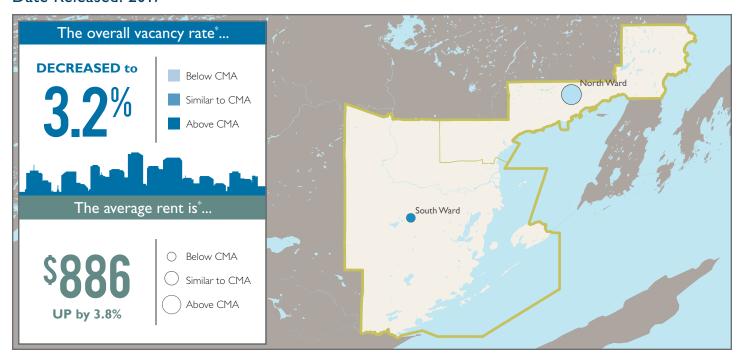
RENTAL MARKET REPORT Thunder Bay CMA

Date Released: 2017



PRI	MARY RENTAL	MARKET (by bed	room tyþe)
Bachelor	One bedroom	Two bedroom	Three or more bedrooms
5.9%	4.3%	2,4%	0,0%
Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Rate
Vacancy Rate \$622 Avg. Rent	Vacancy Rate \$778 Avg. Rent	Vacancy Rate \$959 Avg. Rent	Vacancy Rate \$1,194 Avg. Rent

"Rental demand, supported by a variety of sources, grew by more than supply this year resulting in a declining vacancy rate."

Christopher Zakher Market Analyst, CMHC

*CMHC collects data on the primary and secondary rental market annually, in the fall. These data refer to the primary rental market, which only includes rental units in privately-initiated apartment structures containing at least three rental units. The secondary rental market covers rental dwellings that were not originally purpose-built for the rental market, including rental condominiums. The primary vacancy rate and rent level is based on all surveyed structures, while the rent increase is based only on structures common to the survey sample in both the current and previous year.





Key Analysis Findings

- The rental apartment vacancy rate in 2017 declined following two consecutive annual increases
- A variety of sources caused demand to increase by more than supply
- Due to lower vacancies, the fixed sample average rent for two-bedroom apartments grew by more than the Ontario Rent Review Guideline set for 2017

The results of the Rental Market Survey conducted in October 2017 reveal that the rental apartment vacancy rate¹ in the Thunder Bay Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) declined from 5% to 3.2%, ending the trend of rising vacancy rates which had been occurring since late 2014. Despite a 27 unit increase to the CMA's rental apartment universe since last year's survey, the number of occupied units increased by an estimated 127 which resulted in a decline to the vacancy rate.

Demand Outpaced Supply in 2017

Both Lakehead University and Confederation College continued to admit record numbers of international students in 2017. This growth is reflected in the number of study permit holders in August 2017; a number that grew by 51% from the same month last year². With a scarce number of oncampus residence spaces, some of this student demand was absorbed into the primary rental market. The influx of students brought about a sharply declining vacancy rate in the North Ward of the CMA (Zone I); the area in which the university campus is located. The increase in the number of units renting at the lower end of the market is also attributable to this. The vacancy rate in the South Ward (Zone 2), where the college is located, also fell but the decrease was less pronounced.

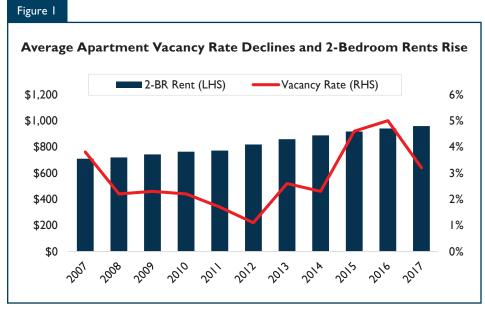
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Another source of rental demand this year has been seniors from outlying areas moving into the CMA to access health services. In addition to those coming in, downsizing senior households within the CMA have also been moving into rental accommodations; particularly buildings that are closer to amenities such as grocery stores and places of worship. Between census 2011 and 2016, the number of senior households that were renting in Thunder Bay grew by 17.3%^{3,4}.

