# RESIDENTIAL RENTS IN MAJOR CANADIAN CITIES SEPTEMBER 1959 

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## PREFACE

This publication introduces a special study on average rents in 15 major Canadian cities based on rent data obtained from rented households in the Labour Force Survey. These data are used primarily in measuring rent changes as a component of consumer price indexes in Canada.

These statistics on average rents have been developed as a result of a widespread demand for information on rent levels associated with various types and sizes of accommodation and the services included in rent payments. It is intended that this series be developed and published periodically in the regular monthly publication "Prices and Price Indexes" ${ }^{\prime}$.

Material for this publication was prepared in the Retail Prices Section of the Prices Division.

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## SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- nil or zero.
-- amount too small to be expressed or where "a trace" is meant.


## SERVICE

Full - heated, stove and refrigerator.
Partial - any two of above.

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# RESIDENTIAL RENTS IN MAJOR CANADIAN CITIES 

## SEPTEMBER 1959

## INTRODUCTION

Measurement of changes in rents, expressed as index numbers, have always been a basic component of consumer price indexes in Canada. Rent indexes since 1952 have been based on rent payments reported by tenant householders in monthly surveys of rentedhouseholds in major urban centres and thus reflect changes over time in rents actually paid for accommodation rather than asking prices for vacant accommodation. While the primary use of the monthly rent data has been as ingredients of the Consumer Price Index, a considerable and growing interest has been expressed in the absolute price data on rents, particularly for cities. This interest has been manifested in the increasing frequency of requests received for information on such questions as the average rents paid for various types of accommodation within and between cities, and the effect on rents of the size of accommodation and the services included with the rented accommodation. To develop statistics on average rents which would be useful for these purposes, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook a special study on rents in 16 major Canadian cities for the month of September 1959. This publication presents the results of the special study.

Rents reported in the monthly survey of September 1959 were classified by characteristics of the rented accommodation and tabulations were made of average rents by city and type of accommodation. Measures of the reliability of the sample averages were also calculated. The resulting statistics on average rents are presented herein and provide useful comparisons of rents among the various types of accommodation within a given city. The statistics are not appropriate, however, for comparisons of rental rates between cities. It is intended that the series introduced in this publication be published periodically in the regular monthly publication "Prices and Price Indexes". The new series is experimental and comments and criticisms of it, including suggestions for changes or additions to the detail published in this initial release, will be helpful.

## Source of Rent Data

Each month, in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey, information on rents paid and type of accommodation is collected by personal interview from approximately 10,000 householders living in rented dwelling units, exclusive of dwelling wits on farms. The sample of households included in the Labour Force Survey is a scientifically
selected probability sample of all households in Canada, ${ }^{1}$ and the households from which rent data are collected constitute, accordingly, a representative sample of all non-farm tenant households. Further, the sample used in the Labour Force Survey is a "rotating" sample in which each month one-sixth of the sample is replaced by an equivalent sub-sample of households. Thus, in the samples for two consecutive months, five-sixths of the sample in each month consists of households also included in the other month. This feature of matched households is particularly desirable as a basis for measuring monthly rent changes over time for comparable qualities of rental accommodation. A rent schedule (see Appendix) is completed when a household first enters the Labour Force Survey sample and is designed for use over the six successive months during which the household is retained in the sample.

## Nature of Rent Data

In addition to actual rent payments, information is collected and recorded in the schedule for each household on the principal physical and service features of the accommodation which influence the amounts of such payments. Details on the type of structure (apartment, flat, single dwelling), age of dwelling, number of bedrooms, and the facilities or services such as heat, light and furnishings covered by the rent payment are obtained in the initial survey. These are checked for consistency in each of the five succeeding months during which the particular household remains in the sample and any changes are noted on the schedule. These data are the primary specifications relating to the quantity and quality of the rented accommodation being priced. They are essential for detection of changing specifications and necessary adjustment of reported rent where average rents are used to measure pure rent changes over time. They also provide the basis for classification of reported rents where the objective is to calculate average rents for distinct and homogeneous classes of rental accommodation comprising rented dwellings across Canada.

