

Purpose

Housing consultations were undertaken by Manitoba Housing to inform the creation of the second three-year action plan under the National Housing Strategy.

Project Overview

Affordable housing is a cornerstone of sustainable, inclusive communities. Achieving positive housing outcomes for Manitobans requires collaboration between all levels of government, communities, non-profit organizations, and the private sector.

The Manitoba Government signed a multi-year bilateral agreement with the Government of Canada under the National Housing Strategy (NHS) in June 2019. The province is scheduled to receive up to \$302.7 million in federal funding, cost matched by Manitoba and Canada, between 2019/20 and 2027/28.

The objective of the agreement is to increase access to housing, reduce housing need, and achieve better housing outcomes for Manitobans. The agreement provides funding for three provincially-administered funding streams that include:

- **Manitoba Priorities** supports regional priorities related to increasing supply (construction and conversion), preservation of units (repair, renovation, or adaptation), and affordability supports (rent supplements, shelter allowances, and homeownership). There is \$48.8 million available in this funding envelope, which began in 2019/20.
- **The Canada Community Housing Initiative** is intended to replace expiring Social Housing Agreement funding. It aims to protect, regenerate, and expand social and community housing and avoid the loss of social housing units through the expiry of operating agreements. There is \$176.5 million available in this funding envelope, which began in 2019/20.
- **The Canada-Manitoba Housing Benefit** provides a portable rent subsidy to youth leaving the care of Child and Family Services, people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness, and people with mental health and addiction issues. There will be \$77.3 million available in this funding envelope, which began in 2020/21.

Under the bilateral agreement, Manitoba Housing is required to submit a publicly-available action plan every three years that describes how funding contributes to the mutually-agreed objectives. Manitoba Housing's [first three-year action plan](#) (2019/20 to 2021/22) is completed. The action plan prioritizes vulnerable populations and women and children fleeing domestic violence, supports homeownership and housing affordability, and invests in improvements to existing social and affordable housing, including investments in community and urban native housing.

During the summer 2021, Manitoba Housing conducted a survey with Manitobans and consultations with key housing stakeholders to inform the second three-year action plan (2022/23 to 2024/25). The second action plan will build on the first action plan and identify priorities for the next three years.

This report will summarize feedback from online survey respondents and consultation stakeholders into three themes – Housing Priorities and Gaps, Population Groups in Housing Need, and Solutions.

A glossary of terms used in this report is included in Appendix A.

Engagement Overview

Online Public Survey

The public was invited to provide feedback through an online survey to help inform Manitoba Housing's second three-year action plan under the National Housing Strategy (see Appendix B for online survey). The online survey was designed to collect feedback from individual Manitobans on housing needs, priorities, populations in housing need, and solutions. The survey asked a series of quantitative questions and provided the opportunity for qualitative feedback with each question. Survey respondents were also asked demographic questions to identify housing issues relevant to specific demographic groups of Manitobans. In addition to a public announcement about the survey commencement, invitations to complete the survey were sent out to key stakeholders.

In total, 431 people completed the survey between May 25, 2021, and July 28, 2021. The majority of respondents (47%) were from Winnipeg, while 12% lived in southern Manitoba, and 3% in northern Manitoba. The remaining 38% of respondents did not specify their community of residence. More women (61%) than men (31%) and other genders (2%) responded, and 6% chose not to identify their gender identity. The age distribution of respondents was divided as follows: 18-29 years old – 14%, 30-49 years old – 51%, 50-64 years old – 23%, 65 years and older – 7%, and 5% didn't provide their age range.

Consultations with Stakeholders

Between July 19 and August 19, Manitoba Housing held six consultations with key housing stakeholders:

- Municipal sector
- Indigenous service providers
- Non-profit housing sector
- Agencies serving vulnerable populations
- Housing advocacy sector

Because of COVID-19, consultations were held virtually. Dialogue with provincial stakeholders was consistent with the online survey, focusing on the same topics. Open-ended conversations discussed housing priorities, population groups in housing need, and gaps in the housing market. Participants were also asked to provide their ideas and comments regarding housing solutions.