Full-time youth employment (ages 15 to 24), while weak relative to historic levels, has been trending upwards since the second quarter of 2017. As members of this group are more likely to establish rental households after leaving home, recent gains in employment, however modest, will have contributed to some of the increase in rental demand witnessed this year.

Working counter to declining vacancy rates have been movements of those aged 25 to 44 into homeownership. Employment for this group this year reached levels not seen since prior to the 2008-2009 recession. On securing employment, these first-time homebuyers drove existing home sales in March to an annualized high only ever surpassed in 2004.



Source: CMHC, Rental Market Survey

¹ Based on privately initiated rental apartment structures of three or more units.

² Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Open data.

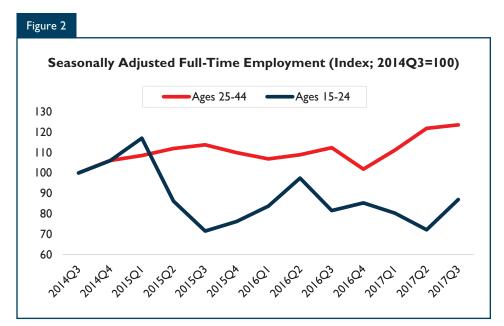
³ Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey, Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011045.

⁴ Statistics Canada. 2016 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016227.

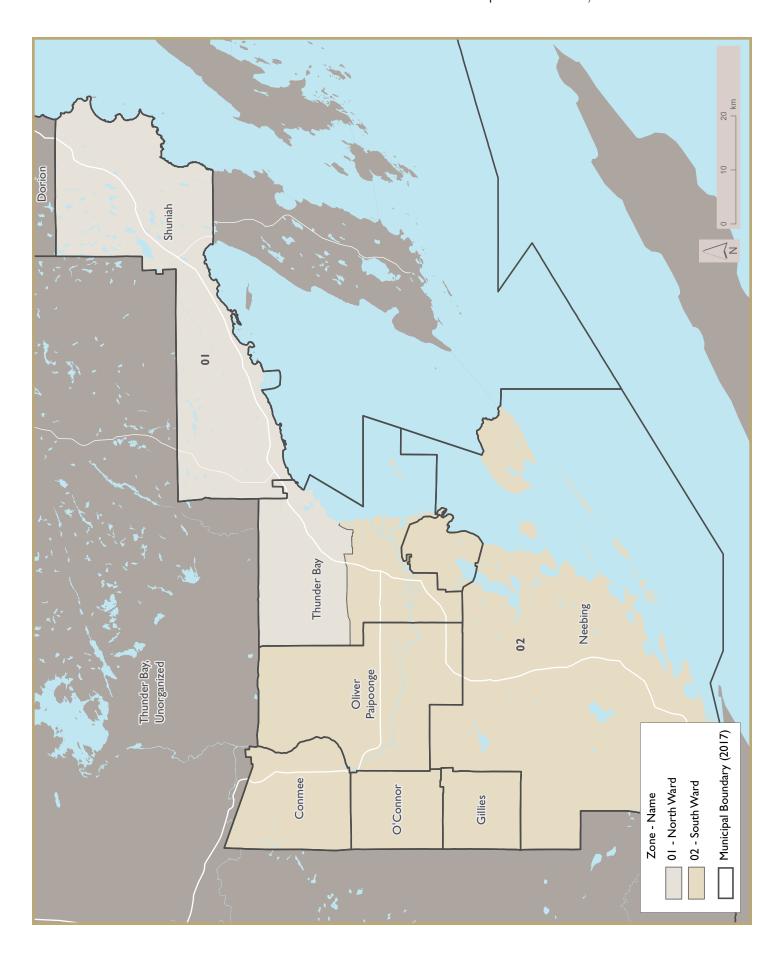
The increased participation of this age band in the resale market has been corroborated by industry sources.