[^0]
## Indexes of Monthly Rents

Since 1952 the principal use of rent data from the monthly rent surveys has been for measurement of changes in rents from month to month for inclusion in the Consumer Price Index. The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of living resulting from changes in retail prices and rent is an important component of housing costs. In this use, the concept of change is that of "pure" price change in which prices over the period of comparison relate to an identical or equivalent quantity and quality of commodity or service.

For measurement of changes in rents, the average of rents reported in each of two successive months is calculated from the matched sample of households in the two months, and the average rent in the "current" month is expressed as a percentage of the average rent in the "previous" month. The percentage is termed the price relative of rent. The use of matched household samples avoids most instances of changes in specifications of the quantity and quality of the rented quarters between months. Where changed specifications do occur, however, adjustment of the reported rent or deletion of the household is made before calculation of the averagerents. Seginning with the base rent index of 100 , the price relative of rent for each month is multiplied by the rent index of the previous month to derive the rent index for the current month. The resultant index of monthly rents expresses rents in a given month as a percentage of rents in the base period.

## Average Money Rents

The movement of rents over time as measured by the rent index may not be consistent, however, with changes in the average of actual money rents paid for rented quarters, particularly over longer periods of time. Changes in the average of money rents paid will be the result not only of pure rent change but also of changes over time in the quantity and quality of accommodation actually being rented by tenants. However, while average money rents are not appropriate, therefore, for measurement of pure price change as in the Consumer Price Index, such averages can be useful indicators of differentials in rents paid for significant classes of rental accommodation at a specific period of time. Statistics on average money rents are presented in this publication for the first time for this purpose. The averages are based on the complete sample for September 1959, in contrast to the "matched household" portion used for indexes of rent changes over time.

Classes of rented accommodation for which separate averages of money rents could be calculated were limited by the information available on the rent schedules respecting the physical features of and the services included with the
rented quarters. Further restrictions were imposed by the size of sample available and the resultart number of rent reports for possible classes of accommodation. The importance of location for rental rates for apparently similar accommodation and the difficulty of classification by location within cities led to the selection of "city" as a primary criterion of classification. The choice of cities for which calculation of average rents was undertaken was based on the availability of an adequate size of sample, in terms of number of rent reports, for a city.

Within cities, rental accommodation has been classified into nine basic groups according to type and size of rented unit, viz., five sizes of apartments and four sizes of single attached and detached houses. Size was measured by the number of bedrooms. For apartments, each size group has been subdivided in three age-of-dwelling groups, and the age groups were subdivided still further into three degree-of-service groups. Thus for apartments, a maximum 15 classes within cities were established. The definitions of type, size, age and degree-of-services classes of rented units are provided in the next section.

The number of rent classes for which average money rents could be calculated in a particular city was dependent on the kinds of rental units occupied in the city in September 1959 and the size of the sample available. For no city has it been possible to produce average rents for all the classes outlined above. For the larger cities, average rents for almost all categories were calculated. For smaller cities, it was necessary to combine some groups and omit others.

Average rents in September 1959 for designated categories of rented units are presented by city in the tables on pages 11-18. Each table relates to a specified city and all rent data pertaining to the city are included in it. For each category for which an average rent is shown, the number of cases (reports of rent) on which the average is based and the standard error of the average are shown in the table. These are included as indicators of the reliability of the rent figure in each category and are useful in assessing the significance of the differences in rents among classes of rented units.

