



# **HOME**Works!

*A housing strategy  
and policy framework  
for Manitoba*



manitobahousing





## A Message from the Minister of Family Services and Housing, Gord Mackintosh

There are times when circumstances create great opportunity and this is one of those times. As Manitoba continues to hold steady in the global economy, housing provides solutions and opportunities that will not only bolster our economy, but also support the well-being of all Manitobans.

**HOMEWorks!** *Manitoba's Long-Term Housing Strategy and Policy Framework* is our long-term housing vision – supported by historic levels of government funding – that builds on a history of important housing initiatives.

This investment supports not only people – especially those in need – but also jobs and training. Our investment builds the economy and continues to protect our provincially-owned existing social housing stock which is an essential public asset valued at more than \$2.3 billion. It also increases affordable housing options throughout the province.

Access to safe, affordable housing is key to reducing poverty. **HOMEWorks!** is a balanced, integrated approach to housing that supports provincial initiatives such as **ALLAboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Strategy**, *Aging in Place Strategy* and *Manitoba's Action Strategy for Economic Growth*. It will also help us achieve climate change goals and provide vital links to community and economic development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gord Mackintosh', written over a stylized graphic of a house and a key.

Gord Mackintosh  
Minister of Family Services and Housing



## HOMEWorks!

Shelter is a basic human need; housing provides a stable base to help individuals, communities and the economy thrive. Families and individuals who have good quality, stable, affordable housing\* have an improved quality of life. Good quality housing has a positive impact on the overall health of people and contributes to the safety of neighbourhoods. It also helps shape the identity of a community. The physical condition, location and availability of affordable housing influences the development of communities and helps reduce poverty.

Housing activity contributes to the provincial economy because construction promotes job skills training and creates jobs. Investing in housing:

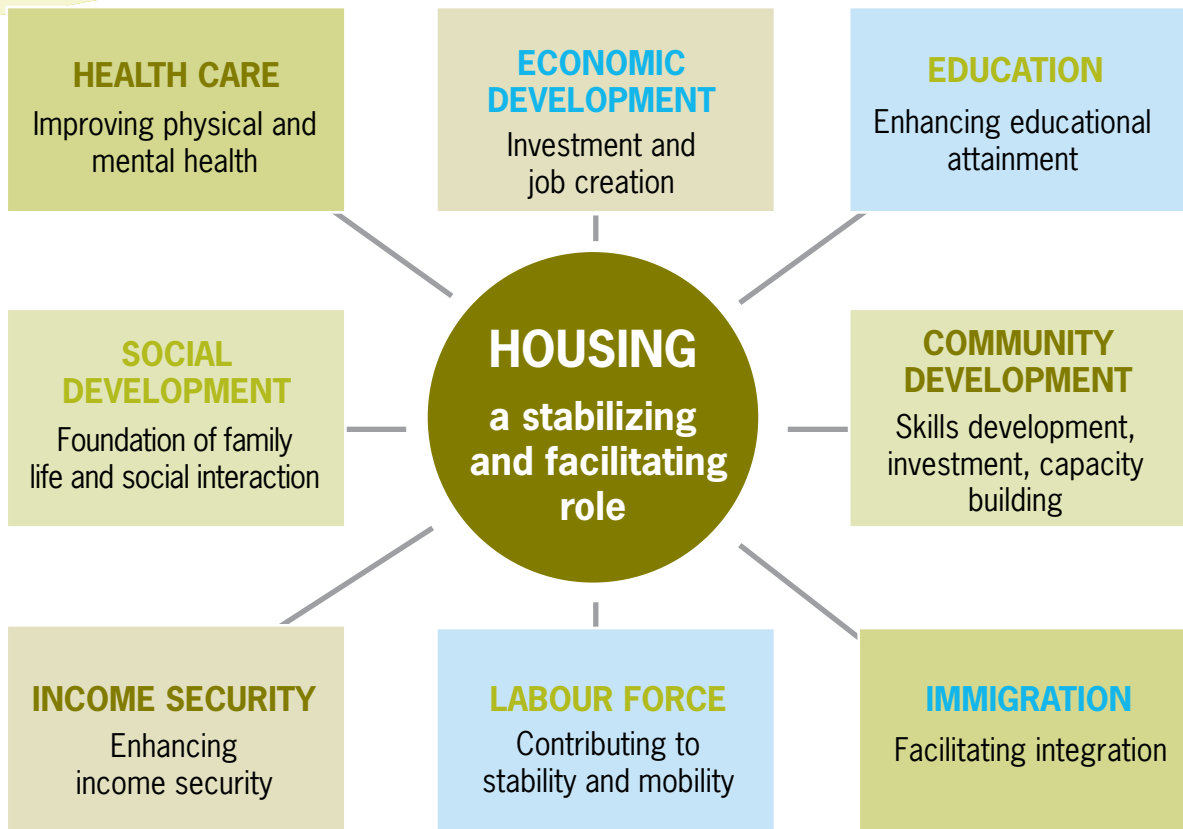
- stimulates economic activity in other sectors
- increases consumer spending
- improves investor confidence
- encourages neighborhood revitalization
- inspires communities to organize
- advances community economic development