Rent Growth in 2017 Above Ontario Guideline

Due to fewer vacancies, the fixed sample average rent for twobedroom apartment units increased by 3.4% in October 2017 compared to 2.1% in 2016. The increase was above the Ontario Rent Review Guideline of 1.5% stipulated for this year. Worth noting is that rents in Thunder Bay, prior to the 2008-2009 recession, scarcely met the guideline. It is not until after the recession, a period of below average vacancy rates, where landlords were able to recoup some of the pre-recession guideline increases at turnover. Despite declining vacancies, fixed sample average rents grew at a much slower rate than last year in the North Ward. This may have been due to a concerted effort by landlords to address the relatively high vacancy rate observed in this area last year. Moreover, some landlords could be gearing more units towards a growing body of student renters, traditionally a group with less disposable income.



Source: CMHC, adapted from Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



	RMS ZONE DESCRIPTIONS - THUNDER BAY CMA
Zone I	North Ward: Thunder Bay Census Metropolitan Area north of a line running roughly along 10th and 11th Avenues to Edward
	Street; then east of Edward Street to Oliver Road; then north of Oliver Road to the CMA's western boundary.
Zone 2	South Ward: Thunder Bay Census Metropolitan Area south of a line running roughly along 10th and 11th Avenues to Edward
	Street; then west of Edward Street to Oliver Road; then south of Oliver Road to the CMA's western boundary.
Zones I-2	Thunder Bay CMA

RENTAL MARKET REPORT TABLES

Available in ALL Rental Market Reports

Private Apartment Data:

- 1.1.1 Vacancy Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 1.1.2 Average Rents (\$) by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 1.1.3 Number of Units in the Universe by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 1.1.4 Availability Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type (Not available for Québec centres)
- 1.1.5 Estimate of Percentage Change (%) of Average Rent by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 1.1.6 Turnover Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type
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- 1.2.3 Turnover Rates (%) by Year of Construction and Bedroom Type
- 1.3.1 Vacancy Rates (%) by Structure Size and Bedroom Type
- 1.3.2 Average Rents (\$) by Structure Size and Bedroom Type
- 1.3.3 Vacancy Rates (%) by Structure Size and Zone
- 1.3.4 Turnover Rates (%) by Structure Size and Bedroom Type
- 1.4 Vacancy Rates (%) by Rent Range and Bedroom Type

Available in SELECTED Rental Market Reports

Private Row (Townhouse) Data:

- 2.1.1 Vacancy Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 2.1.2 Average Rents (\$) by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 2.1.3 Number of Units in the Universe by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 2.1.4 Availability Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type (Not available for Québec centres)
- 2.1.5 Estimate of Percentage Change (%) of Average Rent by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 2.1.6 Turnover Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type

Private Apartment and Row (Townhouse) Data:

- 3.1.1 Vacancy Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 3.1.2 Average Rents (\$) by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 3.1.3 Number of Units in the Universe by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 3.1.4 Availability Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type (Not available for Québec centres)
- 3.1.5 Estimate of Percentage Change (%) of Average Rent by Zone and Bedroom Type
- 3.1.6 Turnover Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type

Available in the Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Gatineau, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Kelowna, Vancouver and Victoria Reports

Rental Condominium Apartment Data

- 4.1.1 Rental Condominium Apartments and Private Apartments in the RMS Vacancy Rates (%)
- 4.1.2 Rental Condominium Apartments and Private Apartments in the RMS Average Rents (\$) by Bedroom Type
- 4.1.3 Rental Condominium Apartments Average Rents (\$) by Bedroom Type
- 4.2.1 Rental Condominium Apartments and Private Apartments in the RMS Vacancy Rates (%) by Building Size
- 4.3.1 Condominium Universe, Rental Units, Percentage of Units in Rental and Vacancy Rate
- 4.3.2 Condominium Universe, Rental Units, Percentage of Units in Rental and Vacancy Rate by Project Size