In general, the larger the number of cases the more reliable is the average. Specifically, the standard error is a statistical measure of the sampling error of the average. The average was calculated from a particular sample representing all non-farm rental units. If another sample were selected the average calculated from it may differ somewhat from the first. If a series of samples were chosen, the averages from each would tend to differ from one another but the range of variation among them would be limited and the averages
would tend to cluster at a central value. The standard error fixes the probable range of variaUion among such averages of samples of the size and kind used in calculating the average shown in the table and this range of error is termed the sampling error of the average. More specifically, the probability is 95 out of 100 that the mean of other samples of the same size would fall within the range of the published average plus or minus two standard errors. To illustrate using data from the table for Halliax covering one-bedroom apartments (last column, line 5) for which average rent was $\$ 65.20$ and the standard error of sampling was $\$ 5.20$ : the probability is 95 per cent that the average rent calculated from other possible samples of the same size and kind in September 1959 in that city would have a value within the range $\$ 54.80-$ $\$ 75.60$, i.e., $\$(65.2 \pm 2 \times 5.2)$. The range of values, $\$ 54.80-\$ 75.60$, so determined is termed the 95 per cent confidence interval.

The use of the standard error in assessing the significance of the difference between rents for the various classes of rental units may also be illustrated with the data from the last column of the table for Halifax. The 95 per cent confidence intervals for bachelor apartments ( 0 bedrooms) and the 2 -bedroom apartments may be wetermined in similar fashion as $\$(43.4 \pm 2 \times 2.4)$ and $\$(70.9 \pm 2 \times 4.1)$ respectively. These may be compared with the interval determined for 1 -bedroom apartments as follows:

| Apartment size | $95 \%$ Confidence interval |
| :--- | :---: |
| 0 -bedrooms | $\$ 38.6-\$ 48.2$ |
| 1 - bedroom | $54.8-75.6$ |
| 2 -bedrooms | $62.7-79.1$ |

It is evident from this comparison that the confidence interval for 0 -bedroom apartments does not overlap the intervals for the other sizes of apartments and thus the difference between the average rent for 0 -bedroom apartments and for other sizes is statistically signiffcant, i.e., it is larger than could be accounted for by the available measurement of sampling error. In contrast the confidence intervals for one and two bedroom apartments overlap and the difference between the average rents, $\$ 65.2$ and $\$ 70.9$, could be accounted for by the given indicator of sampling error. Such comparisons of confidence intervals do not reveal how much of the difference between published averages is a real difference. They do provide, however, an indication of the caution which should be exercised in interpreting the observed difforences in the averages presented in the tables. There are much more refined tests of the signifiunce of the differences between class averages. I: was not feasible, however, to undertake the calculation of necessary measurements at this
time. ${ }^{2}$ In general, the greater the overlap of confidence intervals, the less assurance one can place in the observed difference between rents among categories of rented accommodation.

In the tables on pages 11-18, it can be seen that data have been included for rent classes in which the number of reports of rents is small and/or the standard error of the average rent is large. While the rent averages for such classes have obviously questionable reliability, they have been included because they may be useful in analysis of the overall pattern of rents in each city.

It should be emphasized, also, that the rent data presented in this report are intended primarily for comparison of rents within cities. Comparison of rent levels for like categories of rented units between cities may or may not be valid. While a number of variables which appear to be important influences on rent levels have been controlled by classification, the important variable of "location" has not been taken into account and averages for a city relate to all types of location which may be variable among cities. Inter-city comparisons are therefore of questionable validity.

Further, over short periods of time shifts in the location of the various classes of rented units within a city can be expected to be of minor consequence to changing rent differentials among categories within the city. However, over longer periods of time, changing location could be a more significant factor causing changes in rent dipferentials. It is intended, therefore, that data on average money rents for classes of rental units at future periods, be published periodically in the regular D.B.S. monthly publication "Prlces and Price Indexes''.

[^1]
## Definitions of Rent Classes

Type of dwelling unit. - A dwelling is a structurally separate set of living quarters, with a private entrance from outside the building or from a common hallway or stairway inside. The entrance must not be through living quarters of another household. This definition conforms with that of the "National Population Census of Canada'".