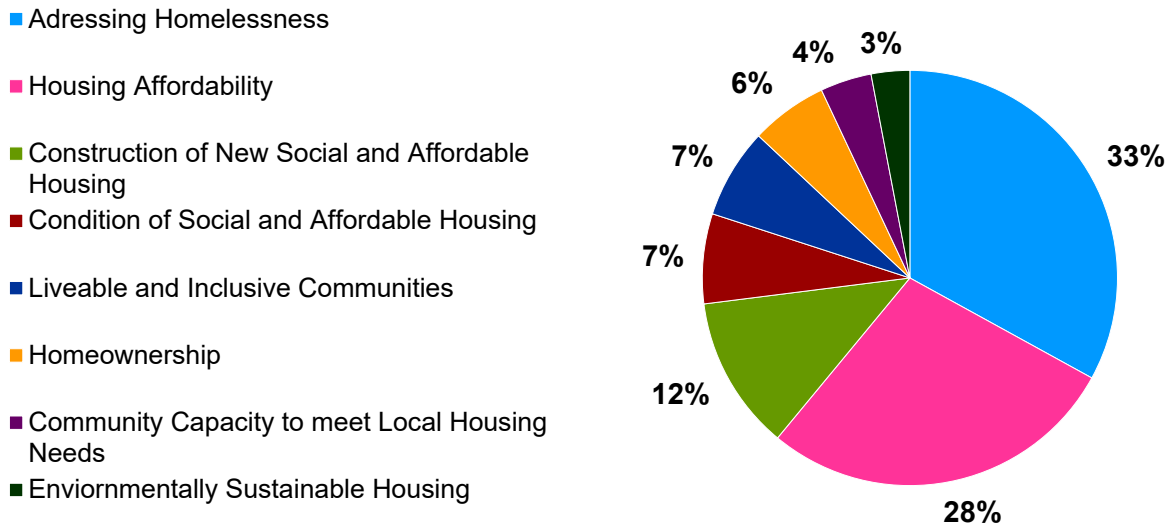
What We Heard

Housing Priorities and Gaps

Consultation participants were asked to identify housing priorities and gaps in the housing market. Their responses are summarized in the following sections.

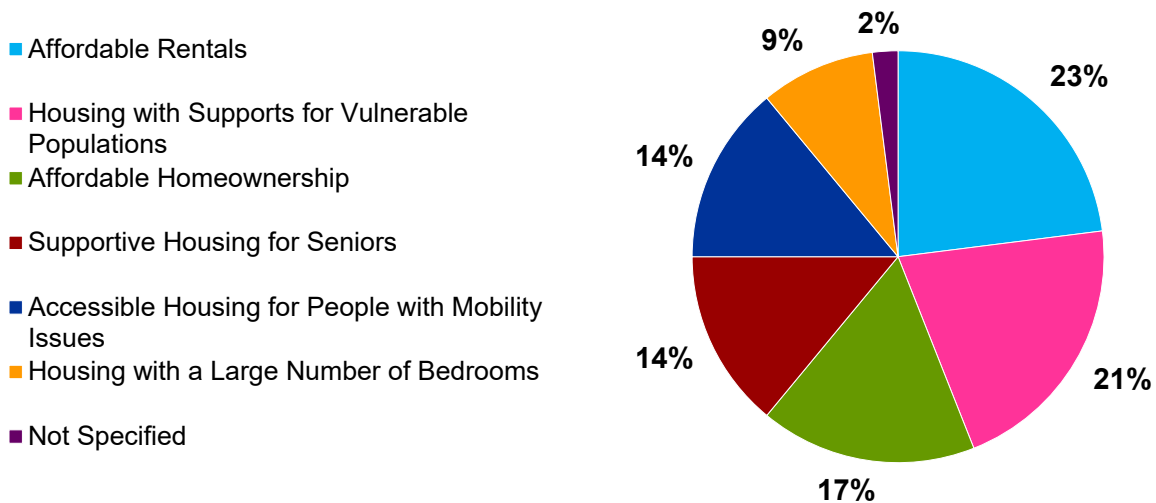
When asked to rank housing priorities, one-third of the survey respondents ranked homelessness as the most important housing priority, followed closely by housing affordability (28%), and construction of new social and affordable housing (12%). Other priorities included the condition of social and affordable housing (7%) and liveable and inclusive communities with housing options located near health services, public transportation, childcare facilities, and education, training and/or employment opportunities (7%).

Graph 1: Housing Priorities



When asked about gaps in available housing options, most survey respondents pointed their concern towards the need for more affordable rental housing (23%) followed by housing with supports for vulnerable populations (21%). Respondents also identified lack of affordable homeownership (17%) and accessible housing for people with mobility issues (14%).

Graph 2: Gaps in the Housing Market



Online survey respondents were given the opportunity to provide additional feedback on housing priorities and gaps through open-ended questions. The online survey responses are combined with the stakeholder consultation feedback in the sections below. Consistent among participants is the fact that housing is a human right and that everyone should have access to safe and affordable housing.