I.I.I Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA												
7	Bacl	helor	l Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total			
Zone	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17		
Zone I - North Ward	**	4.0 d	3.1 c	3.1 d -	4.9 b	2.1 b ↓	4.7 d	0.0 c ↓	4.4 b	2.4 a ↓		
Zone 2 - South Ward	10.8 d	**	4.2 c	5.4 c -	5.8 b	2.7 b ↓	**	0.0 d	5.6 b	4. I b ↓		
Thunder Bay CMA 10.2 d 5.9 d J 3.6 b 4.3 b - 5.3 a 2.4 a J 5.7 d 0.0 c J 5.0 a 3.2 b												

I.I.2 Private Apartment Average Rents (\$) by Zone and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA											
7	Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom 3 Bedroom				oom +	Total					
Zone	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	
Zone I - North Ward	601 a	600 a	814 a	803 a	1,009 a	991 a	1,185 a	1,165 b	935 a	920 a	
Zone 2 - South Ward	613 a	643 a	712 a	756 a	857 a	921 a	1,116 c	1,279 c	793 a	847 a	
Thunder Bay CMA 608 a 622 a 765 a 778 a 940 a 959 a 1,170 a 1,194 b 869 a 886											

I.I.3 Number of Private Apartment Units in the Universe by Zone and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA											
Zone	Bach	achelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom 3 Bed			3 Bedr	oom + Total					
Zone	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	
Zone I - North Ward	101	101	1,038	1,013	1,573	1,572	118	117	2,830	2,803	
Zone 2 - South Ward	185	204	980	997	1,257	1,274	47	48	2,469	2,523	
Thunder Bay CMA 286 305 2,018 2,010 2,830 2,846 165 165 5,299 5,32											

I.I.4 Private Apartment Availability Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA												
Zone	Bachelor		I Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total			
Zone	Oct-16 Oct-					Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17		
Zone I - North Ward	**	4.0 d	3.4 c	4.3 c -	5.5 b	2.3 a ↓	5.9 d	**	5.0 b	3.0 a ↓		
Zone 2 - South Ward	10.8 d	*ok	4.2 c	5.6 ∊ -	6.0 b	3.2 c ↓	**	0.0 d	5.7 b	4.4 b ↓		
Thunder Bay CMA 10.2 d 5.9 d ↓ 3.8 b 5.0 b ↑ 5.7 a 2.7 a ↓ ** ** 5.3 a 3.7 b												

1.1.5 Private Apartment Estimate of Percentage Change (%) of Average Rent by Zone and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA I Bedroom 2 Bedroom **Bachelor** 3 Bedroom + Total Oct-15 Oct-16 Oct-15 Oct-16 Oct-15 Oct-16 Oct-15 Oct-16 Oct-15 Oct-16 Zone to Oct-16 Oct-17 Oct-16 Oct-17 Oct-16 Oct-17 Oct-16 Oct-17 Oct-16 Oct-17 Zone I - North Ward 2.3 1.3 3.2 ++ 2.8 1.1 Zone 2 - South Ward ++ 4.6 ++ 5.3 ++ ++ ++ ++ 6.8 Thunder Bay CMA ++ 5.5 1.5 3.3 2.1 3.4 ++ ** 3.8

I.I.6 Private Apartment Turnover Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA												
Zone	Bachelor		I Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total			
Zone	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17		
Zone I - North Ward	23.9 d	**	21.3 d	**	21.6 a	*ok	sk	**	22.1 a	**		
Zone 2 - South Ward	**	**	20.6 d	18.3 d -	21.3 a	*ok	**	0.0 d	22.4 a	18.1 d ↓		
Thunder Bay CMA ** ** 20.9 d ** 21.5 a 23.7 d - ** ** 22.2 a 25.1 d												

¹The Percentage Change of Average Rent is a measure of the market movement, and is based on those structures that were common to the survey sample for both years.