In these tabulations type of dwelling unit refers to the distinction between apartments, flats, single attached and detached dwellings. Apartments, which constitute the greatest proportion of all rental units, have been segregated from single attached and detached houses which account for most of the remaining rental units.

Size of dwelling unit. - Size can be defined in such terms as number of square feet of living space, number of rooms or number of bedrooms. The latter term is now widely accepted as a meaningful description of size and has been adopted in these rent tabulations. Most dwelling units offered for rent are described in terms of bachelor apartments or $1,2,3$ or more bedroom apartments or houses. Tabulation by size of dwelling unit is on this basis.

A room, to be considered a bedroom, must be separated by a wall or walls from other rooms in the dwelling unit and used mainly for the purpose of sleeping. These requirements exclude rooms such as living rooms or dens, which contain sofas or fold-away beds, but whose principal use is not
for sleeping. Rooms originally designed for another use, e.g., sewing room, but converted to a bedroom, would, by definition, be considered as a bedroom. Bachelor apartments which include bedsitting facilities are considered as having no bedroom under these terms of definition.

Year of construction. - Since the age of a dwelling may have some bearing on its rent, the year of construction of each dwelling unit has also been collected. In the case of buildings converted into apartments or flats, age refers to the year of conversion, not the year of original construction.

Degree of service. - A significant and perhaps growing factor in the amount of rent paid is the service included in the rent payment, in excess of the actual space rent. Rent may include heat, use of refrigerator and stove, janitor service, parking and laundry facilities. In the survey of rents information is obtained on these services, distinguishing between services available but not paid for in rent and those services included in rent payments. To illustrate, most tenants have refrigeration facilities, but only certain tenants pay for these in rent payments. Item 5 of the Rent Document (see Appendix) shows the detailed information obtained on such facilities. Rent averages have been classified by three main categories in terms of services included in rent(1) fully serviced, defined as including heat, refrigerator and stove (2) partly serviced, defined as including any two of these three services and (3) not serviced, defined as excluding all three of these services.

Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Halifax - September 1959

| Type and size of unit and degree of service | Year of construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pre 1940 |  |  | 1940-54 |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. ol cases | Rent | Standard error | ND. of cases | Rent | Standard epror | No. of cases | Rent | Standard efror | No. of cases | Rent | Standard ertor |
| Size of unit: Apartments | 10 | \$ | \$ | - | $\$$ | \$ | - | \$ | \$ | 10 | \$ | \$ |
|  |  | 43.4 |  |  | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Bachelor ........................................... |  |  | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.4 | 2.4 |
|  | 6 | 79.2 | 7.9 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |  |  |  |
| Partial ......................... | 9 | 62.1 | 2.8 | -- | -- | -. | $10^{1}$ | 84.8 | 5. 9 | 9 19 | 82.4 74.0 | 5.8 3.3 |
| None .......................... | 15 | 44.5 | 6.1 | -- | -- | =- | 1 | 84. | 5.9 | 18 | 47.3 |  |
| Totals ...................... | 30 | 56.7 | 5.0 | 9 | 75.3 | 2.2 | 7 | 88. 6 | 7.7 | 46 | 65.2 | 5.2 |
| Two bedrooms-Service: <br> Full | - | -- | -- | 6 | 104. 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partial......................... | 9 | 79.6 | 8.9 | -- | 104.0. | 6.9 | - | -- | -- | 8 13 | 101.1 | 7.3 |
| None .......................... | 27 | 57.7 | 7.2 | .. | -- | -. | - | - | - | 31 |  | 3.4 |
| Totals ..................... | 37 | 63.3 | 5. 6 | 12 | 89. 9 | 7.5 | -- | -- | -- | 52 | 70.9 | 4.1 |
| Three or more bedrooms ....................... | 11 | 71.5 | 3.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | 85.8 | 5.4 |
| Other rental units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single attached and detached, 1 or 2 bedrooms | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -• | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | 16 | 54.7 | 9.5 |
| Single attached and detached, 3 or more bedrooms | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- | 17 | 81.1 | 5.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Statimbes incorporatia 4 whervatons on the wars 1940 - 54 and 6 ohsarvations, for the years $1955+$.