Housing and Supports for Vulnerable Populations

Providing safe and affordable housing for vulnerable groups was identified as a key housing priority. There is a lack of housing with onsite wrap-around supports such as addiction workers, Employment and Income Assistance (EIA) and Child and Family Services (CFS) liaisons, and supports to assist residents with transitioning to independent living.

According to respondents, more housing options that use a harm reduction model are needed for people living with mental health issues and addictions. Participants also highlighted the need for more transitional housing.

Vulnerable families need additional housing supports. Respondents mentioned the limited availability of safe housing options for women fleeing domestic violence and their children. There is also a need for shelters for men and their children leaving domestic violence situations. As well, larger units with minimal entry requirements along with parenting supports are required to help reunify families with children involved in CFS.

Many participants pointed out that any supports provided must be culturally appropriate. The physical space, programming, and services must be developed and delivered to reflect the cultural background of the tenants.

Affordability

Housing affordability was another priority for participants. Concerns were expressed regarding increasing rents in the private market. The existing stock at the lower end of the market has the lowest vacancy rates and often is in need of repair.

Participants highlighted the importance of developing additional social housing. With the end of federal operating agreements, stakeholders stressed the need for additional strategies to ensure no net loss of rent-geared-to-income (RGI) units. Access to social housing in Manitoba

communities is limited as there is no expansion in supply to reflect current and future housing needs.

Stakeholders noted that affordable housing is not always accessible for people living with low incomes. Manitoba Housing's affordable rate of a one bedroom unit ranges from \$631 in southern Manitoba to \$1,008 in Winnipeg, all of which are higher than the \$578 that a single person on EIA receives in Rent Assist.

It was also noted that homeownership is not within reach for those with low- to moderate-incomes. This problem is especially severe for the first-time home buyers for whom it is challenging to enter the homeownership market without assistance. More homeownership supports are needed for young families, single individuals, families with large households, and people with disabilities to purchase a home.

New Supply and Housing Condition

A key concern for participants was the lack of supply of housing stock. More new affordable and social housing is needed province-wide, particularly in northern and rural communities, where supply is most lacking. Stakeholders were concerned that homelessness and long wait lists for social housing would continue if housing supply is not increased.

Participants underscored the need for more studio and one-bedroom rental units for single people, as well as three- and four-bedroom units for larger families and multi-generational families. There is also a need for new builds that accommodate the unique needs of various demographic groups, such as Indigenous peoples, youth leaving care, people with disabilities, and newcomers.

The condition of buildings owned by Manitoba Housing and non-profit housing providers was highlighted as another priority by participants. They expressed challenges with insect infestations and delayed response to requests for unit repairs. In the private market, respondents indicated the need for additional landlord accountability, specifically for absentee landlords who do not maintain units in liveable condition.

“This needs to be a government investment, to ensure that all of us have access to a dignified place to live.”

Different Housing Models

Participants discussed the need for innovative housing models. The need for housing models for diverse cultural backgrounds, ages, and abilities was a common theme:

- Urban camping – creating safe spaces for people to camp in urban settings with access to services
- Low-barrier housing – reduce barriers to housing to break the eviction cycle
- Congregate living – developing congregate living models with individual units and shared spaces where individuals can have meals and participate in group activities
- Multi-family rental buildings - developing duplexes and triplexes along with apartments
- Mixed-income housing – include affordable or RGI units in new developments

Participants also indicated that there is a lack of Indigenous and community-led housing. These models should include space for cultural supports, land-based education, access to Elders onsite, and use a harm reduction approach.

A key theme was the importance of fostering a sense of community. Participants indicated that many people experiencing homelessness live in downtown Winnipeg and downtown Brandon and want to remain downtown with their community. Building housing where people want to live may help reduce the number of people returning to shelters after they have been housed.

“[...] Individuals who have a higher need or higher barriers, more often than not, they're going to go to the most convenient place to stay tonight. And that may be the shelter, even though we've just housed them.”

Fostering Partnerships

Participants highlighted the need for proactive partnerships between community organizations and all levels of government. It was also noted that at future consultations, there should be representatives from all levels of government, as well as from people with lived experiences.