	I.2.I Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) by Year of Construction and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA													
Pear of Construction Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom 3 Bedroom + Total														
rear of Construction	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17				
Thunder Bay CMA														
Pre 1960	**	*ok	4.8 d	*ok	8.4 c	I.4 d ↓	*ok	0.0 d	7.4 c	4.7 c ↓				
1960 - 1974	6.6 b	4.1 d -	3.2 b	3.9 b -	5.0 b	3.0 b ↓	0.0 d	0.0 d -	4.3 a	3.4 b ↓				
1975 - 1989	0.0 d	0.0 d -	2.9 b	2.0 b -	4.6 b	2.6 b ↓	**	**	4.0 b	2.4 a ↓				
1990+	*ok	**	**	**	5.2 d	0.7 Ы ↓	4.9 d	0.0 c ↓	6.6 c	**				
Total	10.2 d	5.9 d ↓	3.6 b	4.3 b -	5.3 a	2.4 a ↓	5.7 d	0.0 ∊ ↓	5.0 a	3.2 b ↓				

I.2.2 Private Apartment Average Rents (\$) by Year of Construction and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA													
Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom 3 Bedroom + Total													
Tear of Construction	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17			
Thunder Bay CMA													
Pre 1960	566 b	570 b	644 a	720 a	815 a	889 a	**	**	700 a	758 a			
1960 - 1974	652 a	685 a	803 a	807 a	916 a	944 a	1,133 с	1,158 b	857 a	873 a			
1975 - 1989	549 c	582 b	797 a	791 a	939 a	939 a	1,133 a	1,209 a	894 a	896 a			
1990+	**	**	895 c	848 c	1,197 b	1,190 a	1,185 a	1,194 b	1,165 a	1,164 a			
Total	608 a	622 a	765 a	778 a	940 a	959 a	1,170 a	1,194 b	869 a	886 a			

	I.2.3 Private Apartment Turnover Rates (%) by Year of Construction and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA														
Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom 3 Bedroom + Total															
fear of Construction	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17					
Thunder Bay CMA															
Pre 1960	**	*ok	**	skok	26.9 d	**	*ok	*ok	26.3 d	20.4 d ↓					
1960 - 1974	27.7 d	**	21.2 d	**	21.2 d	**	*ok	**	22.1 a	**					
1975 - 1989	**	*ok	17.9 d	skok	20.2 d	**	*ok	*ok	19.4 d	**					
1990+	**	**	*ok	**	**	**	*ok	11.9 d	**	**					
Total	**	*ok	20.9 d	skok	21.5 a	23.7 d -	*ok	skok	22.2 a	25.1 d -					

I.3.I Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) by Structure Size and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA													
Bachelor Bedroom 2 Bedroom + Total													
Size	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17			
Thunder Bay CMA													
3 to 5 Units	*ok	**	4.2 d	I.I d ↓	**	0.8 d	0.0 d	0.0 c -	4.8 c	I.I a ↓			
6 to 19 Units	**	*ok	5.1 d	8.6 c ↑	7.2 c	2.6 b ↓	14.2 d	0.0 d ↓	7.3 b	4.9 c ↓			
20 to 49 Units	8.8 a	5.4 d ↓	2.2 a	2.6 a -	4.7 a	3.7 b ↓	**	**	4.0 a	3.4 a ↓			
50 to 99 Units	**	**	4.3 c	2.6 b ↓	4.2 c	I.3 a ↓	**	*ok	4.3 с	I.7 a ↓			
100+ Units	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**			
Total	10.2 d	5.9 d ↓	3.6 b	4.3 b -	5.3 a	2.4 a ↓	5.7 d	0.0 c ↓	5.0 a	3.2 b ↓			

	I.3.2 Private Apartment Average Rents (\$) by Structure Size and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA														
Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom + Total															
Size	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17					
Thunder Bay CMA															
3 to 5 Units	545 b	535 b	678 a	708 a	881 b	944 a	1,110 b	1,237 b	807 a	862 a					
6 to 19 Units	596 a	619 a	691 a	746 a	868 a	911 a	1,182 a	1,112 a	811 a	849 a					
20 to 49 Units	653 a	687 b	787 a	792 a	968 a	988 a	**	**	880 a	891 a					
50 to 99 Units	638 b	667 a	879 a	899 a	1,007 a	1,007 a	**	**	960 a	971 a					
100+ Units	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**					
Total	608 a	622 a	765 a	778 a	940 a	959 a	1,170 a	1,194 b	869 a	886 a					

