

RENTAL MARKET REPORT

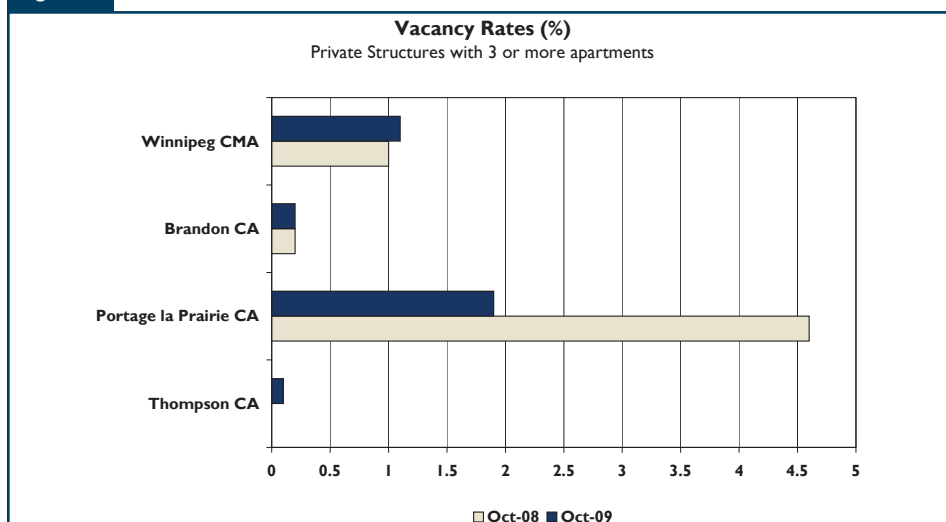
Manitoba Highlights*



CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

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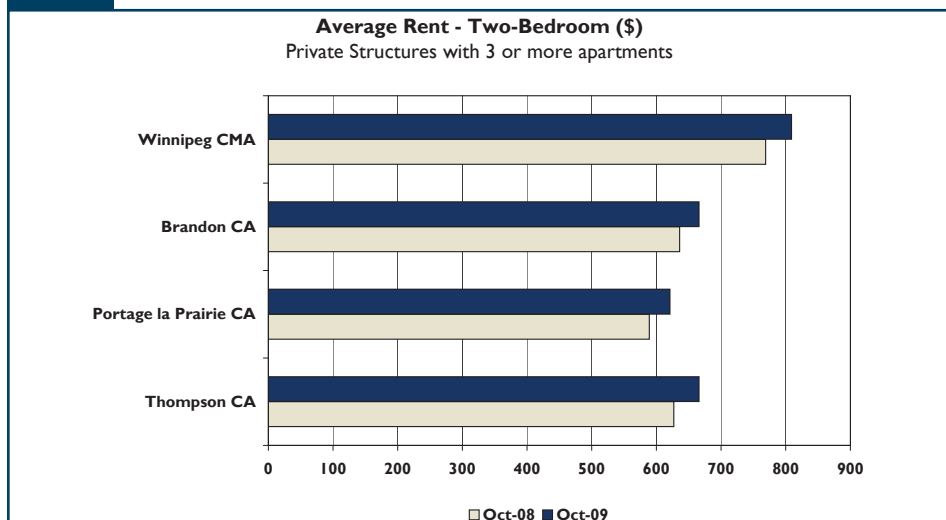
Figure 1



Highlights

- The average apartment vacancy rate in Manitoba's urban centres was 1.1 per cent in October 2009, up from 0.9 per cent one year prior.
- In October 2009, the vacancy rate ranged from 0.1 per cent in Thompson to 1.9 per cent in Portage La Prairie.
- In the Winnipeg CMA, the vacancy rate was 1.1 per cent in October 2009, up from one per cent in October 2008.
- Across the province, monthly rents for all unit types averaged \$683 in October 2009, ranging from \$558 in Portage to \$690 in Winnipeg.

Figure 2



*Only centres with a population of 10,000 + are included in the survey. Detailed reports are available for CMAs.

Apartment vacancy rates move slightly higher in Manitoba

In Manitoba's urban centres with a population of 10,000 or more, there were 59,076 private rental apartments surveyed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, of which 628 suites were found vacant in October 2009. This represented a vacancy rate of 1.1 per cent, up from 0.9 per cent one year earlier. The addition of 810 suites to the rental universe since the previous October survey contributed to the modest lift to vacancies.

