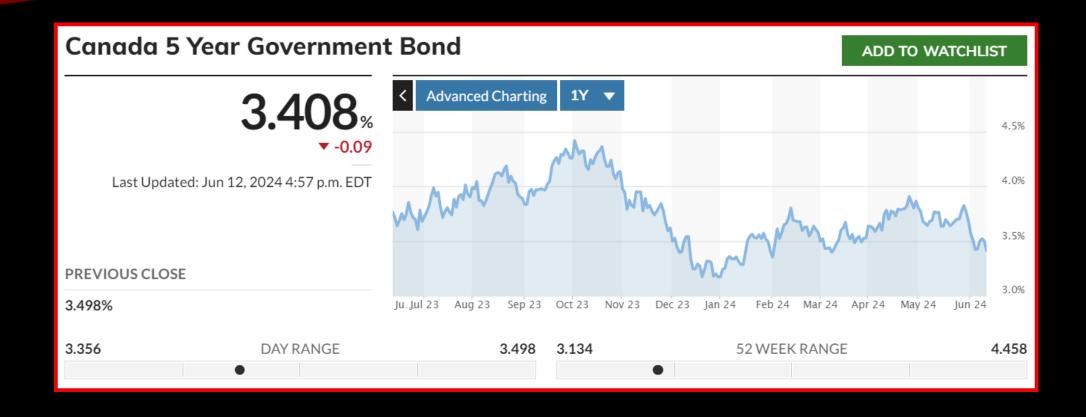


MONETARY POLICY REMAINS RESTRICTIVE



- The Overnight Rate is still 215 bps above the current median CPI inflation rate.
- The average real rate of the past 30 years is just 60 bps.
- Overnight rate is likely headed for 3.0% by the end of 2025

FIVE-YEAR YIELD TRENDING DOWNWARD



Reduces Fixed Mortgage Rates



FOUR MORE BOC DECISION DATES THIS YEAR

- July 24
- September 4
- October 23
- December 11

Overnight Rate Headed for 3.0% by the end of 2025. Above Pre-Covid Rate of 1.75%.