I.3.3 Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) by Structure Size and Zone Thunder Bay CMA										
_	3-5		6-19		20-49		50-99		100+	
Zone	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17
Zone I - North Ward	5.2 d	1.3 d ↓	7.3 с	3.9 d ↓	3.7 b	3.l b -	4.5 c	I.0 a ↓	**	**
Zone 2 - South Ward	4.5 d	1.0 d ↓	7.4 b	5.6 с -	4.4 a	3.7 b ↓	**	**	-	-
Thunder Bay CMA	4.8 c	I.I a ↓	7.3 b	4.9 c ↓	4.0 a	3.4 a ↓	4.3 с	I.7 a ↓	**	**

I.3.4 Private Apartment Turnover Rates (%) by Structure Size and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA											
ize	Bachelor		l Bedroom		2 Bed	2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	
Thunder Bay CMA											
3 to 5 Units	skok	*ok	*ok	skok	26.0 d	*ok	**	*ok	27.0 d	18.6 d ↓	
6 to 19 Units	**	*ok	22.4 d	**	25.1 d	17.0 d ↓	*ok	0.0 d	24.8 d	17.5 d ↓	
20 to 49 Units	**	жk	**	**	16.8 d	**	*ok	*ok	19.0 d	**	
50 to 99 Units	**	жk	**	**	18.0 d	**	**	*ok	17.6 a	**	
100+ Units	**	*ok	**	**	**	**	*ok	*ok	*ok	**	
Total	**	**	20.9 d	**	21.5 a	23.7 d -	*ok	*ok	22.2 a	25.1 d -	

I.4 Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) ^I by Rent Range and Bedroom Type Thunder Bay CMA										
Dant Danas	Bachelor		I Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
Rent Range	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-16	Oct-17
Thunder Bay CMA										
LT \$600	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*ok	**
\$600 - \$699	**	**	3.2 d	**	**	0.0 d	**	**	5.5 d	**
\$700 - \$799	**	**	7.0 c	2.9 c ↓	5.0 d	I.3 d ↓	**	**	6.2 c	2.4 c ↓
\$800 - \$899	*ok	yok	3.2 с	8.1 c ↑	6.0 ⊂	2.3 c ↓	*ok	**	5.0 b	4.6 c -
\$900 - \$999	*ok	**	2.9 b	4.4 d -	5.5 с	I.4 a ↓	*ok	**	4.5 c	2.0 c ↓
\$1000+	**	**	*ok	**	5.2 b	4.3 c -	*ok	0.0 d	5.5 b	3.7 c ↓
Total	10.2 d	5.9 d ↓	3.6 b	4.3 b -	5.3 a	2.4 a ↓	5.7 d	0.0 c ↓	5.0 a	3.2 b ↓

¹Vacancy rate by rent range when rents are known. For the Total, vacancy rates include all structures.

TECHNICAL NOTE:

Difference between Percentage Change of Average Rents (Existing and New Structures) AND Percentage Change of Average Rents from Fixed Sample (Existing Structures Only):

Percentage Change of Average Rents (New and Existing Structures): The increase/decrease obtained from the calculation of percentage change of average rents between two years (example: \$500 in the previous year vs. \$550 in current survey represents an increase of 10 percent) is impacted by changes in the composition of the rental universe (e.g. the inclusion of newly built luxury rental buildings in the survey, rental units renovated/upgraded or changing tenants could put upward pressure on average rents in comparison to the previous year) as well as by the rent level movement (e.g. increase/decrease in the level of rents that landlords charge their tenants).

Percentage Change of Average Rents from Fixed Sample (Existing Structures Only): This is a measure that estimates the rent level movement. The estimate is based on structures that were common to the survey sample for both the previous year and the current Rental Market Surveys. However, some composition effects still remain e.g. rental units renovated/upgraded or changing tenants because the survey does not collect data to such level of details.