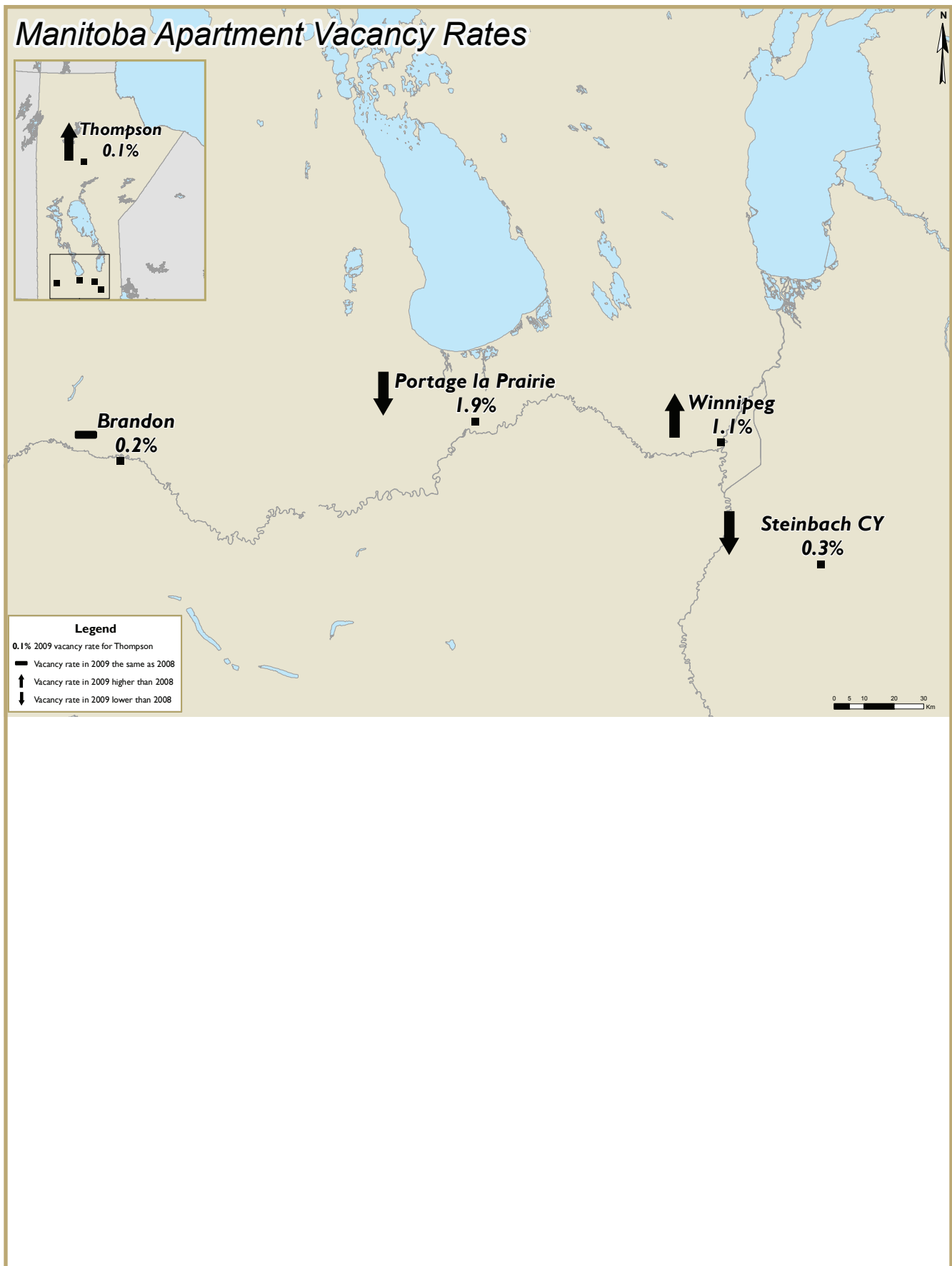
An average vacancy rate of 1.1 per cent was found for all rental apartments surveyed in the Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in October 2009, rising marginally from one per cent in October 2008. More units were found vacant in October 2009 as 755 suites were added to the universe between the two October surveys. In October 2009, two-bedroom suites had the lowest vacancy rate (one per cent),

while bachelor suites had the highest (two per cent). Despite the additions to supply, the continuing net influx of migrants to the Winnipeg CMA this year added to the demand for rental housing. The estimated number of net migrants to the city in 2009 will be 7,000. Since a majority are from international sources, many are seeking rental accommodations as they have a higher propensity to rent during their first few years in the country.