Housing construction and renovation provide opportunities to address global warming and climate change issues. By working in partnership with private and non-profit sectors, we can develop and manage environmentally sustainable, affordable housing in Manitoba.

Housing is at the center of well-being. It affects physical and mental health and influences an individual's educational achievement, the ability to make healthy social connections and success in the job market. The ability to find and maintain employment provides income security and helps individuals and families become more self-sufficient.

Housing is also at the center of social, health and economic well-being and contributes to the development of sustainable communities. Housing is a crucial element and a key building block in assisting individuals, families and communities reach their full potential. Housing initiatives also support the development of community capacity. Housing initiatives are successful when they help individuals and families achieve the highest possible level of independence and integration in the community.

## Housing is at the centre of well-being.



Housing fits in the middle of everything. It is physical design; it is community economic development; it is social development; it is important to health and educational outcomes; it can be a poverty reduction tool, and it is investment, a wealth creator and a generator of economic development. It is both an individual and public good.

– Modified from Myers, D., (2008). *Failed Urban Policy: Tear Down HUD. PLANET.* July 2008

Housing shapes communities.



# HOMEWorks!

**HOMEWorks!** is Manitoba's new housing strategy and policy framework. Our new vision and mission promote healthy people, stronger neighbourhoods, a green environment, and safety, quality and affordability in housing markets.

## **HOMEWorks!** OUR VISION

Creating stronger communities through housing solutions

## **HOMEWorks!** OUR MISSION

To provide housing leadership that contributes to the health, social and economic well-being of all Manitobans

The **HOMEWorks!** housing strategy and policy framework is a new approach that balances the social, business and economic development objectives of housing. It integrates these objectives with areas such as health, economic development and the environment. This approach provides housing options that encourage Manitobans' full participation in society and supports the province's economic goals.

**HOMEWorks!** promotes:

- the economic and social independence of people, places and communities
- accountability among governments, organizations and citizens
- more housing options for Manitobans



Manitoba's housing strategy and policy framework provides a range of housing assistance that addresses housing affordability, supply, services and supports.

Households require a range of housing options to fit their needs.



# HOUSING CHALLENGES

## THE ROLE OF HOUSING IN PEOPLE'S LIVES

Quality housing helps individuals and families develop their own personal resources and capabilities. This leads to positive results, including increased self-reliance in people's lives.



Four housing dimensions: physical, financial, locational, psychological.

The physical dimension represents the environmental aspect of homes, including how the size and design meets individual and family needs.

The financial aspect determines how much a family can afford to spend on housing which is the largest expense most people have. Money not spent on housing can be spent on other necessities that can increase quality of life.

The locational dimension refers to the fact that when people live in a neighbourhood where they feel safe and secure, they are more likely to actively participate in their community. This positively affects their social and economic well-being.

The psychological dimension represents a place where people find refuge, rest, security and personal freedom.



# HOMEWorks!

## MARKETS

Since 2000, housing has been one of the fastest growing sectors of the provincial economy, supported by high levels of new construction, renovation and sales of existing homes. The strength of Manitoba's housing sector is due to our stable economy.