Although Manitoba Housing works collaboratively with many organizations in the housing sector, there is room for further alignment of activities to increase social and affordable housing stock. Participants indicated that they wanted real partnerships, not just a funding relationship. Some examples of partnership mentioned by participants included:

- Consults with municipalities
- Leverage capital investment to renovate and maintain the current social housing stock
- Partner with community organizations to provide social supports to tenants
- Work with community organizations to provide public and landlord education to reduce the stigma of race, homelessness and mental health issues
- Contract with social enterprises to operate and repair social housing stock
- Enhance the partnership between the Manitoba government and the City of Winnipeg to promote inclusionary housing policies, especially in newer neighbourhoods
- Conduct studies and consultations with the development industry

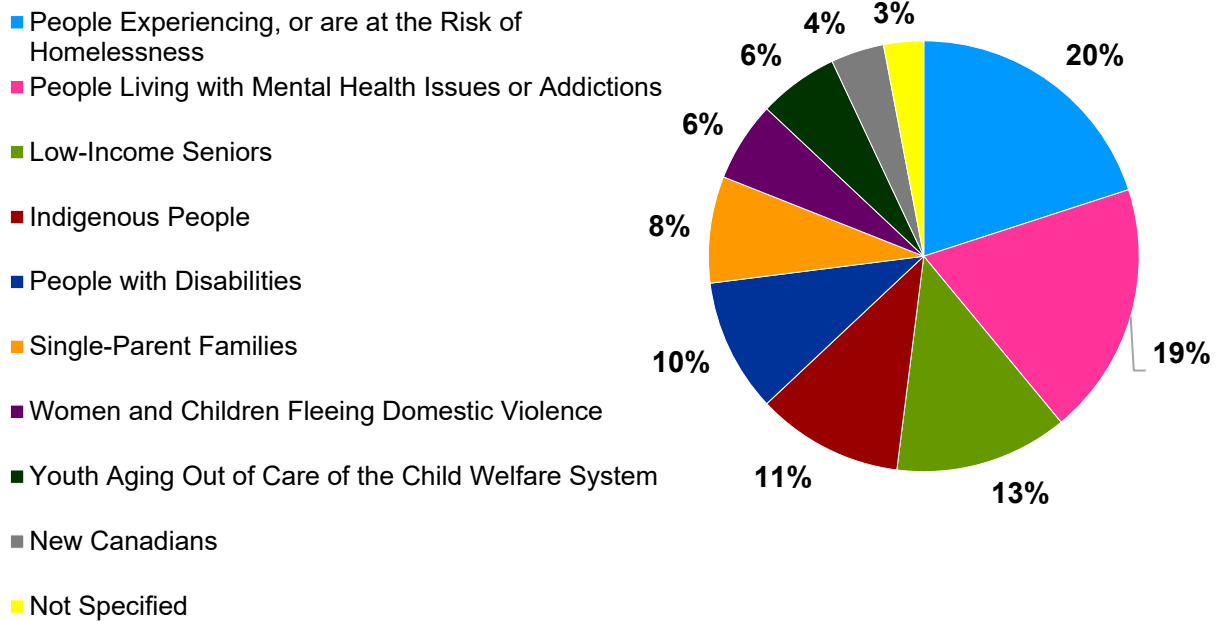
Non-profit housing providers stated that the timeframes and requirements for government funding applications are difficult to meet, especially in smaller organizations. Collaboration is required to meet the needs of applicants and enhance housing providers' capacity to plan.

“You need those stars to align, and it takes a lot of work to get those stars just right. And even when everybody is really supportive at the funding level, finding those partners that are able to push those projects over the finish line can be very difficult and it'd be nice if there was a capacity and a structure to do that.”

Population Groups in Housing Need

When asked about population groups with the greatest need for housing in their communities, one-fifth of survey respondents identified people experiencing or who are at the risk of homelessness, followed by 19% of respondents indicating the distinct needs of those with mental health issues or addictions. Survey respondents also mentioned the housing needs of low-income seniors (13%), Indigenous people (11%), and people with disabilities (10%). In addition, participants identified single-parent families, women fleeing violence, youth aging out of care, and new Canadians, especially refugees, as groups in housing need.

Graph 3: Population Groups in Greatest Need



Participants stated that vulnerable population groups often face multiple barriers to housing and have very limited supports, resulting in increased incidences of homelessness. For example:

- Low-income seniors face difficulties accessing affordable housing options. They also need more assisted living and supportive housing models to promote individual independence and prevent premature placement in personal care homes.
- People with physical and intellectual disabilities need more housing options. People with intellectual disabilities and those relocating to access medical care need safe, accessible housing with supports near health care facilities, especially in rural regions.
- Families need safe places to live and raise children, including affordable housing options for single-parent families near childcare facilities. It was noted that renting or owning a home is out of reach for many young families, single-parent families, and lower-income households due to high housing costs.
- Low-income unattached individuals and students tend to be overlooked because they often do not meet program criteria, while also encountering limited affordable options for studio and one-bedroom units.
- Indigenous people leaving correctional facilities require culturally-appropriate supportive and transitional housing. Participants also indicated that there are a lack of supports for Indigenous men who make up the majority of the people in the shelter system.