Average Rents in Major Candian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of thit. Degree of service and Vear of Construction Saint John-September 1959


[^2]Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Quebec City - September 1959


Statistics incorporate 10 observations for the years $1940-54$ and 1 observation for the years 19554.
${ }^{2}$ Statistics incorporate fully and martially sprviced flats and apartments.
-Staistics incorpora'c 22 onservations for the years $1940-54$ and 4 obse:vetions for the years 1955 .

Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Types of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Canstruction Montreal - September 1959


Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Untt, Degree of Service and Age of Construction Hull - September 1959

${ }^{1}$ Statlstics incorparate data for fully serviced and partially serviced flats and apartments.

Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Ottawa - September 1959


Average Rent in Major Canadian Cities by Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Windsor-September 1959

| Type and size of unit and degree of service | Year of construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pre 1940 |  |  | 1940-54 |  |  | 1955* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | NO. of cases | Rent | Standard ertor | No. of cases | Rent | $S t a n d a r d$ error erro | No. of cases | Rent | Standard | No, of cases | Rent | Standard erro: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |
| Apartments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size of unit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One bedroom - Service: | 10 | 56.3 | 5.5 | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | 12 | 57.3 | 4.4 |
| Partial | - $11^{8}$ | $5{ }^{5}$ | --5 | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | 53-8 | -- |
| None | $11^{8}$ | 52.5 | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - |  | 53.6 |  |
| Totals ..................... | 21 | 54.3 | 3. 2 | 3 | 63.3 | 6.3 | - | - | - | 24 | 55.5 | 3.4 |
| Two bedrooms - Service: <br> Full | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Partial | $\cdots 19$ | 56.1 | 3.7 | -- | -. | -- | = | = | - | $\cdots{ }^{-}$ | 56. - | - 3.3 |
|  | $19^{1}$ | 56.1 | 3.7 | -- | -- | -- | - | - |  |  | 56.2 | 3.3 |
| Totals ...................... | 19 | 56.1 | 3.7 | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | 21 | 56. 2 | 3.3 |
| Three bedrooms | 9 | 58.2 | 5.9 | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | 10 | 57.9 | 1.6 |
| Four of more bedrooms ........................... | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 65.0 | 4.7 |
| Other rental units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single, attached and detached, 1 or 2 bedrooms | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | -- | 11 | 53.1 | 6.9 |
| Single attached and detached, 3 or more bedrooms | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | = | *- | 22 | 57.8 | 5.5 |

statistics incorporate data for partially serviced and unserviced flats and apartments.

Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Cnit, Degree of Service and Year of Constraction Toronto - September 1939


Average Bents In Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Hamilton - September 1959