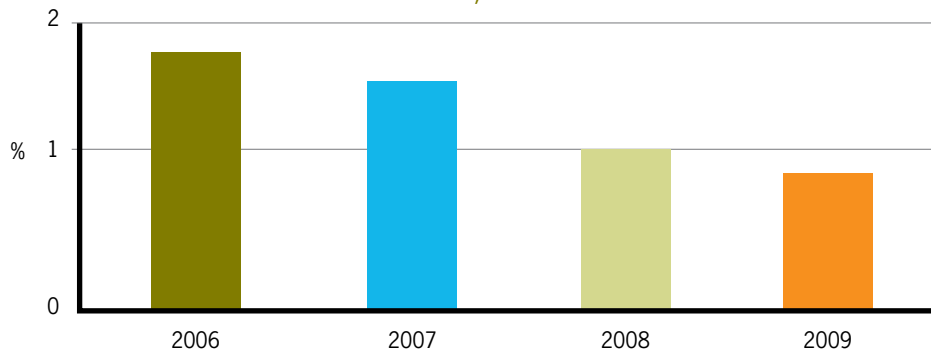
Good economic conditions, developing industry and increased immigration have created a steady demand for rental housing in Manitoba's urban centres. In April 2009, Thompson had a vacancy rate of 0.2 per cent and Brandon's vacancy rate was 0.1 per cent. The vacancy rate in Portage la Prairie was 1.2 per cent and in Steinbach, it was 1.0 per cent.

In the Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), the apartment vacancy rate in October 2008 was 1.0 per cent and in April 2009, it was 0.9 per cent. The rental market is considered

balanced when the vacancy rate is 3.0 per cent. Winnipeg's vacancy rate is expected to remain well below the balanced rate for some time. As of April 2009, there were 53,906 rental units in Winnipeg, 3,300 fewer units than in 1992. The tight rental market has resulted in an increase in the construction of rental housing. Since 2007, approximately 1500 units have been added to Winnipeg's market through private and public investment. However, this increase is not enough to keep up with population growth and increased numbers of households. As a result, tight rental market conditions will continue.

The decline in both social and rental-market housing keeps vacancy rates low. As a result, average rents in the province have increased more than the incomes of people living in poverty.

Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%)  
Manitoba Centres  
10,000+



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation



## INCOME AND CORE HOUSING NEED

Shelter is the greatest expense most people have; therefore, affordable housing has a significant impact on personal well-being. The 2008 *Manitoba Child and Family Poverty Report Card* shows an increasing gap between the Employment and Income Assistance (EIA) amount allocated for shelter support and recipients' actual costs for shelter. This means families have to make difficult budget choices.

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) reports that in 2009, the average rent for a one-bedroom apartment in Manitoban's urban centres was \$610 per month. To stay within a 30 per cent shelter-to-income-ratio, a household would need to earn \$24,400 annually – about \$12.50 per hour. By comparison, a single person earning a full-time minimum wage in Manitoba currently earns approximately \$16,575 annually.

The *Manitoba Child and Family Poverty Report Card* indicates in 2008 a single parent with one child received a shelter allowance of \$387 per month. This is the basic EIA rate, without

other benefits. This could leave families who need to rent in the private housing market with a \$205 shortfall each month. For individuals who qualify, social housing makes up this shortfall by setting rental rates according to the shelter component for EIA recipients which provides a rental rate based on a 27 per cent rent-geared-to-income scale.

Insufficient income levels affect a households' ability to access safe, suitable and adequate housing. Families or individuals who spend more than 30 per cent of their incomes on housing are considered to be in core housing need. In Manitoba, 11.3 per cent of households were in core housing need in 2006, down slightly from 11.6 per cent in 2001. There were a total of 46,900 households in core need in Manitoba in 2006.