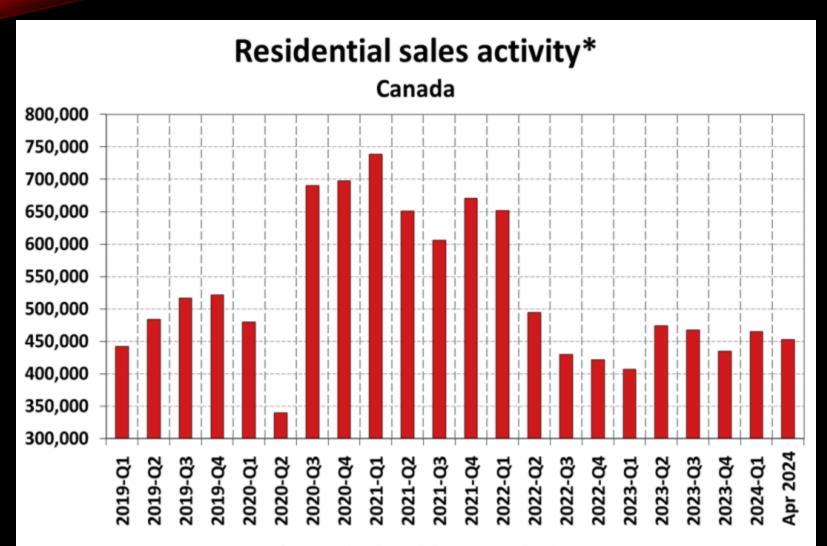


HOME SALES REMAIN BELOW THE 10-YEAR **MONTHLY AVERAGE IN APRIL**





HOME SALES FLAT-LINE

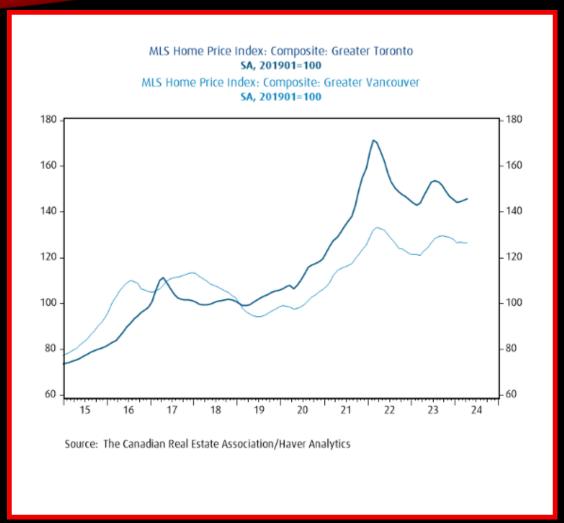


*Seasonally adjusted data at annualized rates

Source: The Canadian Real Estate Association



DUD OF A SPRING SELLING SEASON



- Vancouver home sales were down 20% y/y in May
- Toronto is similarly quiet
- Prices are plodding sideways
- Long path back to early 2022 highs
- Big news is supply continues to build
- Active listings up 46% y/y in Vancouver
- Toronto will post record-high resale condo inventory (boosted by June 25 capital gains tax increase)
- Toronto single-family inventory also swells, especially in cottage country



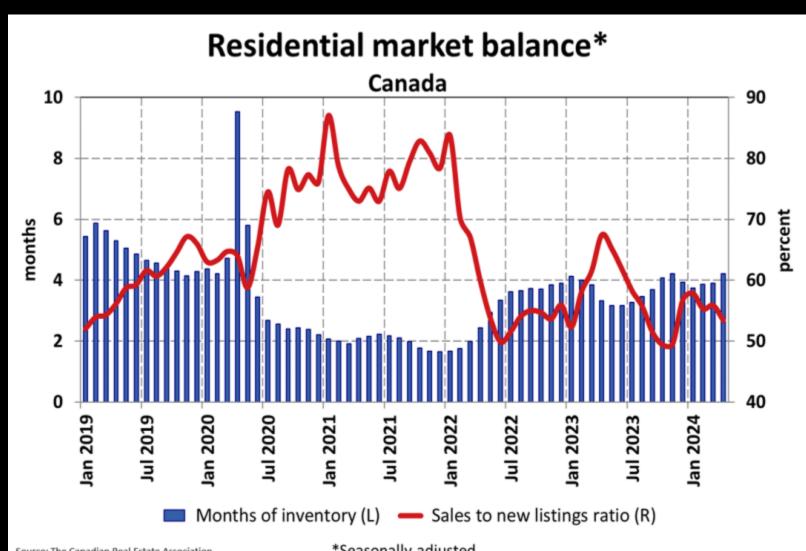
NEW LISTINGS PERK-UP IN APRIL



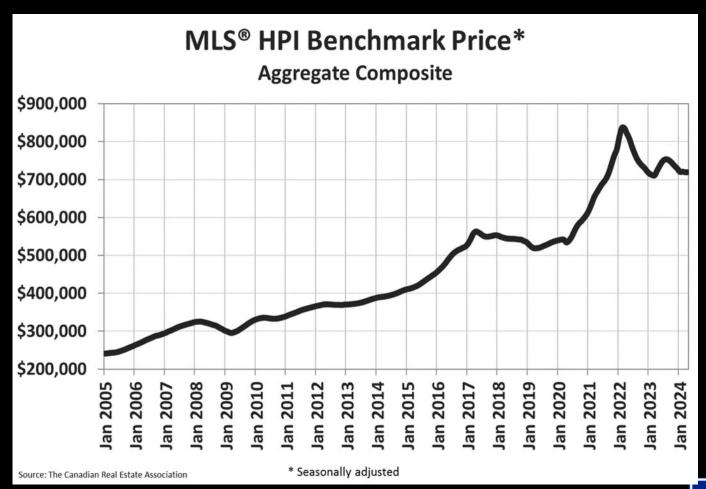
*Seasonally adjusted data at annualized rates