In addition to the groups identified as having the greatest housing needs, participants also indicated that large and multigenerational families, low-wage workers, and the two spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and other identities (2SLGBTQI+) community all require assistance in accessing affordable housing.

Solutions

Online survey participants were given the opportunity to provide ideas and suggestions on how to address housing issues in their community. A total of 253 responses were received. Feedback was analyzed and grouped according to key themes, with many responses including more than one theme. Responses that were mentioned in three instances or fewer are not presented in this report. See Appendix C for a table of key themes and instances of responses. This section combines the survey feedback on solutions with input on the topic provided in the stakeholder consultations.

The most frequently identified theme was the need for more affordable housing. Participants highlighted increasing market prices and the challenge of finding affordable places to live. The second most frequently identified theme was the need to build new housing. New social housing, transitional housing, and barrier free housing were also highlighted. It was mentioned that seniors require affordable assisted living and supportive housing facilities, particularly in the northern and rural regions. Please refer to Types of Housing Options for other examples of new supply needed in Appendix C. Participants also suggested that more affordability supports are required to help low-income seniors live independently in the private market.

Many responses identified the need for innovative methods to address housing issues. Some of these included:

- Housing models such as container apartments, congregate living, and co-op complexes
- Alternative construction methods such as 3D printing
- Repurpose small business buildings that were closed due to COVID-19 into housing
- Financing models, such as incentives for homeowners or landlords to rent space, social financing, life leases, and rent-to-own models
- Require a portion of affordable units to be included in multi-unit constructions
- Mixed-use housing with access to social supports
- A real-time interactive digital platform that connects people in need of housing with available housing and supports

Another frequently identified theme included client-centred approaches to housing and the need for solutions that involve collaboration between stakeholders and end users.

Several suggestions included more support for Indigenous housing and programs, more resources in northern Manitoba, more housing options for people with disabilities, and housing options for retired farmers moving into small communities.

Participants concerned about the quality of aging private market housing recommended the creation of a grant program to improve the quality of affordable private market housing and to support the development of environmentally sustainable housing. A forgivable loan program, especially for low-income homeowners, could help address needed renovations to older homes.

Stakeholders noted the need for more collaboration between government departments as well as across all levels of government. It was suggested that Manitoba Housing develop housing policies in partnership with other government systems such as EIA, CFS, hospitals, and corrections. As well, the application process for housing and other government services should be streamlined and simplified, including consideration for one centralized application.

Stakeholders also suggested several solutions which Manitoba Housing has already undertaken. This feedback reinforces the importance of the improvements being made but also indicates that Manitoba Housing needs to better communicate its ongoing activities to the public. For example, participants discussed the need for government to be a partner in removing barriers to housing, such as increasing flexibility for Manitoba Housing eligibility. Over the past years, Manitoba Housing has eliminated the age criteria for eligibility allowing youth to sign a lease, removed the requirement for a landlord reference, and permitted applications from tenants with arrears from previous tenancies.

Indigenous Dialogue

Manitoba Housing consultations engaged organizations that work with Indigenous populations to facilitate Indigenous-specific dialogue on the housing needs of Indigenous Manitobans. Two of the virtual consultation sessions were held with representatives from Indigenous housing and service providers across the province.

Indigenous housing and service providers shared many of the concerns raised by other consultation stakeholders and the survey respondents, however, the sections below summarize feedback that was specific to the Indigenous consultation sessions.

Housing Issues and Priorities

Participants emphasized that providing more social housing should be a priority of Manitoba Housing. Specifically, there is a need for additional large units for multi-generational families and more housing options in rural areas. Stakeholders also noted that the process to complete repairs and maintenance in Manitoba Housing can be time consuming, and that if not addressed quickly, can be dangerous for tenants (e.g., lock change, mould).

As well, participants said that Manitoba Housing needs to adapt its policies to be more responsive and sensitive to multigenerational families needs, as regulations that prohibit extended family members from staying in tenants' units creates housing barriers for Indigenous Manitobans. Manitoba Housing has updated its eligibility policy to allow guests to stay for up to one month, which can be extended. Extended guests include someone assisting a household member who is ill or has a newborn, and a guest visiting from another community.

Stakeholders emphasized the need for additional supports and services for tenants in social and transitional housing. Participants highlighted the need for trauma-informed, culturally-appropriate housing approaches that use a harm reduction model, as Indigenous people can experience judgment and stigma while living with unresolved trauma.