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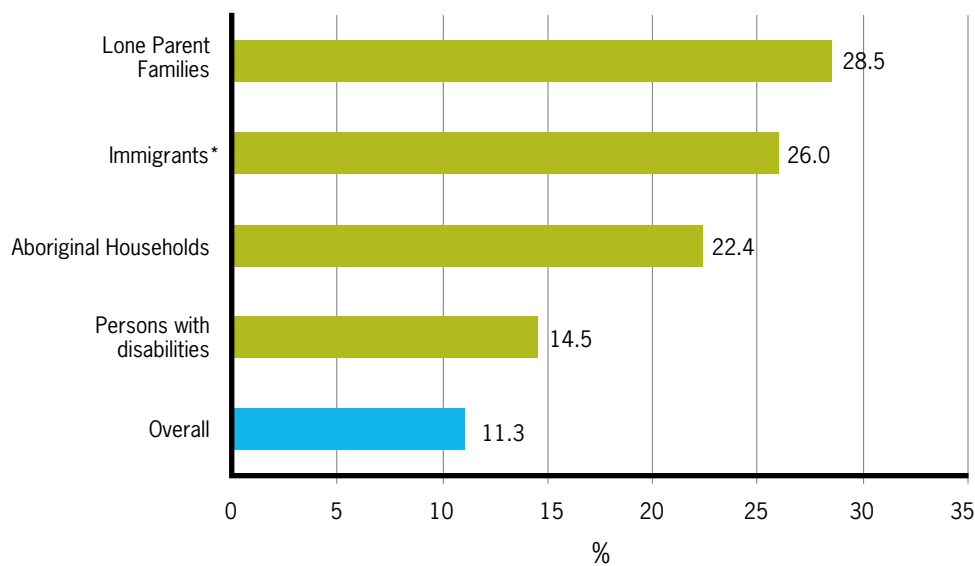
## INCOME AND CORE HOUSING NEED

Families who have to spend 30 per cent or more of their income on quality housing have less money to spend on other important things, including food and transportation. This situation is heightened for families with children because they are more likely to face over-crowded or inadequate living conditions that create health and safety risks. This situation is often found in distressed neighbourhoods with poor quality housing.

CMHC reports that people living alone or in single-parent families are much more likely to spend 30 per cent or more of household income on shelter. Women living alone or as a single parent are even more likely to be in core housing need and may also be living in poverty.

Persons with disabilities, Aboriginal families and immigrants are at greater risk of being in core housing need.

Likelihood of Being in Core Housing Need By Group  
Manitoba



\* During first five years of being a landed immigrant.  
Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

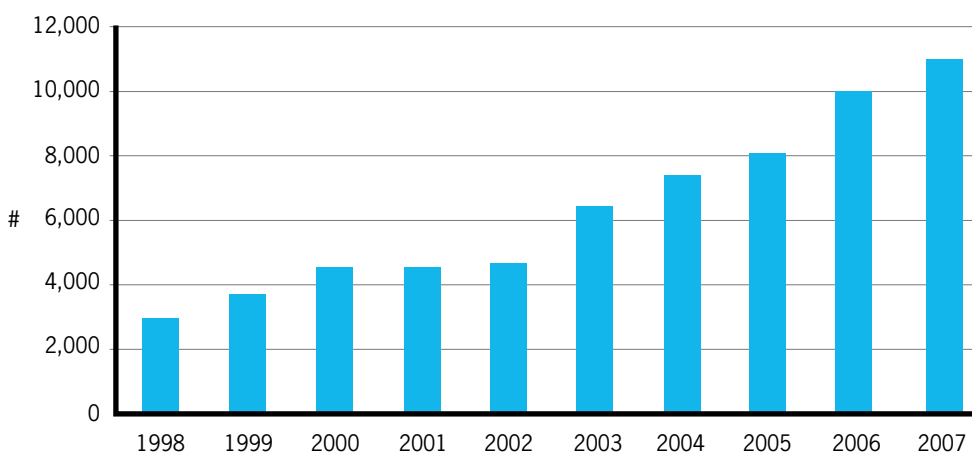
Housing supports poverty reduction.