MONTHS OF INVENTORY ROSE IN APRIL



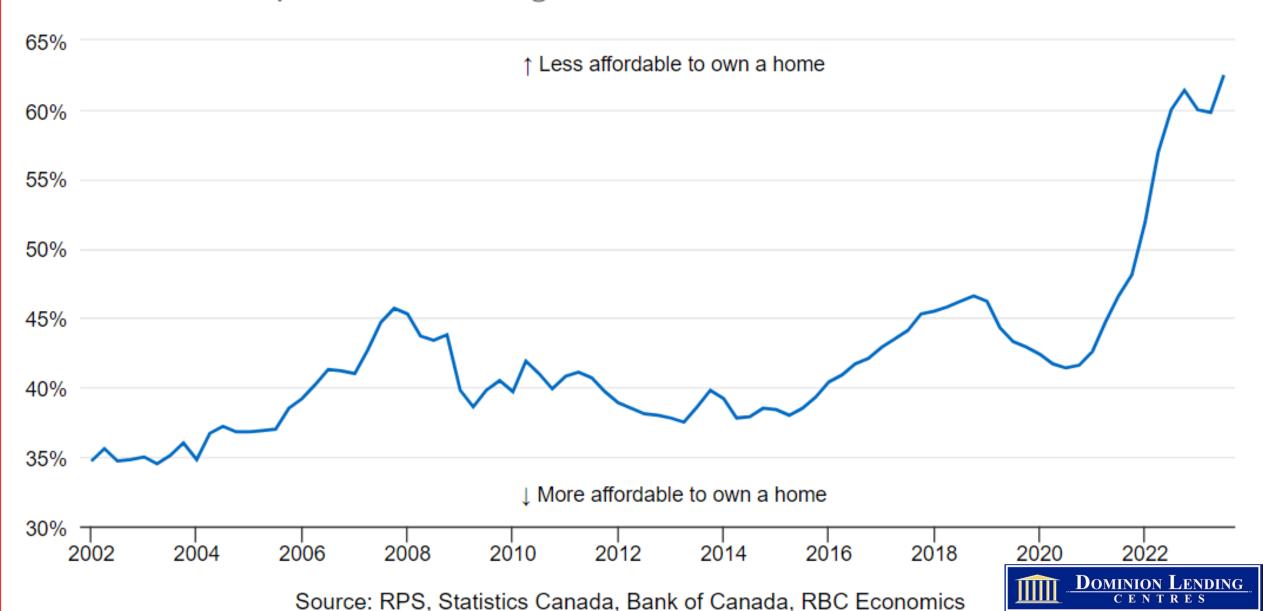
HOME PRICES FLAT AGAIN IN APRIL



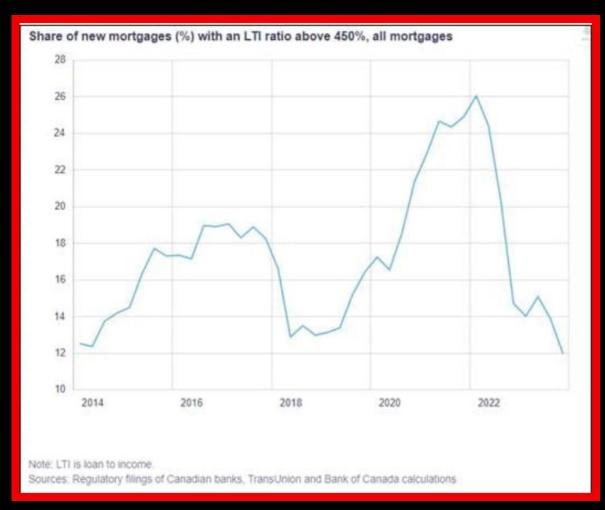


Owning a home has never been so unaffordable in Canada

Ownership costs of an average home as % of median household income



SHARE OF ALL NEW MORTGAGES WITH A LOAN-TO-INCOME RATIO ABOVE 450% AT RECORD LOWS



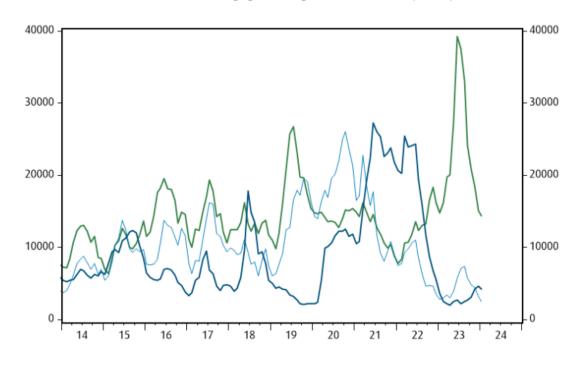
Yet OSFI is imposing LTI limits





Mortgage Originations— Fixed vs Variable