The gap in transitional housing was identified as a need for two specific groups: people coming out of the justice system and the 2SLGBTQI+ community. Participants expressed that individuals returning from the justice system are often stigmatized and experience difficulty finding housing. There was concern for members of the 2SLGBTQI+ community who often face housing discrimination or who have to choose housing that does not represent their gender identity because shelters and transitional housing options are often defined by gender.

Participants also identified gaps in life skills training that could support successful tenancies. Some youth leaving the care of CFS and individuals coming out of the justice system need to

learn basic life skills and home maintenance. Participants emphasized the need for education and supports for Indigenous people moving off reserve, comparing the culture shock felt from these moves to newcomers arriving in Canada.

Indigenous participants stated that the two population groups in greatest need of housing are seniors and youth aging out of the care of CFS. It was discussed that there needs to be more seniors housing options including affordable units for singles and buildings with supports. Units for singles are also needed for youth leaving care, however it was noted that youth need to live in safe buildings that will encourage successful tenancies and pro-social behaviour.

Barriers in the private market were also raised by participants. The inability to pay first and last month's rent and a damage deposit prevents people from entering the rental market. It was highlighted that many individuals are facing additional challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic and that added supports are needed to help those facing eviction. There was also concern about the need for repairs in the private market as older homes require renovations to make them accessible and safe.

“Everyone on this call has a home, and we take it for granted. To me, I look at housing as a right – the UN has declared it as a right. There’s been an increase of people being unhoused, especially in urban settings.”

“A holistic model is important, it’s not just a one size fits all approach.”

“You have to look at the whole system, not just parts, and change needs to be across the board, not just one part of the system.”

Suggested Solutions

Given that the need for new supply and improvements to existing housing stock were repeatedly identified as priorities, stakeholders provided the following responses to address these issues:

- Redevelop lots with abandoned houses into new housing developments
- Repair vacant Manitoba Housing units to house those on the wait list
- Explore innovative and creative solutions to lower the costs of building houses, such as container units
- Monitor long-term Manitoba Housing tenants to ensure that they continue to move into the appropriate form of housing so that social housing units are available for those that are in greater need
- Leverage additional funds from the federal government to build more housing and maintain existing stock

Suggestions for housing supports were also raised by participants. Along with life skills training and home maintenance education, they also highlighted the need for more mental health and addiction programs, more domestic violence resources, and a plan to assist people who have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants identified a need for education to address the stigma surrounding homelessness. Without that education, understanding, and compassion, support programs will often fall short of their intended goal.

Participants emphasized the need for coordination between all levels of government, the private sector, and Indigenous groups. Stakeholders suggested that true, genuine, and cooperative partnerships would move beyond consultations towards collaboration. Any comprehensive plan

for housing needs to bring these groups together to identify issues, share solutions, and commit to putting them into action.

Navigating government systems is a barrier to accessing programs. Stakeholders recommended coordination between government departments to improve system navigation and transitions between programs, especially for youth leaving the care of CFS. It was suggested that Manitoba Housing work closely with CFS to find housing options for youth leaving care and provide appropriate supports to maintain tenancies. As well, COVID-19 has shown the importance of community hubs and safe spaces. Stakeholders emphasized that the additional supports and resources that have resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic have shown what can be done through government and community partnerships.

“I grew up in a small town, and we didn’t see homelessness, because we all took care of each other. We’re a community, so if we saw someone without, we helped. My experience is that we’re all together, we’re a community, we’re all connected.”

“That is a huge huge gap in services and is something that needs to be acknowledged because if we’re staying true in line with the Truth and Reconciliation, nobody should face persecution or eviction on the basis of them practicing their beliefs. We absolutely need a lot more Indigenous housing.”

“Work with us [Indigenous organizations], we’ll make it easier for you, you’ll get better results. That’s the bottom line.”

“In the interest of all Canadians and Manitobans, this province should have as one of its major goals to be an example to the world of the kind of progressive relationship you can develop with Indigenous leaders and communities and the improvements of those outcomes.”

“It’s incumbent on all of us to make that kind of commitment. And if we can’t, I think we’re doing a disservice to one another. And that’s what Truth and Reconciliation is about. We can’t change the past, we can only work to make a better future.”

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Many lessons were learned from Manitoba Housing’s survey and consultation on housing priorities and gaps. Homelessness and housing for vulnerable populations, with a focus on wrap-around supports, is a key priority for Manitobans, as are housing affordability and availability. Manitoba Housing policies and housing stock need to be more responsive to Indigenous Manitobans. Cooperative partnerships are needed within government departments and between government, the private sector, Indigenous organizations, and non-profits.