## GROUPS IN CORE HOUSING NEED

- Single-parent families relying on one income are more likely to be in core housing need (28.5 per cent) than any other group. Aboriginal women are more likely to live in single-parent households than non-Aboriginal women. According to the *2008 Manitoba Child and Family Poverty Report Card*, almost 40 per cent of children in single-parent families are living in poverty.
- Manitoba's Aboriginal population is the province's fastest growing population segment. It is projected that Aboriginal people will represent 17 per cent of the province's total population by 2016 and one-quarter of Winnipeg's workforce by 2019. Aboriginal people have a high residential mobility rate that presents challenges to maximizing their opportunities in education, employment and health services.
- Statistics Canada data indicates that the number of adults and children with disabilities in Manitoba increased from 14.2 per cent of the population in 2001, to 15.7 per cent in 2006.
- Immigration to Manitoba is at its highest level in 50 years. Since 1999, over 60,500 immigrants have arrived, increasing the need for housing in the province. As part of our immigration strategy, Manitoba attracts many temporary foreign workers to help meet labour and skill shortages. In 2007, the number of these workers more than doubled, from 1,426 to 2,878 over the previous four years. Providing sufficient housing for these temporary residents represents a unique challenge.

Manitoba Immigration Levels  
2001–2007





# HOMEWorks!

## PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

- In 2006, 14 per cent of all Manitobans were over the age of 65. That number will increase to approximately 21.3 per cent by 2026 as the baby boom generation ages. Although a higher proportion of seniors live in rural areas than cities, seniors in smaller communities have been moving to cities for health care and other services and housing with support options. Manitoba's seniors will increasingly demand a range of affordable housing options with various levels of services, especially in rural communities. Manitoba's seniors have diverse cultural, economic and health care needs that must be addressed in our housing options.
- Statistics Canada states that in 2006, 15.7 per cent of adults and children in Manitoba had a disability. There were also more people with both mental health issues and other disabilities moving from institutions into the community. A variety of housing options are needed to assist persons with disabilities live successfully in the community.





## OUR PRIORITIES: PEOPLE AND PLACES

Manitoba is building for the future with innovative thinking, renewed commitment, strong partnerships and a clear vision that makes housing a provincial priority. Housing is more than a physical place to live, it is a multi-dimensional part of people's lives: a home, a place to raise a family, an investment and being part of a neighborhood and a community. The province has eight priority investment areas.

### 1. The homeless and those needing intense services to promote their safety and well-being

Many life circumstances may affect a person's housing situation. Homelessness can affect people of any age and demographic group. Homelessness is characterized by extreme poverty, insufficient income, lack of social supports, poor health and heavy use of emergency services and a lack of adequate affordable housing.

Other circumstances such as family violence, addiction, mental health or physical disabilities also influence an individual's or family's ability to access adequate and suitable housing. Many low-income people in these circumstances need housing with support services to help them participate fully in their communities.

There are also unique groups, such as youth who grow up without parental or social support, victims of family violence and people released from jail who need housing options in the community. These groups also need access to support services to help them become self sufficient and increase their success in remaining connected to their communities.

### 2. New Canadians

Affordable housing options for workers at all income levels will help promote local economic development.

The settlement of landed immigrants and refugees supports the province's economic growth strategy. Immigrant families need affordable housing options, generally in well-populated areas, that are suitable for their family size. These families may also require access to support services. Others families settle in rural communities, attracted by developing industries where there are low vacancy rates.

### 3. First Nations and Métis

High mobility rates, combined with a limited supply of affordable housing, results in many low-income Aboriginal people living in temporary housing. Compared to national averages, Aboriginal households in Manitoba have lower incomes and higher rates of poverty. This group is also more likely to face homelessness or be in core housing need than any other demographic group.



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## 4. Low-Income Households Engaged in Training and Achieving Success in Gaining and Maintaining Employment

A steady job or labour force attachment is a proven path out of poverty. Quality, affordable housing provides stability so people can improve their skills and social connections. This increases their chances of success in the labour force. Social housing can provide the base for people actively seeking better lives.

## 5. Seniors

Manitoba has a rapidly aging population; therefore, there is increased demand for seniors' housing with needed supports. Seniors will place a much larger strain on existing and future housing options. Support services in a residential setting help seniors live safely and independently in their own communities longer. This helps reduce premature placements in personal care homes.

## 6. Mature Neighbourhoods and Communities

Inner-city neighbourhoods and mature areas of cities have higher concentrations of old housing stock that needs repair. These areas also have more low-income households, particularly among Métis, First Nations and new Canadians. Investment is needed to encourage more neighbourhood revitalization.