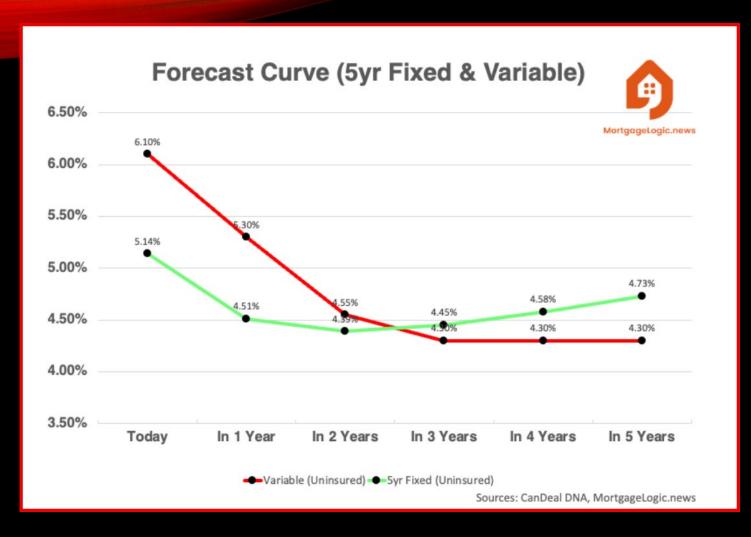
Canada new mortgage lending: Variable (\$mlns)
Canada new mortgage lending: 5-yr+ fixed (\$mlns)
Canada new mortgage lending: Short-term fixed (\$mlns)



70% of new mortgage borrowing is in shorter-term (1-4 years) fixed rate space.



THIS WEEK'S HYPOTHETICAL BORROWING COST



Inflation risk still lurks, and term selection
Is largely about risk management

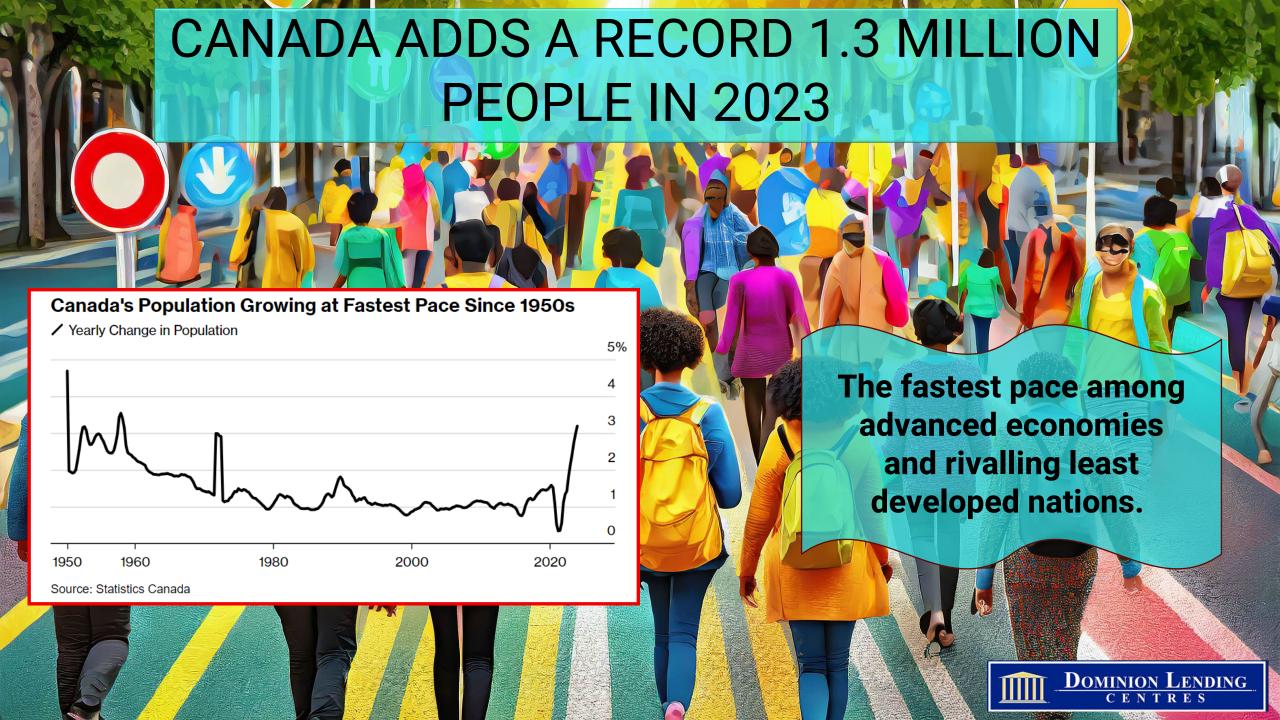
Several Rate Cuts are needed to Justify Variable Rate Mortgages