METHODOLOGY FOR RENTAL MARKET SURVEY

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) conducts the **Rental Market Survey** (RMS) every year in October to estimate the relative strengths in the rental market. The survey is conducted on a sample basis in all urban areas with populations of 10,000 and more. The survey targets only privately initiated structures with at least three rental units, which have been on the market for at least three months. The survey collects market rent levels, availability (outside Quebec), turnover and vacancy unit data for all sampled structures.

The survey is conducted by a combination of telephone interviews and site visits, and information is obtained from the owner, manager, or building superintendent. The survey is conducted during the first two weeks of October, and the results reflect market conditions at that time.

CMHC is constantly reviewing the Universe of rental structures in the rental market Universe to ensure that it is as complete as possible. Every year, any newly completed rental structures with at least 3 rental units are added to the Universe. In addition to this, CMHC undertakes comprehensive reviews by comparing the Universe listing to other sources of data to ensure that the list of structures is as complete as possible.

CMHC's Rental Market Survey provides a snapshot of vacancy, availability (outside Quebec), and turnover rates and average rents in both new and existing structures. There also exists a measure for the change in rent that is calculated based on existing structures only. The estimate is based on structures that were common to the survey sample for both the previous and the current Rental Market Surveys. The change in rent in existing structures is an estimate of the change in rent that the landlords charge and removes compositional effects on the rent level movement due to new buildings, conversions, and survey sample rotation. The estimate of percent change in rent is available in all Canada and Provincial Highlights publications, and also in the CMA reports. The rent levels in new and existing structures are also published. While the percent change in rents in existing structures published in the reports are statistically significant, changes in rents that one might calculate based on rent levels in new and existing structures may or may not be statistically significant.

METHODOLOGY FOR CONDOMINIUM APARTMENT SURVEY

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) conducts the Condominium Apartment Survey (CAS) in late summer and early fall to estimate the relative strengths in the condo apartment rental market The CAS collects the number of units being rented out and the vacancy and rent levels of these units in the following CMAs: Calgary, Edmonton, Gatineau, Halifax, Hamilton, Kelowna, Kitchener, London, Montréal, Ottawa, Québec, Regina, Saskatoon, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg. The CAS is conducted by telephone interviews and information is obtained from the property management company, condominium (strata) board, or building superintendent. If necessary, this data can be supplemented by site visits if no telephone contact is made.

CMHC publishes the number of units rented, vacancy rates and average rents from the Condominium Apartment Survey. A letter code representing the statistical reliability (i.e., the coefficient of variation (CV)) for each estimate is provided to indicate the data reliability.

RENTAL MARKET SURVEY (RMS) AND CONDOMINIUM APARTMENT SURVEY (CAS) DATA RELIABILITY

CMHC does not publish an estimate (e.g. Vacancy Rates and Average Rents) if the reliability of the estimate is too low or the confidentiality rules are violated. The ability to publish an estimate is generally determined by its statistical reliability, which is measured using the coefficient of variation (CV). CV of an estimate is defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the estimate and CV is generally expressed a percentage. For example, let the average rent for one bedroom apartments in a given CMA be \bar{x} and its standard deviation be $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$. Then the Coefficient of Variation is given by $CV = \frac{\sigma_{\bar{x}}}{\bar{z}}$.

Reliability Codes for Proportions

CMHC uses CV, sampling fraction and universe size to determine the ability to publish proportions such as vacancy rates, availability rates and turnover rates. The following letter codes are used to indicate the level of reliability of proportions:

- a Excellent
- b Very good
- c Good
- d Fair (Use with Caution)
- ** Poor Suppressed
- ++ Change in rent is not statistically significant. This means that the change in rent is not statistically different than zero (0).

- - No units exist in the universe for this category
- n/a Not applicable

Vacancy Bata 0

The following two tables indicate the level of reliability of proportions:

If the proportion is Zero (0) and sampling fraction is less than 100% then the following levels are assigned:

Sampling Fraction (%) range

Structures in Universe	e (0,20]*	(20,40]	(40,60]	(60,80]	(80,100)
3 – 10	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
11 – 20	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
21 – 40	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Very Good
41 - 80	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Very Good
81+	Poor	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good

^{*(0, 20]} means sampling fraction is greater than 0% but less than or equal to 20%; others are similar.