## 7. Northern Manitoba

There is a critical need for more affordable housing in northern Manitoba. The economy in the North is typically resource-based and can grow quickly when demand for workers in the natural resources sector is high. There is limited private sector involvement in the rental market and a weak homeownership market. Many northern residents rely on assisted rental housing. Local community control can stimulate community interest and a sense of ownership that can improve housing in the North.

## 8. Rural Communities with Developing Industries

Rural communities with emerging industries, such as Steinbach, Neepawa, Morden and Winkler will benefit from investments in housing. Communities with skilled labour shortages need a wide range of housing to attract and accommodate workers.

“... affordable housing is an integral component of neighbourhood and downtown revitalization.”

- Tom Carter. *Housing for Manitobans: A long-term plan.*

## MEETING THE COMPLEX HOUSING NEEDS OF MANITOBANS: A MULTI-YEAR ACTION PLAN

### HOMEWorks! OUR PRINCIPLES

1. Housing issues are interrelated to health, social, education and economic issues.

Housing is an essential part of our health, social, education and economic well-being and is necessary for the development of sustainable communities. Knowing how housing affects people will increase the impact of housing investments and the positive results they produce.
2. HOMEWorks! promotes efficiency and effective use of resources.

Maximizing resources by co-coordinating housing programs and services with other public policy areas will increase our efficiency and effectiveness.
3. Housing is a shared responsibility.

Individuals, communities, the housing industry and all levels of government are responsible for good housing conditions.
4. Partnerships strengthen the housing environment.

Governments, community groups, Aboriginal organizations, citizens and the private sector must work together to improve housing conditions in Manitoba. Provincial housing initiatives help local people meet local needs and priorities.
5. HOMEWorks! supports increased independence and self-reliance in housing.

Housing is successful when people become independent and do not have to rely on government for support. Provincial housing initiatives help local people meet local needs and priorities. They also support the development of individual and community capacity.
6. Housing activities strive to promote inclusion.

Ensuring housing programs and services support economic and social independence, personal accountability and individual choice, is a priority of this housing strategy.
7. People need a variety of housing options throughout their lives.

A variety of housing programs are needed to respond to people's changing circumstances.
8. HOMEWorks! supports the effective functioning of the housing market.

All levels of government, the private sector and citizens have a shared responsibility to support the effective functioning of the housing market.

## GOAL:

### SUSTAIN AND IMPROVE EXISTING SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Manitoba Housing supports approximately 35,000 public housing units. This valuable asset provides safe, affordable homes for Manitobans. The social housing units, mainly built in the 1970s and 1980s, need substantial repairs and renovations. Housing designs and locations must change to accommodate the changing needs of Manitobans. A substantial investment is needed to maintain the buildings to meet current and future needs.

#### Action Plan

- Make a long-term, planned investment in the renovation of social housing units.
- Convert under-used units to other uses.
- Redirect surplus housing through sales, relocation and demolition.
- Renovate existing units to environmentally friendly standards.

## GOAL:

### ADDRESS AFFORDABILITY AND INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALITY, AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordability is the key issue for most households that need housing assistance. We must increase the supply of quality, affordable housing. Approximately two-thirds of Manitobans who need housing assistance live in safe, quality housing but do not have enough income to meet both their housing and other basic needs. In the past, there have not been enough new rental units built to meet the demand for affordable housing.

#### Action Plan

- Improve housing affordability for families and individuals by making stronger links between housing and income assistance.
- Improve the quality of private rental and housing through renovation programs.
- Work with the private, non-profit and co-operative sectors to help develop and manage sustainable and affordable housing projects.
- Encourage accessibility and environmentally sustainable housing improvements.
- Build new, affordable rental housing for families, seniors and persons with disabilities.
- Revitalize communities by developing homeownership opportunities.
- Use Manitoba Hydro's Power Smart standard to develop all new government-assisted housing projects.

## GOAL:

### SUPPORT COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Manitoba Housing plays a vital role in working with communities to promote citizen well-being and address housing needs. It also supports economic development by supporting labour mobility and attracting workers when there is new investment in housing.