The relatively limited supply of vacant units contributed to rent increases in 2009. In the Winnipeg CMA, two-bedroom apartments rented for \$809 a month in October 2009, up from \$769 reported in the October 2008 survey. In rental structures common to both surveys, same-sample rents for two-bedroom apartments increased by 4.3 per cent in Winnipeg and 4.1 per cent in Manitoba's urban centres. The Residential Tenancies Branch's mandated maximum rent increase is two per cent for 2009. An exemption from this guideline applies to buildings if they were built

and occupied after April 9, 2001 or if suites have been renovated. As such, an average rental increase greater than two per cent will occur as exempted buildings are included in the survey.

In Portage La Prairie, with 1.9 per cent of rental suites sitting vacant, the average monthly rent for two-bedroom apartments rose to \$621 in October 2009, from \$589 in October 2008. In Brandon, renters paid an average of \$666 a month this October for two-bedroom apartments, up from \$636 in October 2008. In Steinbach, fewer rental suites were found vacant this October (0.3 per cent) compared with October 2008 (1.6 per cent). As a result, two-bedroom apartments rented for \$660 a month this October, up from \$623 in October 2008. In Thompson, the average vacancy rate was 0.1 per cent in October 2009. With strong demand for rentals, the average monthly rent for two-bedroom apartments increased from \$627 in October 2008 to \$666 in October 2009.



1.1.1 Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) by Bedroom Type Manitoba

Centre	Bachelor		1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09
Winnipeg CMA	1.9 a	2.0 a	0.8 a	1.2 a	0.9 a	1.0 a	1.2 a	1.1 a	1.0 a	1.1 a
Brandon CA	0.0 b	0.0 b	0.3 a	0.6 a	0.2 a	0.1 a	0.0 a	0.0 b	0.2 a	0.2 a
Hanover RM	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	**	n/s	n/u	n/u	**	n/s
Portage la Prairie CA	0.0 c	**	4.1 c	2.4 b	4.4 c	0.7 a	16.3 a	7.9 a	4.6 b	1.9 b
Steinbach CY	4.5 a	0.0 a	0.0 a	0.4 a	2.5 a	0.2 a	0.0 a	0.0 a	1.6 a	0.3 a
Thompson CA	0.0 a	0.0 c	0.0 a	0.0 b	0.0 a	0.1 a	0.0 a	0.0 d	0.0 a	0.1 a
Manitoba 10,000+	1.8 a	1.9 a	0.8 a	1.1 a	0.9 a	0.8 a	1.4 a	1.1 a	0.9 a	1.1 a

The following letter codes are used to indicate the reliability of the estimates:

a – Excellent, b – Very good, c – Good, d – Fair (Use with Caution)

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n/u: No units exist in universe for this category n/s: No units exist in the sample for this category n/a: Not applicable

Please click [Methodology](#) or [Data Reliability Tables Appendix links](#) for more details

1.1.2 Private Apartment Average Rents (\$) by Bedroom Type Manitoba

Centre	Bachelor		1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09
Winnipeg CMA	464 a	447 a	602 a	615 a	769 a	809 a	920 a	946 a	663 a	690 a
Brandon CA	398 a	415 b	500 a	519 a	636 a	666 a	762 a	805 b	586 a	614 a
Hanover RM	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	**	n/u	n/u	n/u	**	n/u
Portage la Prairie CA	294 b	359 b	461 a	495 a	589 a	621 a	583 b	522 a	527 a	558 a
Steinbach CY	336 a	345 b	504 a	522 a	623 a	660 a	701 a	709 a	580 a	612 a
Thompson CA	471 a	474 a	554 a	598 a	627 a	666 a	681 a	631 a	596 a	640 a
Manitoba 10,000+	460 a	445 a	596 a	610 a	748 a	788 a	893 a	923 a	655 a	683 a