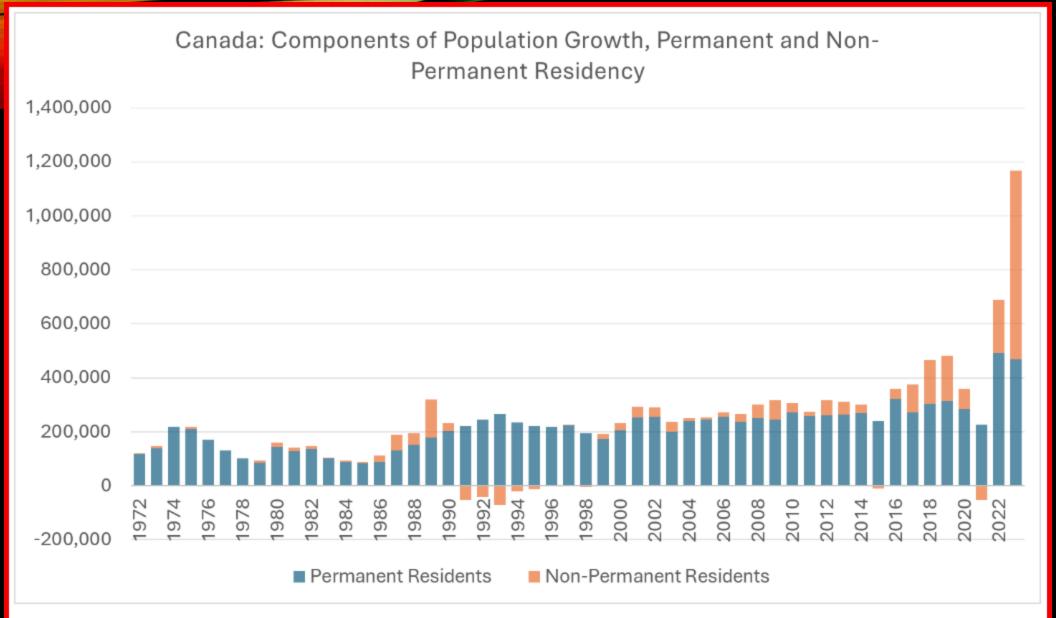


PLANNED PERMANENT IMMIGRATION RISING



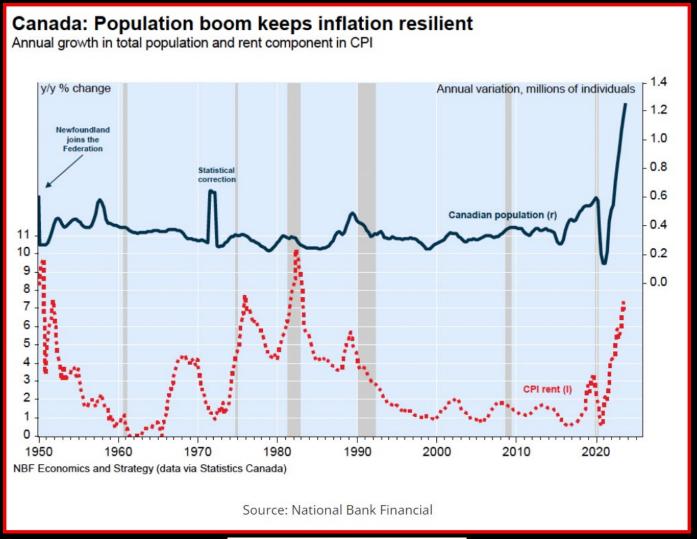
These numbers are dwarfed by the influx of foreign students and temporary workers hoping to get permanent residency.







IMMIGRATION ACCELERATES RENT INFLATION



Courtesy of Mortgage Logic News



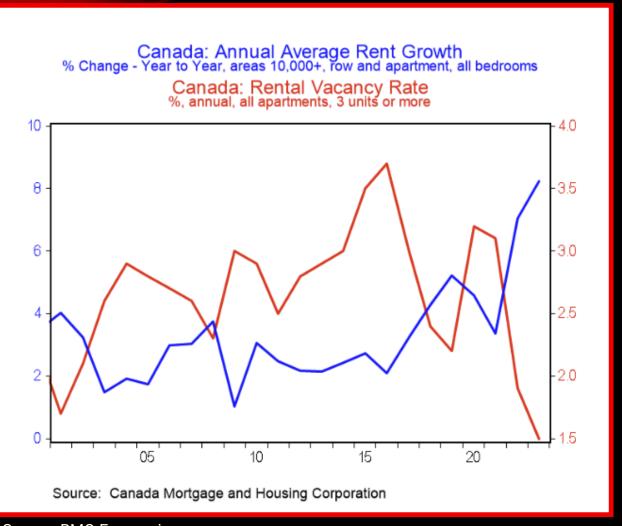


TEMPORARY RESIDENT INFLOWS CUT

- Reduces Housing Demand
- Slows The Economy