| Type and size of unit and degree of service | Year of construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pre 1940 |  |  | 1940-54 |  |  | 19554 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. of cases | Rent | Standard error | No. of cases | Rent | Standard efror | No. of cases | Rent | Standard error | No. of cases | Rent | Standard error |
|  |  | \$ | * |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |
| Bachelor ............................................. | 7 | 53.1 | 3.8 | $\cdots$ | -* | -* | - | - | - | 9 | 54. 1 | 3.6 |
| One bedroom - Service: | 24 | 75.8 | 4.1 | -* | -- | -- | $9^{1}$ | 95.0 | 5.9 | 33 | 81.1 | 4.7 |
| Partial .......................... | 16 | 65.3 | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 | 67.2 | 2.7 |
| None ............................ | - |  |  | - | - | - | -- | - | -- | 6 | 44.5 | 2.3 |
| Totals ..................... | 45 | 68.3 | 2.9 | 5 | 83.6 | 3.9 | 7 | 94.6 | 12.2 | 57 | 72.8 | 2.8 |
| Two bedrooms - Service: | 9 | 89.6 | 5.3 | 8 | 100.2 | 4.8 | -- | -- | -- | 21 | 99.3 | 5.4 |
| Partial $\qquad$ <br> None | $9^{-9}$ | 70.2 | 5.5 | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- | -. | $24^{2}$ | 69.1 | 5.4 |
| Totals ..................... | 28 | 76.4 | 4.4 | 12 | 88.5 | 9.3 | 5 | 108. 6 | 15.6 | 45 | 83.2 | 6.5 |
| Three of more bedrooms ........................ | 6 | 78.2 | 6.0 | - | *- | -- | - | - | - | 7 | 76.7 | 5.6 |
| Other reatal units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single attached and detached, 1 or 2 bedrooms | -- | -- | -- | -- | -" | - | - | - | - | 24 | 59.9 | 3.3 |
| Single attached and detached, 3 or more bedrooms | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | 30 | \%6.9 | 6.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Stutistics incorporate 4 observations for the years 1940-54 and 5 observations for the years 19554.
${ }^{2}$ Statistics incorporate data for partially serviced and unserviced flats and apartments.

Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Liti, Degree of Service and Year of Construction London - September 1959


[^3]Average Rent in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Winnipeg, September 1959

${ }^{1}$ Statistics incorporate data for partially serviced and unserviced flats and apartments.

Average Rent in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Regina - September 1959

| Type and size of unit and degree of service | Year of construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pre 1940 |  |  | 1940-54 |  |  | 1955 + |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. of cases | Rent | standard ertor | No. of cases | Rent | Standard error | No, of cases | Rent | Standard error | Na . of cases | Rent | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Standard } \\ \text { error } \end{array}$ |
| ApartmentsBachelor of unit: |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | $\$$ |  | \$ | \$ |
|  | 14 | 36.7 | 6.0 | -- | *- | -- | - | - | - | 16 | 42.1 | 11.0 |
| One bedroom - Service:FulPartialNone ... | 10 | 65.1 | 5.4 | -- | -* | *- | - | - | - | 11 | 66.0 | 5.0 |
|  | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - ${ }^{81}$ | 52.7 | 3.7 |
| Two bedrooms .............. | 14 | 60.6 | 4.4 | 4 | 61.8 | 6.1 | - | - | - | 18 | 60.8 | 4.0 |
|  | -- | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- | - | - | - | 8 | 84.4 | 10. 5 |
| Other rental units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single attached and detached | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33 | 76.7 | 2.9 |

[^4]Iverage Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Saskatoon - September 1959

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Statistlcs incorporate 21 observations for the years $1940-54$ and 5 observations for the years 19554 .
${ }^{2}$ statistics incorporate data for fully serviced and partially serviced flats and apartments.

Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Calgary - September 1959

| Type and size of untt and degree of service | Year of construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pre 1940 |  |  | 1940-54 |  |  | 1955* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NO}_{*} \text { of } \\ & \text { cases } \end{aligned}$ | Rent | Standard error | No. of cases | Rent | Standard ettor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { cases } \end{aligned}$ | Rent | Standard eftot | No. of cases | Rent | Standard error |
| Apartment |  | * | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |
| Slze of unlt: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 44.3 | 7.4 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - |  | 60.0 |  |
| Partial $\qquad$ None | 42 | 27.7 | 1.2 | -- | -- | - | -- | -. | .. | 45 | 27.6 | 1.1 |
| Totals ...................... | 49 | 30.1 | 1.9 | 5 | 57.0 | 10.2 | -- | -- | -- | 56 | 34.0 | 4.9 |
| One bedroam - Service: | 12 | 61.2 | 2.3 | -- | - | -* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partial ......................... | 37 | 47.7 | 1.3 | -- | -. | -* | $\frac{14}{24}$ | 85.1 67.4 | 4.9 | 26 | 74.1 56.0 | 6.2 3.6 |
| Nane ......co.......t.e.t.e...... | -- | -- |  | -- | -- | -- | 2 | . | 4 | 7 | 50.7 | 5.8 |
| Totals ....................... | 53 | 51.6 | 1.9 | 32 | 82.5 | 2.6 | 12 | 94.2 | 15.7 | 97 | 60.5 | 4.3 |
| Two bedrooms - Service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partial ......................... | -. | -. | -. | -- | -- | -. | -- | -0 | 3.4 |  | 86.7 | 3.7 |
| None ............................. | -- | -- | -* | 8 | 77.1 | 10.5 |  | -- | -- | 13 | 78.2 | 7.5 |
| Totals ....................... | 13 | 65.7 | 2.1 | 27 | 87.5 | 3.7 | $\theta$ | 81.3 | 10,0 | 48 | 84.4 | 4.2 |
| Three or more bedrooms ........................ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | 11 | 94.5 | 9.7 |
| Other remtal units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single attached and detached, 1 of 2 bedrooms $\qquad$ | -- | "* | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- | -- | - | 31 | 72.9 | 5.9 |
| Wiagle attached and detached, <br> si nore bedrooms | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23 | 97.0 | 4.8 |

[^5]Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Edmonton - September 1959

${ }^{2}$ Statistics incorporate data for partially serviced and unserviced flats and apartments.

Average Rents in Major Canadian Cities by Type of Structure, Size of Unit, Degree of Service and Year of Construction Vancouver - September 1959


[^6]

APPENDK
Reproduction of Rent Schedule Used It Collecting Reat Data


Statistice Canada Library gblothbqu: Statstique Cand


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For a comprehensive description of the sample for the Labour Force Survey see "The Labour Force". Monthly, D.B.S. Catalogue No. 71-001 and "The Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1945" D.B.S. Reference Paper 23, Catalogue No, 71-501.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Unfortunately, the above test based on overlapping of confidence intervals involves an overestimate of the sampling error of the difference between any two specified categories because the correlation between these categories, if it exists, was not taken into account. From the sampling procedure employed in the Canadian Labour Force Survey and the supplemental rent survey, there is a strong likelihood that the correlation is positive and this factor would tend to result in the observed differences being more significant than they actually appear in this report. The correlation between average rents in two separate categories pertaining to a certain area, say a given city, is likely to be positive since the same sampled blocks are used to estimate the average. If the sampled blocks of a city tend to be in more expensive rental areas, the average rents in these categories will both tend to be higher than the true but unknown average rents over all blocks in the city and likewise if the sampled blocks tend to be in low rental areas both averages will tend to be lower than the true average. However, speculation on this ground is dangerous without further calculation.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Statistics incorporate data for fully serviced and partially serviced flats and apartments.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Statistics Incorporste 8 observations for the years 1940-54 and 10 observations for the years 19554.
    ${ }^{2}$ Statistics incorporate 5 observations for the years $1940-54$ and 1 observation for the years $1955+$.
    3 Statistics incorporate 3 observations for the years $1940-54$ and 0 observations for the years 1955+.

[^4]:    * Statistics incorporate data for partially serviced and unserviced flats and apartments.

[^5]:    Statistics incorporate 10 observations for the years 1940-54 and 4 observations for the years 1955t.
    S:atistics 1acorporate 20 obsetvations for the years $1940-54$ and 7 observations for the years $1955{ }^{\circ}$.

    - Siatistics incorporate data for fully sepviced and partially serviced fats and apartments.
    * Statistics incorporate 19 observations for the years $1940-54$ and 7 observations for the years $1955^{\circ}$.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ Statistics incorpofate dat for patially serviced and unserviced Iats and apartments.

