Preliminary Vision:

A reformed developmental services system that supports people with developmental disabilities to live inclusive lives with a sense of purpose and belonging in their communities. The intent is to empower people to make choices and live as independently as possible through person-directed, flexible and sustainable approaches.

Investment over charity

Typical Pathways

Belonging

Community

Inclusion

Self-determination

Citizenship

Individualized

Inclusive Planning

What we like: belonging   choice   live idependently
empower   flexible   inclusive

What is missing/issues: reference the UN protocol
linked to a broader level of inclusion
independence over inter-dependence

the issues with choice

sustainability (where does it belong?)

independent "as possible"

Developmental Services only speaks to those in the sector

part of a broader definition of inclusion in the community

empower - what does it mean?

DS silos-people to one Ministry links to other Ministries

needs-based   relationships

reformation vs transformation

The Ministry is proposing **seven key principles** to inform a vision for developmental services and to guide their work and any changes that are put in place over time:

1. People receive support based on their needs – better connection between needs assessment and funding so that support is more equitable across the province – people with similar assessed needs receive similar support.

fair and equitable - for whom - a loaded phrase

assumptions

puts a lot of faith in assessment

not individualized

needs are universal - supports are individual

results of assessment are by nature not individualized

lack of transparency

without new funds, needs won't be meet

assessment is flawed

needs require more than distribution of funds

2. Supports build on the strengths of families and communities – supports complement services available in the community and build on a person's natural support network.

this negates principle 1

responsibility of families remains (unnaturally) - doesn't follow typical pathways

assumes there is a system in place to meet all needs

strength is a value-judgement, definition of strength is debatable

assumes the foundation is strong already - this foundation needs to be built/strengthened

Ministry should finance not decide what is on offer to families

personal/family values are not taken into account

communities/families need support to have richness to offer

families are sent to service, it's not based on shared-values

3. Supports are person-directed and flexible – people have more control over directing and managing their funding and supports.

where is the person's voice? who are the people who have more control - are we deeply listening

Build on UN Convention on supported decision making

people should have total/complete control

supports need to be affordable to people

authentic choice - self-determination

individualized and portable are missing here

families need support within reach to meet their needs

supported decision making

Gov't funded supports offered to people shouldn't be segregated/congregated

4. Proactive and responsive supports across the course of a person's life – greater focus on early intervention and prevention, better integration with other systems and supports across various life stages.

younger families needed at the table

typical pathways

"early intervention" - medical model intervention, prevention?

planning is missing

support to families is needed

preventing crises to crises support

5. Services are driven by quality, outcomes and continuous improvement – greater emphasis on performance, quality of supports and responsiveness to feedback from people using the services.

families are not QAM'able

accountability is important - it needs to work for families and individualized situations

shouldn't take resources from families

QAM does not have its intended impact in practice

language around services and supports are inexact

this framework supports an industry, not people

feedback needs to be outside of the service

6. System is sustainable – the system can remain sustainable through funded services that reflect best practices and evidence for their effectiveness, greater focus on preventative supports and cross-sector partnerships.

industrial thinking - business point of view/solution

defined envelope of funding specifically for individualized plans

what determines "effectiveness" - who determines success?

consistent and reliable funding creates sustainability

we need a pathway to individualized services - those, with plans, are sustainable

funded services need to be affordable

7. Services and supports promote health and safety– increased focus on the health and well-being of people with developmental disabilities.

dignity of risk

good lives should encompass health and safety intrinsically

pulling out health and safety as a principle is a red flag

Q1 Reflecting on the vision of where we want to be in 8-10 years and what we want to achieve through developmental services reform:

a) What are the strengths or positives of the proposed vision and principles?

Individualized Options

Typical Pathways of life

b) Any opportunities not addressed?

Voice of the Person

Facilitation & planning support

Family Support

Q2 Think about the services (e.g., housing, recreation, education, health care) and opportunities (e.g. employment, volunteering) available to everyone in our communities:

a) What barriers or challenges do people currently face accessing these services and opportunities in their communities?

Lack of Typical Pathways

Support not Service

attitudinal barriers - "othering"

lack a vision of inclusion

services and ministries providing, through a disability lens, services that are offered to others in typical community ways

appropriate accomodation - failure to design universally

having conversation/keeping information in silos

b) How can some of these issues be addressed to help people build a good life with a greater sense of belonging?