Otherwise, the following table is used to determine the reliability level of proportions:

Coefficient of Variation (CV) %

vacancy Kate	U	(0,5]	(5,10]	(10,10.5]	(10.5,33.3]	(33.3,30]	5 0∓
(0,0.75]	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	V. Good	V. Good
(0.75,1.5]	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Poor
(1.5,3]	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	V. Good	Good	Poor	Poor
(3,6]	Excellent	Excellent	V. Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor
(6,10]	Excellent	Excellent	V. Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor
(10,15]	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor
(15,30]	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
(30,100]	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor

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Reliability Codes for Averages and Totals

CMHC uses the CV to determine the reliability level of the estimates of average rents and a CV cut-off of 10% for publication of totals and averages. It is felt that this level of reliability best balances the need for high quality data and not publishing unreliable data. CMHC assigns a level of reliability as follows (CV's are given in percentages):

- a If the CV is greater than 0 and less than or equal to 2.5 then the level of reliability is Excellent.
- b If the CV is greater than 2.5 and less than or equal to 5 then the level of reliability is **Very Good**.
- c If the CV is greater than 5 and less than or equal to 7.5 then the level of reliability is **Good**.
- d If the CV is greater than 7.5 and less than or equal to 10 then the level of reliability is Fair.
- ** If the CV is greater than 10 then the level of reliability is **Poor**. (Do Not Publish)

Arrows indicate Statistically Significant Changes

Use caution when comparing statistics from one year to the next. Even if there is a year over year change, it is not necessarily a statistically significant change. When applicable, tables in this report include indicators to help interpret changes:

- ↑ indicates the year-over-year change is a statistically significant increase.
- ↓ indicates the year-over-year change is a statistically significant decrease.
- indicates that the effective sample does not allow one to interpret any year-over-year change as being statistically significant.

 \triangle indicates that the change is statistically significant

DEFINITIONS

Availability: A rental unit is considered available if the existing tenant has given, or has received, notice to move, and a new tenant has not signed a lease; or the unit is vacant (see definition of vacancy below).

Rent: The rent refers to the actual amount tenants pay for their unit. No adjustments are made for the inclusion or exclusion of amenities and services such as heat, hydro, parking, and hot water. For available and vacant units, the rent is the amount the owner is asking for the unit.

It should be noted that the average rents reported in this publication provide a sound indication of the amounts paid by unit size and geographical sector. Utilities such as heating, electricity and hot water may or may not be included in the rent.

Rental Apartment Structure: Any building containing three or more rental units, of which at least one unit is not ground oriented. Owner-occupied units are not included in the rental building unit count.

Rental Row (Townhouse) Structure: Any building containing three or more rental units, all of which are ground oriented with vertical divisions. Owner-occupied units are not included in the rental building unit count. These row units in some centres are commonly referred to as townhouses.

Vacancy: A unit is considered vacant if, at the time of the survey, it is physically unoccupied and available for immediate rental.

Turnover: A unit is counted as being turned over if it was occupied by a new tenant moved in during the past 12 months. A unit can be counted as being turned over more than once in a 12 month period.

Definitions of Census Areas referred to in this publication are as follows:

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the urban core). The census population count of the urban core is at least 10,000 to form a census agglomeration and at least 50,000 to form a census metropolitan area. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data. CMAs and CAs contain whole municipalities or Census Subdivisions.

October 2016 data is based on Statistics Canada's 2011 Census area definitions. October 2017 data is based on Statistics Canada's 2016 Census area definitions.

Acknowledgement

The Rental Market Survey and the Condominium Apartment Survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the rental property owners, managers, building superintendents and household members throughout Canada. CMHC acknowledges their hard work and assistance in providing timely and accurate information. As a result of their contribution CMHC is able to provide information that benefits the entire housing industry.

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