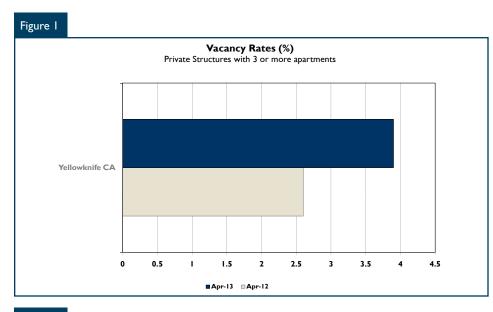


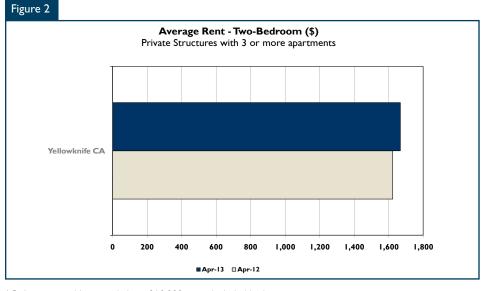
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

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Highlights

- The apartment vacancy rate in Yellowknife increased to 3.9 per cent in April 2013, up from 2.6 per cent in April 2012.
- In April 2013, the average rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Yellowknife was \$1,668 per month.
- In rental structures common to both surveys, the average rent for a two-bedroom apartment increased 4.5 per cent year-over-year.



^{*}Only centres with a population of 10,000 + are included in the survey.





Apartment vacancies increase in Yellowknife

According to the results of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC) Spring 2013 Rental Market Survey, the average apartment vacancy rate¹ in Yellowknife increased from 2.6 per cent in April 2012 to 3.9 per cent in April 2013. The increased outflow of migrants from the Northwest Territories to other jurisdictions and tenants making the move to homeownership led to the rise in vacancies. On a net basis, 969 people left the Northwest Territories to other provinces in 2012, prompting the increase in vacancies.

In April 2013, the apartment vacancy rate in Yellowknife was highest in bachelor units at 9.9 per cent. However, since bachelor units represent only two per cent of the rental universe, small movements to the number of vacant suites within this bedroom type cause sizeable changes to its vacancy rate. The lowest vacancy rate was found in two-bedroom suites, at 1.9 per cent. The vacancy rate was 6.0 per cent for one-bedroom units and 3.1 per cent for three-or-more bedroom suites.

Apartment vacancy rates for units with three-bedrooms rose from 1.2 per cent to 3.1 per cent between the April 2012 and April 2013 surveys. The vacancy rate for one-bedroom apartment units increased from 3.8 per cent in April 2012 to 6.0 per cent in April 2013. Given that these units represented 40 per cent of the rental stock surveyed, the rise in vacancies in this bedroom type had a strong impact on the overall vacancy rate.

At 1.9 per cent in April 2013, the vacancy rate for two-bedroom units remained unchanged from April 2012. The largest vacancy rate increase was recorded in bachelor units, rising from 2.7 per cent in April 2012 to 9.9 per cent in April 2013.

The apartment availability rate² in Yellowknife increased to 4.4 per cent in April 2013 from 2.7 per cent in April 2012. Bachelor units had the highest availability rate, at 9.9 per cent. The availability rate for one-bedroom units was 6.7 per cent. Two-bedroom and three-bedroom+ units had the lowest availability rates at 2.3 and 3.1 per cent, respectively

Apartment rents move up

Apartment rental rates increased on a year-over-year basis despite the increase in vacancies. In structures common to both spring surveys³, two-bedroom rents increased 4.5 per cent from April 2012 to April 2013. Renters of one-bedroom apartments saw a same-sample average rent increase of 3.2 per cent. The lowest increase in average same-sample monthly rents occurred among three-bedroom+ units, at 2.6 per cent. Bachelor units reported the highest same-sample rent increase, rising 6.8 per cent from April 2012 to April 2013.