Individualized Support

Support on Typical Pathways

increase ODSP

universal design - make the whole community accessible to everyone

being mindful of where we speak and how we speak

helping people understand and access resources and information about resources available to them

include social innovators to the conversation

embrace and lean into intersectionality

Relationships are key to a good life

identify allies, for us, and who we can be allies to

Q3 Consider the various life stages and transitions that people with developmental disabilities go through, such as youth to adulthood, leaving school, leaving home to live more independently, or aging and potentially moving to long-term care:

a) In your experience what are the key factors that can make these life transitions successful?

Aging in place for Everyone

Family Support

planning for transitions - planning over reacting

having a vision

raised expectations and imagination/ideas

early relationship building - ensuring people are known by others

hearing stories of possibility from other families

ensure connections are being made - typical pathways accessed

circles of support

good support across ones lifetime - no "event horizons"

facilitators

b) what are some of challenges people face in making these transitions?

Lack of Typical Pathways

Family Support

Accompaniment / mentoring

people who feel in crises can't think about transition planning

Families don't always know all of the possibilities they can want

having stories recorded for others to hear

c) What types of early interventions or services provided during childhood or youth could have the greatest impact for people?

Real Inclusion in School

Individualization

Typical Pathways

hearing stories of possibility from other families

Q8 Many people and families receive direct funding (e.g., through the Passport or Special Services at Home programs) that lets them manage their own budgets and support arrangements:

where is individualized funding?

a) What types of resources or supports could help people better plan, budget and manage their funding?

Personalized, individualized planning supports

Planning throughout ones life (not just one plan)

Brokerage – Family Friendly

Accounting/HR Support

Facilitation & Planning

Accounting and Budgeting support and education

b) What kinds of supports or activities purchased with direct funding can have the greatest positive impact or outcomes for people?

You can't build a life on $35,000

Planning that goes beyond how the money is used

Capacity building for families

DS workers who are focused on community development

Supports for Typical Paths

Individualized Supports

Ongoing budgeting support

Admin fees built on to the budget

Ongoing support - around planning, HR, relationship building, etc.

Support with reporting to the Ministry

Allowing supports for families not just individuals

Supporters who are "trained" for individualized options

Family Support

c) What types of supports or expenses should not be allowed?

Professional / Medical treatments

Q4. Consider the end-to-end experience from when you contacted a DSO to when you started to receive services:
a) What do you like about the process today that you would like to see continue?
b) What are some opportunities for to make the process more responsive to people's needs?

Q5. Reflecting on the application package, the information that you are asked for, and the supports and services you can choose from:
a) What changes could be made to better help people tell their stories to inform decisions related to the supports they need?
c). Are there ways to improve communication and transparency about the services and supports people may receive and when they may receive them?

Q6. Currently, reassessment may not occur frequently enough for most people receiving services and supports:
a) Are there particular points in time or situations in a person's life when their needs should be re-assessed and why?

Q7 KPMG has identified jurisdictional practices that focus on funding supports that are considered "reasonable and necessary":

a) How might such an approach be adopted in Ontario and what are some considerations that could help determine the type of supports eligible to be funded?

Q9. Think about the questions you ask when you choose a program or service provider:
a)How can we help people make informed decisions when selecting their support arrangements?

Q10. There are many aspects to service quality and effectiveness:
a)What are some features of high-quality services and supports and how could we measure that?

Q11. Consider the people that deliver services and supports to people with developmental disabilities:
a)How can we support the workforce with the right skills and training so they can provide people with the best possible service?
b)What are the top skills and attributes that staff need to effectively provide quality supports that meet people's unique needs?

Q12. Think about various aspects of virtual service delivery such as supports for people with developmental disabilities or help finding information or resources:

a)What factors should be considered when offering services virtually to support individual preferences and address the need for human interaction?

b) How can existing services and aspects of the system (e.g. application, case management, etc.) be improved using technology and digital solutions?

Q13. There are a number of technologies and devices that people use everyday, such as phones, tablets, computers, or assistive devices:

a)What types of technology solutions can help people with developmental disabilities live more independently and support them with ADL

b)What are the barriers to accessing or using this technology?