

Housing and Transportation Cost Burden Study

A New Way of Looking at Affordability

Housing and transportation are the two largest expenses for many households, and both are closely connected to location. The 2025 Housing and Transportation Cost Burden Study looks at these costs together to provide a more complete picture of affordability. Explore the study's key findings below.

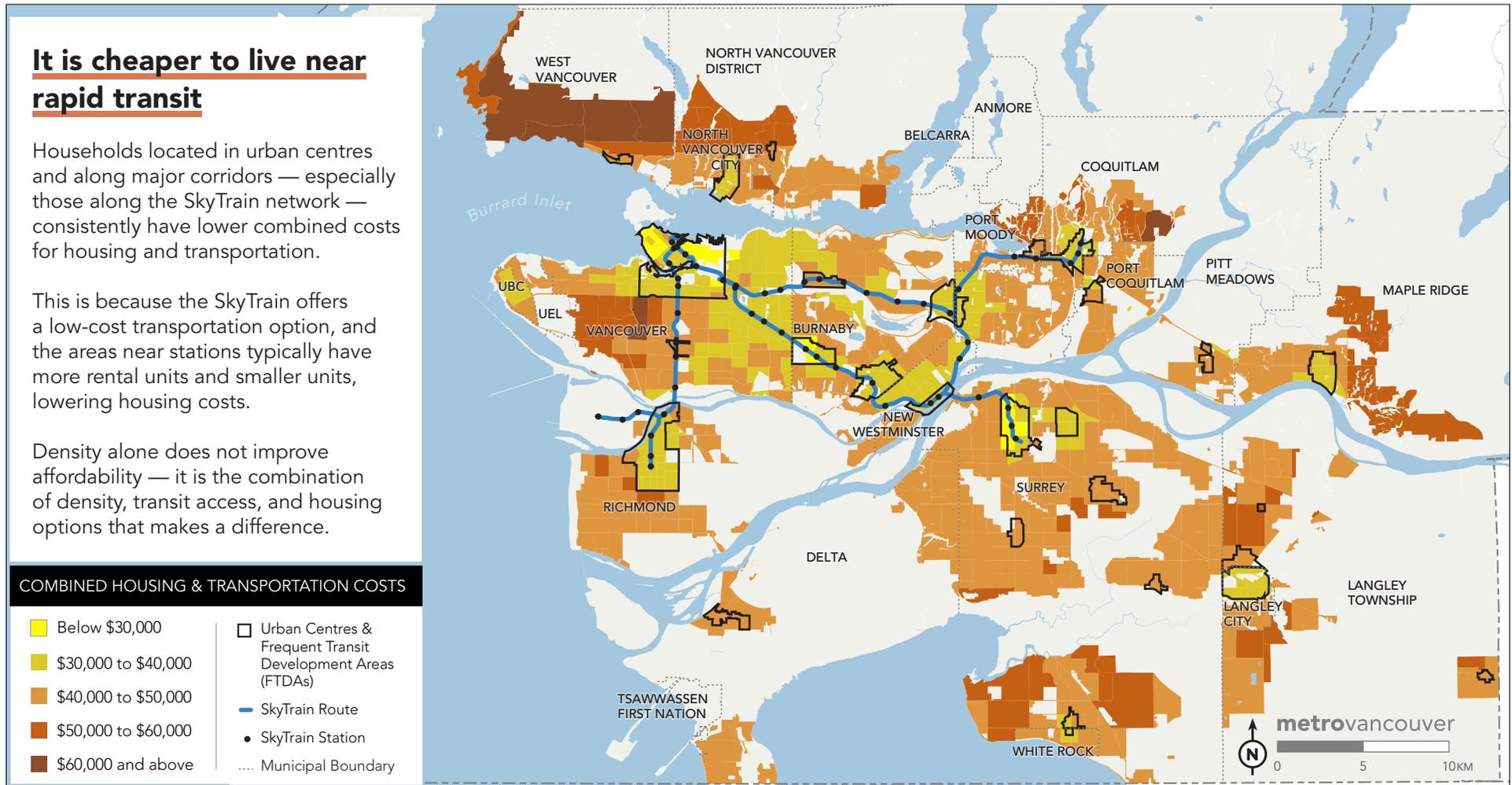


It is cheaper to live near rapid transit

Households located in urban centres and along major corridors — especially those along the SkyTrain network — consistently have lower combined costs for housing and transportation.