The following letter codes are used to indicate the reliability of the estimates (cv = coefficient of variation):

a – Excellent ($0 \leq cv \leq 2.5$), b – Very good ($2.5 < cv \leq 5$), c – Good ($5 < cv \leq 7.5$)

d – Fair (Use with Caution) ($7.5 < cv \leq 10$)

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n/u: No units exist in universe for this category n/s: No units exist in the sample for this category n/a: Not applicable

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1.1.3 Number of Private Apartment Units Vacant and Universe in October 2009 by Bedroom Type Manitoba

Centre	Bachelor		1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
	Vacant	Total	Vacant	Total	Vacant	Total	Vacant	Total	Vacant	Total
Winnipeg CMA	73 ^a	3,693	319 ^a	27,336	203 ^a	21,054	12 ^a	1,072	607 ^a	53,154
Brandon CA	0 ^b	92	6 ^a	1,008	1 ^a	1,868	0 ^b	62	7 ^a	3,030
Hanover RM	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/s	n/s	n/u	n/u	n/s	n/s
Portage la Prairie CA	**	16	6 ^b	233	2 ^a	320	1 ^a	13	11 ^b	582
Steinbach CY	0 ^a	22	1 ^a	247	1 ^a	402	0 ^a	16	2 ^a	687
Thompson CA	0 ^c	34	0 ^b	567	1 ^a	996	0 ^d	26	1 ^a	1,623
Manitoba 10,000+	75 ^a	3,856	332 ^a	29,391	209 ^a	24,639	13 ^a	1,189	628 ^a	59,076

The following letter codes are used to indicate the reliability of the estimates:

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Please click [Methodology](#) or [Data Reliability Tables Appendix links](#) for more details

1.1.4 Private Apartment Availability Rates (%) by Bedroom Type Manitoba

Centre	Bachelor		1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-08	Oct-09
Winnipeg CMA	2.2 ^a	3.0 ^a	1.3 ^a	1.9 ^a	1.4 ^a	1.9 ^a	1.6 ^b	2.2 ^a	1.4 ^a	2.0 ^a
Brandon CA	1.2 ^a	1.1 ^a	0.4 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.7 ^a	1.8 ^a	0.0 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.8 ^a
Hanover RM	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	**	n/s	n/u	n/u	**	n/s
Portage la Prairie CA	0.0 ^c	**	5.4 ^c	2.4 ^b	4.7 ^c	0.7 ^a	16.3 ^a	7.9 ^a	5.3 ^b	1.9 ^b
Steinbach CY	4.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.4 ^a	2.5 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.6 ^a	1.3 ^a
Thompson CA	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a
Manitoba 10,000+	2.2 ^a	2.9 ^a	1.2 ^a	1.8 ^a	1.4 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.9 ^a	2.0 ^a	1.4 ^a	1.8 ^a

The following letter codes are used to indicate the reliability of the estimates:

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1.1.5 Private Apartment Estimate of Percentage Change (%) of Average Rent¹ by Bedroom Type Manitoba

Centre	Bachelor		1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
	Oct-07 to Oct-08	Oct-08 to Oct-09	Oct-07 to Oct-08	Oct-08 to Oct-09	Oct-07 to Oct-08	Oct-08 to Oct-09	Oct-07 to Oct-08	Oct-08 to Oct-09	Oct-07 to Oct-08	Oct-08 to Oct-09
Winnipeg CMA	4.0 c	4.6 d	3.9 a	3.9 a	3.5 a	4.3 a	3.0 c	4.4 d	4.0 a	3.9 a
Brandon CA	2.4 c	**	2.8 a	4.0 b	3.7 b	2.3 b	4.8 c	**	3.6 a	3.0 a
Hanover RM	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u	n/u
Portage la Prairie CA	**	**	1.2 d	2.5 c	1.9 a	3.3 b	**	-1.4 a	1.6 c	3.3 c
Steinbach CY	n/u	**	n/u	4.8 b	n/u	4.4 a	n/u	**	n/u	4.1 a
Thompson CA	4.2 b	**	4.9 b	4.5 d	6.1 a	3.3 c	3.4 a	**	5.5 b	3.7 c
Manitoba 10,000+	4.0 b	4.6 d	3.9 a	3.9 a	3.5 a	4.1 a	3.0 c	4.3 d	4.0 a	3.8 a

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.