#### Action Plan

- Actively work with municipalities and industry to develop housing solutions to support economic development.
- Build a strong working relationship with Métis and First Nations leadership.
- Develop and implement a community-based Northern Housing Strategy.
- Promote the provincial economic growth strategy by creating partnerships with the non-profit and co-operative community to provide a full range of housing and housing services for new Canadians settling in Manitoba.

## GOAL:

### SUPPORT HUMAN SERVICES STRATEGIES AND DELIVERY

Stable housing increases people's social connections, their potential for education attainment and employment opportunities. This in turn leads to better incomes and a reduction in poverty. Affordable, safe, quality housing, supported by the appropriate level of services, can help people live more independently. It can accommodate seniors and those with mental illnesses, who otherwise, might not be able to live in the community.

#### Action Plan

- Create stronger links with community social programs and services.
- Improve access to social housing for high needs populations.
- Improve the co-ordination of housing policy and programs with human services programs.
- Support the province's *Aging in Place Strategy* with supportive living, assisted living and housing with support services.
- Support **ALLAboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Strategy** and social inclusion strategies through solutions for low-income households and the homeless.
- Provide housing options to support persons with mental illness.
- Link Manitoba Housing's renovation and maintenance, tenant relations and administration activity with training and employment programs.

**ALLAboard:**  
**Manitoba's Poverty  
Reduction Strategy**

## GOAL: RENEWAL OF MANITOBA HOUSING

To develop and maintain a strategic housing direction for the province, Manitoba needs an organization that can:

- deliver programs and services
- be responsive to evolving issues
- provide quality client service
- be accountable to Manitobans

### Action Plan

Manitoba Housing will provide leadership by:

- developing its research, information and education capacity
- building community-based housing capacity
- forming working partnerships with a wide range of organizations and municipalities
- creating an organizational structure and program capacity that supports the broad range of its activities
- creating a comprehensive range of programs to reduce service gaps and duplication



## A BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE

Housing is a basic necessity and plays a central role in people's lives. **HOMEWorks!**, the province's long-term housing strategy and multi-year action plan, is a strong, clear blueprint that identifies eight priorities for investment. It also sets five goals that will deliver new, balanced, integrated housing solutions to meet the needs of Manitobans.

For more information about **HOMEWorks!** and Manitoba Housing's long-term strategy, visit [manitoba.ca/housing](http://manitoba.ca/housing); call 204-945-5744; toll free 1-877-445-7352.

## HOUSING GLOSSARY

**Adequate housing:** This means the basic physical unit is in safe condition and not in need of major repair.

**Affordable housing:** A benchmark in housing analysis to determine if there is sufficient income to spend on shelter. To be affordable the amount spent on shelter should not exceed 30 per cent of before tax household income.

**Aging in Place Strategy:** Information about this strategy is available at [www.gov.mb.ca/health/aginginplace/index.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/aginginplace/index.html) or call Seniors and Healthy Aging Secretariat at 204-945-6565 or 1-800-665-6565.

**All Aboard – the Poverty Reduction Strategy:** Information about this strategy is available at [www.gov.mb.ca/fs/allaboard/index.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/fs/allaboard/index.html) or call 204-945-6777.

**Community development:** The process of developing active, sustainable communities based on social justice and mutual respect. This process strives to remove barriers that prevent people from participating in the issues that affect their lives and works to improve the social, political and economic well-being of people and the structures that support them.

**Economic development:** Activities that work to improve communities' economic well-being and quality of life by creating and keeping jobs, supporting and increasing income and the local tax base.

**Census metropolitan area:** This is a category used by Statistics Canada in the census to define large urban areas.

**Co-operative housing:** A form of tenure, common in social housing, in which residents are co-op members who participate in the management and operation of the property.

**Core housing need:** a situation where households live in homes that are in major need of repair, do not have enough bedrooms for the size or the makeup of the household or cost 30 per cent or more of household income. When households are not able to rent in alternate housing without spending more than 30 per cent of their income they are also in core housing need.