The average monthly rent for two-bedroom apartments in Yellowknife was \$1,668 in April 2013. Three-or-more bedroom units reported a monthly average rent of \$1,818 in April 2013. One-bedroom units rented for \$1,431, while bachelor suites rented for \$1,138 per month in April 2013. The average monthly rent for all apartments in April 2013 was \$1,568.

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

² 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. As the definition of availability includes vacancy, the availability rate will always be equal to or greater than the vacancy rate. The availability rate can provide some insight into rental market conditions as it reveals the intentions of landlords and tenants on a short-term basis.

³ When comparing year-over-year average rents, the age of the building needs to be taken into consideration because rents in newly-built structures tend to be higher than in existing buildings. By comparing rents for units that are common to both 2012 and 2013 Spring Rental Market Surveys, we can get a better indication of actual rent increases paid by most tenants.

I.I.I Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) by Bedroom Type											
Yellowknife											
Contro	Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom + Total										
Centre Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13										Apr-13	
Yellowknife CA	2.7 a	9.9 b	3.8 b	6.0 b	1.9 b	1.9 b	1.2 a	3.1 d	2.6 a	3.9 b	

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 not statistically reliable.

n/u: No units exist in the 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 link for more details

I.I.2 Private Apartment Average Rents (\$) by Bedroom Type Yellowknife											
Contro	Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom + Total										
Centre Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-13 Apr-14 Apr-15 Apr-15 Apr-15 Apr-15 Apr-16 Apr-16 Apr-17 Apr-18 Apr											
Yellowknife CA	1,091 a	1,138 a	1,378 a	1,431 a	1,624 a	1,668 a	1,754 a	1,818 a	1,521 a	1,568 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 \leq cv \leq 5), c - Good (5 \leq cv \leq 7.5), d - Fair (Use with Caution) (7.5 \leq cv \leq 10) ** Data suppressed to protect confidentiality or data not statistically reliable.

n/u: No units exist in the 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 link for more details

I.I.3 Number of Private Apartment Units in the Universe by Bedroom Type Yellowknife											
Centre	Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom + Total										
Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13											
Yellowknife CA	43	43	709	707	834	832	169	165	1,755	1,7 4 7	

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 not statistically reliable.

n/u: No units exist in the 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 link for more details

I.I.4 Private Apartment Availability Rates (%) by Bedroom Type Yellowknife											
Contro	Bachelor I Bedroom 2 Bedroom + Total										
Centre Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-12 Apr-13 Apr-13 Apr-14 Apr-15 Apr-15 Apr-15 Apr-15 Apr-16 Apr-16 Apr-17 Apr-18 Apr										Apr-13	
Yellowknife CA	2.7 a	9.9 b	4.0 b	6.7 b	2.0 b	2.3 b	1.2 a	3.1 d	2.7 a	4.4 b	

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 not statistically reliable.

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

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I.I.5 Private Apartment Estimate of Percentage Change (%) of Average Rent ^l by Bedroom Type Yellowknife										
Centre	Bachelor		l Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom +		Total	
	Apr-II	Apr-12	Apr-II	Apr-12	Apr-11	Apr-12	Apr-II	Apr-12	Apr-11	Apr-12
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	Apr-12	Apr-13	Apr-12	Apr-13	Apr-12	Apr-13	Apr-12	Apr-13	Apr-12	Apr-13
Yellowknife CA	-3.9 d	6.8 b	++	3.2 c	++	4.5 b	++	2.6 ⊂	++	3.7 b

The 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 not statistically reliable.

Please click Methodology or Data Reliability Tables Appendix link for more details

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

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 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 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 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. 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 year 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 per cent change in rent is available in all Canada and Provincial Highlights publications, and also in the CMA reports (fall survey only). 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.

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.

 $Data\ presented\ in\ this\ publication\ is\ based\ on\ Statistics\ Canada's\ 2011\ Census\ area\ definitions.$

Acknowledgement

The Rental Market Survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the rental property owners, managers, and building superintendents 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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