This is because the SkyTrain offers a low-cost transportation option, and the areas near stations typically have more rental units and smaller units, lowering housing costs.

Density alone does not improve affordability — it is the combination of density, transit access, and housing options that makes a difference.



Transportation costs rival housing costs

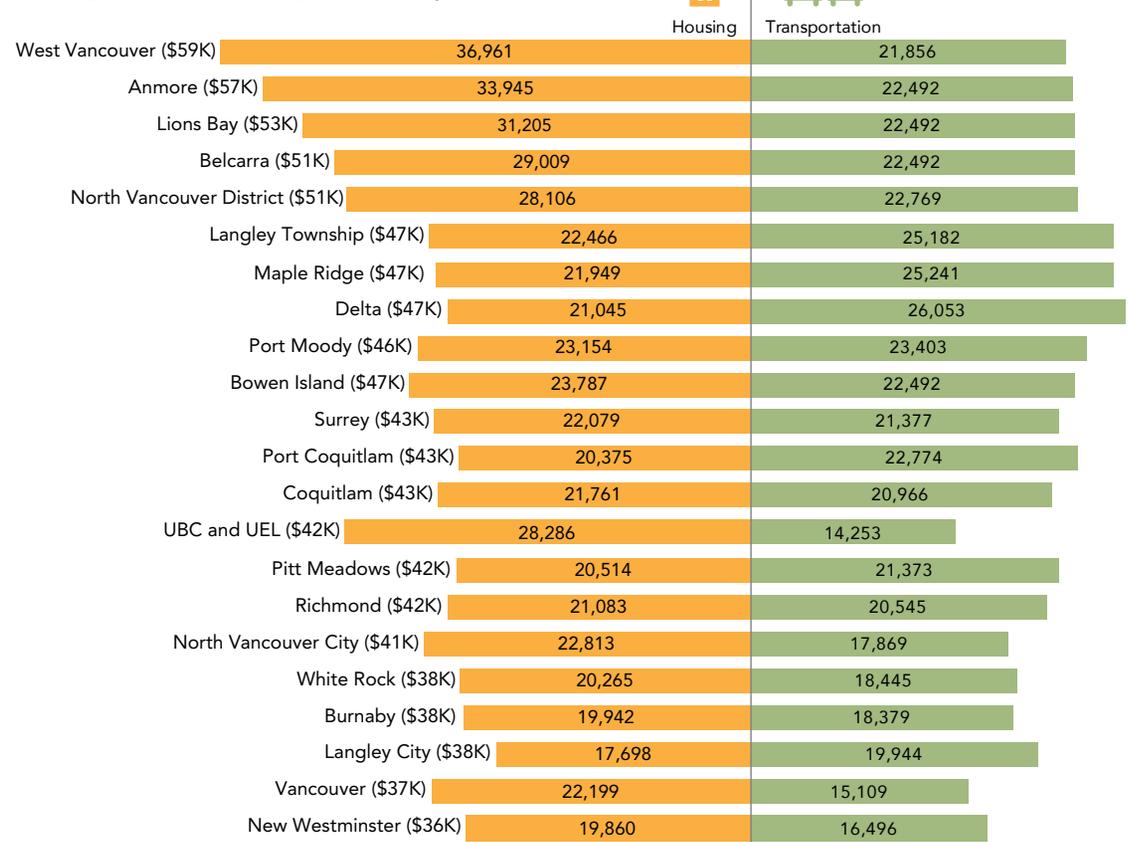
Transportation can cost almost as much as housing and even exceed it in some municipalities. The average household spends \$41,000 annually on housing and transportation combined, with an average of \$22,000 on housing and \$19,000 on transportation.

METRO VANCOUVER (\$41K)



Delivering good public transit and affordable housing are some of the best ways to improve livability in a region like Metro Vancouver.

Average Annual Housing and Transportation Costs (\$)



Rental housing supports affordability

Rental housing — particularly non-market — has the greatest impact on combined housing and transportation costs, further enhancing the affordability benefits of rapid transit.

Promoting transit-oriented rental housing is one of the best ways to improve overall affordability.



FIND OUT MORE
[Read the full study here](#)

Questions? Contact us:
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