**Economic Growth Strategy (Immigration):** For more information, go to [www2.immigratemanitoba.com/browse/regionalcommunities/plan\\_guide/community-get\\_started.html](http://www2.immigratemanitoba.com/browse/regionalcommunities/plan_guide/community-get_started.html); or call Immigration at 204-945-6300 or 1-800-665-8332.

**Homelessness:** a social condition where people do not have permanent or temporary housing. This can be a result of not being able to afford the purchase or rent of a home, or being unable or unwilling to maintain regular, safe and adequate shelter because of a range of social and economic factors including addiction or mental health issues.

**Household:** a generic term to include individuals, families or groups of unrelated people who live in the same home.

**Manitoba Housing:** Operating under The Housing and Renewal Corporation Act, and governed by a board of directors with policy direction set by government, this organization is responsible for a range of housing programs and initiatives throughout the province.

**Non-profit housing:** Affordable housing provided by or managed by incorporated housing associations.

**Public housing:** Housing that is owned and/or managed by Manitoba Housing and provides lower rental rates for people with low and moderate incomes. Also known as social housing.

**Rent-geared-to-income:** The amount of rent charged is based on pre-tax household income.

**Residential mobility rate:** The rate at which a group changes residence over a specific period of time. This is expressed as percentage of the total population.

**Shelter-to-income ratio:** The proportion of pre-tax household income that is spent on housing costs.

**Social housing:** Rental housing that is owned and managed by the government, non-profit organizations or both with the aim of providing affordable housing for low and moderate income individuals or families.

**Suitable housing:** Housing that is not over-crowded according to the National Occupancy Standard. This standard specifies the number of bedrooms required for a household based on age and gender.

**Vacancy rate:** The number of available rental housing units in an area or city. It is stated as a percentage of the number of vacant units available for rent on a specific date.

**Well-being:** a general reflection of the physical, mental, social, spiritual and economic health of an individual or a population.

# HOMEWorks!

## MANITOBA HOUSING LONG TERM HOUSING STRATEGY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

GOALS	OBJECTIVES
<p><b>Sustain existing social and affordable housing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop and implement a comprehensive asset management strategy to increase the quality, function and financial viability of the existing social housing portfolio</li> <li>• rationalize the provincially-owned social housing portfolio by converting under-used units to another program or use, or by disposing of the surplus housing units</li> <li>• help non-profit and co-op housing groups address their ability to continue to provide long-term, affordable housing in their communities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Address affordability and supply of quality, affordable housing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve housing affordability for families and individuals through stronger links between housing and income assistance</li> <li>• improve the quality of the private rental and homeownership housing stock</li> <li>• increase the supply of affordable rental housing through: partnerships with the private, non-profit and co-op sectors; the direct delivery of housing projects and programs; and the better use of the province's social housing portfolio</li> <li>• encourage improvements in accessibility and environmental sustainability of the housing stock, for low and moderate-income households</li> </ul>
<p><b>Support community and economic development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support economic development by creating strong working partnerships with communities, municipalities and businesses</li> <li>• improve housing program delivery and client service by creating partnerships with, and building the capacity of communities and non-profit housing groups</li> <li>• actively participate in community and neighbourhood revitalization initiatives to enhance their success through the creation of locally-based housing solutions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Support human services strategies and service delivery</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create stronger links with human services strategic initiatives and program delivery</li> <li>• improve access to social housing for high needs populations</li> <li>• improve the co-ordination of housing policy and programs with human services initiatives and program delivery</li> </ul>
<p><b>Renewal of Manitoba Housing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthen the leadership role of Manitoba Housing through: developing its research, information and education capacity; building community-based housing capacity; and creating working partnerships with a wide range of non-profit and private organizations and municipalities</li> <li>• create an organizational structure and program capacity that supports the broad range of activities of Manitoba Housing</li> </ul>

# MEETING THE COMPLEX HOUSING NEEDS OF MANITOBANS: A MULTI-YEAR ACTION PLAN

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Creating stronger communities through housing solutions

## HOMEWorks! OUR MISSION

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A variety of housing programs are needed to respond to people's changing circumstances.
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All levels of government, the private sector and citizens have a shared responsibility to support the effective functioning of the housing market.



Cette information existe également en français.