- Tempers Interest Rates

But Population Growth Will Remain Well Above Home Completions

RENT INFLATION IS PEAKING

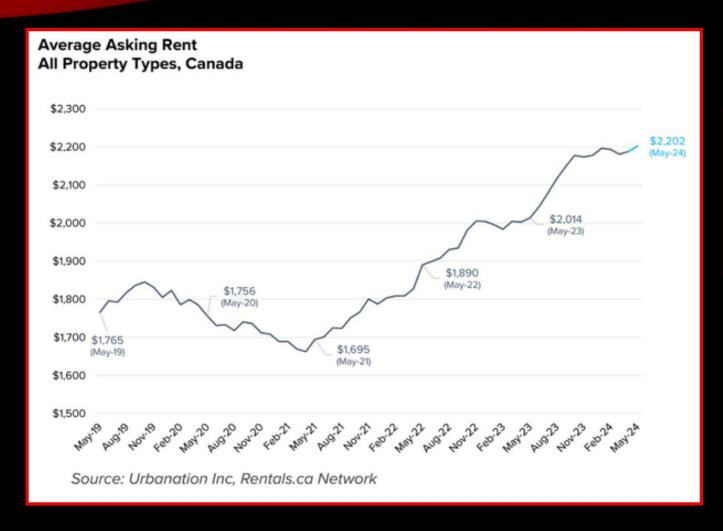


- Population Growth Will Slow From 3% to 1% 2025
- Construction of Rental Units Is At Record Highs

Source: BMO Economics



ANNUAL RENT HIKES AVERAGED 9.1% IN THE PAST THREE YEARS



Including the 2020 and 2021 Covid declines, the five-year average annual rent growth falls to 4.7%.