Manitoba Housing continues to learn about engagement. Consultations need to include people with lived experience of homelessness and representatives from all levels of government. COVID required consultations to be held virtually and Teams proved to be an effective tool to meet with stakeholders from across the province. Virtual consultations also provided a learning opportunity for how to effectively facilitate on Teams.

This report will be used to help create Manitoba’s second three-year action plan under the NHS that will build on the first action plan, and describe how funding will contribute to Manitoba and

Canada's mutually-agreed objectives. The second action plan will be posted on Manitoba Housing's website in early 2022.

Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Manitoba Housing at housing@gov.mb.ca.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

2SLGBTQI+ – Two spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and other identities

Acceptable housing – housing that is adequate, suitable and affordable to households in housing need

Action Plan – three-year plan developed by Manitoba Housing in accordance with the mutually agreed targets and outcomes between Manitoba and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Adequate housing – the physical unit is in safe condition and not in need of major repair

Affordable housing/housing affordability – housing is affordable when costs to the household are less than 30% of the total before-tax household income

Assisted living – housing for seniors or people with disabilities that includes housekeeping and meals

Bilateral agreement – a legal agreement between Manitoba and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation in which both parties are responsible for the mutually agreed targets and outcomes

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) – Canada’s national housing agency which supports housing affordability, conducts housing research, and advises on the housing industry

Community capacity to meet local housing need – having local entities that can develop and maintain housing

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

Cost matching – funding provided by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation is cost matched by the Manitoba government

Culturally-supportive housing – housing that reflects the cultural background of the tenants

End of operating agreements – social, non-profit, and co-operative housing was financed through operating agreements with the federal government to offer either a rent-geared-to-income or a fixed rent at or lower than the median market rent. The federal funding is declining on an annual basis as project operating agreements expire. The expiry of the operating agreements almost always coincides with the maturity of the mortgages on the housing projects. This decrease in operating expenses as a result of the retirement of the mortgage payments may or may not allow the non-profits and co-operatives to continue to provide a subsidized rent to their tenants.

Environmentally-sustainable housing – housing that is energy efficient and has a low environmental impact

Harm reduction – working with people without judgement or requirement that they stop using drugs as a precondition of support

Homelessness – a social condition where people do not have permanent or temporary housing. This can be a result of not being able to afford a home or being unable to maintain it because of health status or other barriers.

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

Life lease – a form of housing usually aimed at tenants who are 55 years or older, with a lease either for the life of the tenant or for a specific term. The tenant pays an entrance fee along with monthly rent to cover maintenance and other costs.

Liveable and inclusive communities – housing that is affordable, inclusive and socially diverse, with essential services being within walking distance or easily accessible by transportation

Lived experience – people who have experienced homelessness (in the context of this report)

Multi-generational family – a household with at least three generations of a family

Non-profit housing providers – deliver adequate, appropriate housing that is affordable and sustainable for low- and moderate-income households

Successful tenancy – the ability to maintain housing which can include such successes as the ability to pay rent on time, maintaining a unit, and community integration

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.

Supportive Housing – housing that provides a physical environment that is specifically designed to be safe, secure, and provides support services such as meals, housekeeping and social and recreational activities, in order to maximize residents' independence, privacy and dignity

Transitional Housing – housing that is considered an intermediate step between emergency shelter and permanent housing. The length of tenancy is typically between three months and three years

Trauma-informed care – supports that account for trauma and promote environments of healing and recovery

Vulnerable population groups – population groups that experience systematic housing challenges. Those groups could be, but not limited to the following:

- Women and children fleeing domestic violence
- Persons with disabilities
- Homeless or people at risk of becoming homeless
- People with mental health and addiction issues
- Veterans
- Racialized groups

Wrap-around supports – a strengths-based intervention for people with complex needs that capitalizes on individuals' assets

Youth aging out of care of Child and Family Services – the process of youth transitioning from the formal control of the foster care system towards independent living

Appendix B: Manitoba Housing Consultation Online Survey

1. Identifying housing priorities

Please rank the following housing priorities for Manitoba from most important (1) to least important (8). Please note that only one option can be ranked 1, one option ranked 2, and so on. (Rank each option)

- i. Addressing homelessness
- ii. Community capacity to meet local housing needs (e.g., housing that is owned/managed locally, having local organizations that can help me locate and maintain housing)
- iii. Condition of social and affordable housing
- iv. Construction of new social and affordable housing
- v. Environmentally sustainable housing (e.g., energy efficient homes, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)
- vi. Homeownership
- vii. Housing affordability
- viii. Liveable and inclusive communities (e.g., housing that is located near health services, public transportation, childcare facilities, education, training and/or employment opportunities)

Are there any other issues that you feel are a housing priority? Please explain.