The following letter codes are used to indicate the reliability of the estimates:

a – Excellent, b – Very good, c – Good, d – Fair (Use with Caution)

** Data suppressed to protect confidentiality or data is not statistically reliable

++ change in rent is not statistically significant. This means that the change in rent is not statistically different than zero (0)

n/u: No units exist in universe for this category **n/s:** No units exist in the sample for this category **n/a:** Not applicable

Please click [Methodology](#) or [Data Reliability Tables Appendix links](#) for more details

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 2008 vs. \$550 in 2009 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 2008 and 2009 Fall 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 April and 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, available and vacant unit data from sampled structures. Most RMS data contained in this publication refer to privately initiated apartment 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 April/October, and the results reflect market conditions at that time.

CMHC's Rental Market Survey provides a snapshot of vacancy and availability rates, and average rents in both new and existing structures. In October 2006, CMHC has introduced a new measure for the change in rent that is calculated based on existing structures only. This estimate is based on structures that were common to the survey sample the previous year and the current year of the Rental Market Survey. 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 per cent change in rent is available in the Rental Market Report – Canada Highlights, Provincial Highlights, and the local Rental Market Reports. The rent levels in new and existing structures are also published. While the per cent 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 SECONDARY RENTAL MARKET SURVEY

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) conducts a survey of the **Secondary Rental Market (SRMS)** in September and October to estimate the relative strengths in the secondary rental market which is defined as those dwellings not covered by the regular RMS. CMHC has identified the following dwelling components to be included in SRMS:

- Rented single-detached houses.
- Rented double (semi-detached) houses (i.e.. Two units of approximate equal size and under one roof that are situated either side-by-side or front-to-back).
- Rented freehold row/town homes.
- Rented duplex apartments (i.e.. one-above-other).
- Rented accessory apartments (separate dwelling units that are located within the structure of another dwelling type).
- Rented condominiums (can be any dwelling type but are primarily apartments).
- One or two apartments which are part of a commercial or other type of structure.

The SRMS has three components which are conducted in selected CMAs:

- A Household Rent Survey of all households to collect information about rents.
- A Condominium Apartment Rent Survey of households living in condominium apartments to collect information about rents.
- A Condominium Apartment Vacancy Survey of condominium apartment owners to collect vacancy information.

All three surveys are conducted by telephone interviews. For the condominium apartment vacancy survey, information is obtained from the owner, manager, or building superintendent and can be supplemented by site visits if no telephone contact is made. For the other two surveys, information is collected from an adult living in the household. All surveys are conducted in September and October, and the results reflect market conditions at that time.

CMHC publishes the number of units rented and vacancy rates for the condominium vacancy survey. For the condominium rent and household rent surveys, the average rent is published. A letter code representing the statistical reliability (i.e., the coefficient of variation (CV)) for each estimate is provided to indicate the data reliability. In 2009, rented condominium apartments were surveyed in the following CMAs: Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Toronto, Ottawa, Montréal and Québec (NOTE: condo rent data was not collected for Regina and Saskatoon). Other secondary rental market units were surveyed in Abbotsford, Barrie, Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John's, Toronto, Regina, Saskatoon, Kelowna, Vancouver and Victoria.

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.

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 100,000 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.

All data presented in this publication is based on Statistics Canada's 2001 and 2006 Census area definitions.

Acknowledgement

The Rental Market Survey and the Secondary Rental Market 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.

Rental Affordability Indicator

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has developed a new rental affordability indicator to gauge how affordable a rental market is for those households which rent within that market. The level of income required for a household to rent a median priced two-bedroom apartment, using 30 per cent of its income, is calculated. The three-year moving average of median income of households in a centre is then divided by this required income. The resulting number is then multiplied by 100 to form the indicator. A value above 100 indicates that less than 30 per cent of the median income is required to rent a two-bedroom apartment, conversely, a value below 100 indicates that more than 30 per cent of the median income is required to rent the same unit. In general, as the indicator increases, the market becomes more affordable; as the indicator declines, the market becomes less affordable.

Median renter household income estimates used in the calculation of the rental affordability indicator are based on results of Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Results for this survey are available from 1994 to 2005. CMHC has developed forecasts of median renter household income for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

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Together with other housing stakeholders, we help ensure that the Canadian housing system remains one of the best in the world. We are committed to helping Canadians access a wide choice of quality, environmentally sustainable and affordable homes – homes that will continue to create vibrant and healthy communities and cities across the country.

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