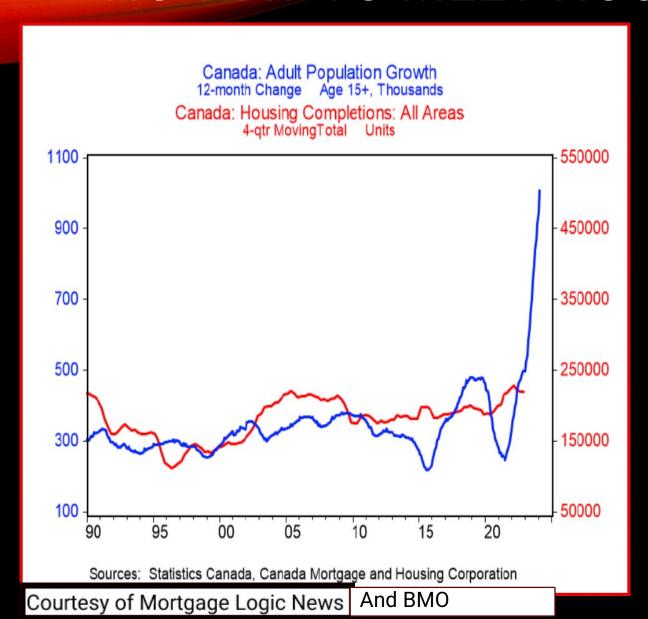
YEAR-OVER-YEAR RENT INCREASES IN MAY

	Average Asking Rent in May	Year-over Year Increase
Vancouver, BC	\$3,008	-4%
Toronto, ON	\$2,784	-1%
Ottawa, ON	\$2,190	+3%
Montreal, QC	\$2,037	+6%
Calgary, Alberta	\$2,093	+8%
Winnipeg, MB	\$1,636	+10%
Halifax, NS	\$2,209	+17%
Waterloo, ON	\$2,338	+19%
Quebec City, QC	\$1,995	+20%
Regina, SK	\$1,381	+22%





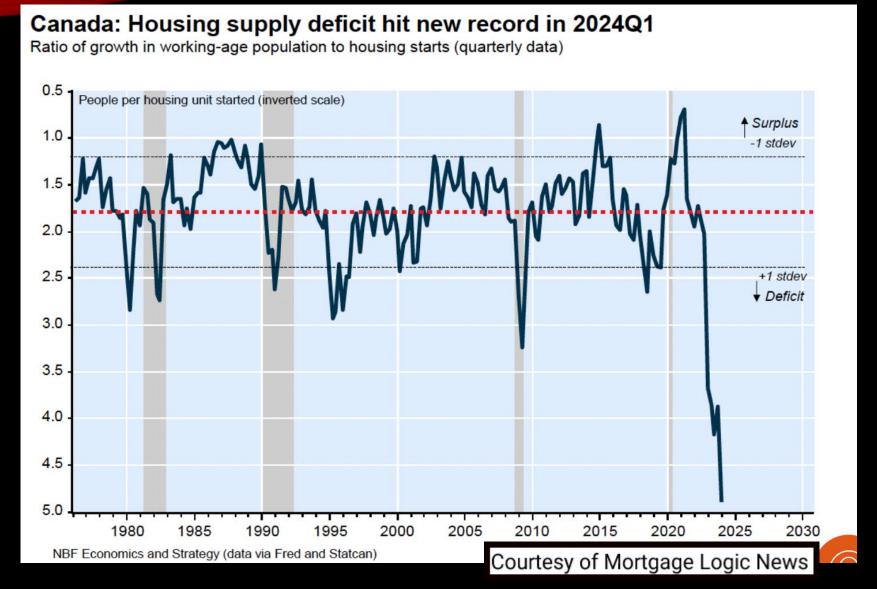
NO WAY TO MEET HOUSING DEMAND



It would take 500K
housing completions
per year to meet the
surge in housing
demand. We have never
seen even half that
amount in a single year.



ONLY ONE HOUSING START PER 4.9 PEOPLE IN WORKING-AGE POPULATION



The historical norm is one start per 1.8 workingage people







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