THE ROLE **OF SHORT-TERM RENTALS IN** THE CANADIAN **HOUSING MARKET**



In 2023, an estimated 107,266 short-term rentals in Canada were potential long-term dwellings,' meaning that they could have served as long-term housing.

Short-term rentals in Canada, by type of listing, 2023



107.266 Potential long-term dwellings

Nvt.

29

0.29%

Man.

1,485

0.28%

Ont.

38,955

0.69%

- **21.3%** 75.462 Partial units (any type)
- **15.0%** 53.407 Entire unit vacation types

33.5% 118,934 Entire unit—listed for less than 180 days a year

N.L.

1,515

0.67%

N.S.

2.987

0.67%

P.E.I.

880

1.30%

Que.

19,614

0.51%

N.B.

1,442

0.41%

In 2023, potential long-term dwellings accounted for more than 1% of housing units² only in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. The share for Canada was 0.69%

units



Potential long-term dwellings as a share of housing

Province or territory Number of potential long-term dwellings Share of potential long-term dwellings

In 2021, potential long-term dwellings accounted for a small share of housing units in Canada's largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Shares were highest in tourist areas, especially in ski towns.

Y.T.

0.90%

Alta.

9,514

0.56%

N.W.T.

62

0.40%

Sask.

975

0.21%

165

B.C.

29.643

1.38%

Share of potential long-term dwellings among all housing units

Largest CMAs	Municipalities ³
0.36% Toronto	35.0% Whistler
0.39% Montréal	16.4% Mont-Tremblant
0.45% Vancouver	15.0% Canmore
0.26% Ottawa-Gatineau	13.2% The Blue Mountains
0.33% Calgary	4.9% Prince Edward County



Notes:

Potential long-term dwellings are a subset of short-term rentals that include entire units listed for more than 180 days a year, but exclude vacation properties. These short-term rentals are considered to have the capacity to serve as long-term housing. 2. Housing units include occupied dwellings and potential long-term dwellings. In 2023,

there were more than 15 million occupied dwellings in Canada. Municipalities refer to the 2021 Census of Population census subdivisions. A minimum of 500 potential long-term dwellings was required to be included in the table.

Sources: Statistics Canada, table 36-10-0688-01 – Housing stock in unit by institutional sector, housing type, dwelling occupation, dwelling type, and tenure type, table 98-10-0239-01 – Structural type of dwelling by tenure: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, table 98-10-0240-01 – Structural type of dwelling by tenure: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions; AirDNA.

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