2. Population groups that require housing in your community

Which population groups in your community have the greatest need for housing? Select up to three from the list below. (Choose any 3 options)

- i. Indigenous peoples
- ii. Low-income seniors
- iii. New Canadians
- iv. People experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- v. People living with mental health issues
- vi. People with addictions
- vii. People with disabilities
- viii. Single-parent families
- ix. Women and children fleeing domestic violence
- x. Youth aging out of care of the child welfare system
- xi. Unsure

Are there other population groups in need of housing in your community? Please explain.

3. Identify gaps in the housing market in your community

What housing options do you feel are missing in your community? Select all that apply. (Choose all that apply)

- i. Accessible housing for people with mobility issues
- ii. Affordable homeownership
- iii. Affordable rentals
- iv. Housing with a large number of bedrooms
- v. Housing with supports for vulnerable populations*
- vi. Supportive housing for seniors
- vii. None of the above
- viii. Unsure

Note: *Vulnerable populations may include those experiencing homelessness, people with mental or physical disabilities, people with addictions, youth aging out of care, Women fleeing violence, culturally supportive housing, people leaving the justice system

Are there other housing options that you feel are missing in your community? Please explain.

4. Identifying solutions

Do you have any ideas, suggestions or solutions to address housing issues in your community?

5. Optional demographic questions

The information in this section will help us identify housing issues that are relevant to specific demographic groups of Manitobans. Responding to the questions in this section is voluntary.

What is your postal code? Enter your postal code without spaces (e.g., R2C2X8).

What is your age? (Choose any one option)

- Under 18 years
- 18 to 29 years
- 30 to 49 years
- 50 to 64 years
- 65 and older

What gender do you identify as? (Choose any one option)

- A woman
- A man
- Another gender

What is your annual household income? (Choose any one option)

- Under \$20,000
- \$20,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$59,999

\$50,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 or more

This ends the survey. Thank you.

Appendix C – Survey Key Themes and Instances of Responses

Instances	Key Themes
87	Affordable housing/ programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More housing that is affordable and/or more affordable housing programs/ supports (not just limited to a specific demographic or population) • Including rental and homeownership • Including lower rents/rent control and/or increasing subsidies
81	New supply
65	Innovative methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative methods for increasing/improving housing stock and/or meeting demand
61	Types of housing options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified types of housing needed • Including co-op complexes, congregate living, mixed income housing, senior housing, micro-suites/tiny houses, social housing, transitional housing, etc.
52	Client-centred/ holistic approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client-centred and/or holistic approach to housing to address all the needs of an individual, including harm reduction, • Including harm reduction and additional supports • Including increased flexibility around policy
50	Out of scope
48	Partnerships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True and genuine partnerships/collaboration • Including all levels of government, non-profit sector, private sector, people with lived experiences, tenants, landlords, etc. • Including data and resource sharing
43	Additional resources/ services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resources and/or services, either on site or nearby • Including resources/services for seniors, people with mental health and addictions, people receiving EIA, people with children, people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness, etc.
42	Leveraging funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing funds/grants to a specific issue or organization • More funding or financial support to a specific issue or organization, including Manitoba Housing • Including sustainability of funding
37	Improve existing stock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including improving, upgrading, redeveloping, and rehabilitating existing housing stock • Including safe, clean, pest-free housing • Including higher standard of housing
28	Appropriate communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas and/or communities that are safe and appropriate, including a sense of community and green space • Including amenities/ services that are nearby / walkability • Emphasis on where people want to live

Instances	Key Themes
18	Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific infrastructure, including building types (e.g., micro suites, high rise condo buildings with amenities on the first floor, etc.), zoning regulations, restrictions on building/construction, etc.
16	Additional programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More programs, including transportation programs and/or meal programs • Including life skills training for tenants (i.e., teaching tenants to clean and maintain their units, pay bills, find appropriate resources, report issues, how to be a good neighbour, etc.) • Including education programs to inform the public (including landlords) about housing and housing challenges
15	Landlord accountability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More landlord accountability to maintain safe and clean units • More screening of landlords
11	Priorities or gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments that identify a specific priority or gap in housing (not a solution)
9	Not appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments that reflect themes of discrimination, systemic cultural aspects of homelessness, prejudice, etc.
9	Manitoba Housing processes and eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to Manitoba Housing's processes, including applications and eligibility for programs • Including monitoring current tenants • Including Manitoba Housing's reputation
5	Environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental considerations in housing
4	Contradicting priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments that specify not to focus on a particular housing concept
10	Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments that do not fit into any other theme and cannot be combined under a theme