

Note	question number the comment refers to)
we don't want people to starve on the street; we need a BIG	1
when people have more disposable income, they're not rushing out to buy better food, they're looking at better homes/furniture/etc.	1
there is spending/starve/spending/starve cycle with some methods e.g. food stamps	1
a BIG would allow them to get a better home, better car, better furniture - trying to increase their standard of living	1
on FN at least, more income (from BIG) would lead to these material things rather than an increase in education, food quality	1
trying to achieve higher levels of food security	1
if people eat better, they will be mentally better, healthier, lower healthcare costs	1
if giving them more money isn't the answer, maybe it's the opportunity to grow food instead?	1
there is a stigma attached to going to the food bank, any social assistance, takes away means-testing and a lot of everything else	1
universal and clawback methods would both be nightmares	1
disappointed in the models of BIG that were presented - "they're both the same"	1
growing food, social programs, etc. - these kinds of things might work better than a BIG	1
why is Ontario a pilot site for BIG? - there's a lot of people that believe it will improve mental health, physical health, etc.	1
mental health is apparently most important	1
mentioned on Day 1 how hard it is to get ahold of CRA - how are laymen going to get ahold of them then?	1
the idea of a BIG is to make a smooth transition between total social assistance and total financial independence	1

is employment training going to be included in a BIG?	1
one of the benefits of BIG is that you get it as a citizen - it's your right as a citizen	1
Social determinants of health, liveable wage would lift people out of poverty.	1
Support small business and entrepreneurs so they can continue with their vocation.	1
Encourage people to stay in their jobs when they love them and not have to take minimum wage jobs. Also to encourage job conditions to improve because their would be less fear over job security.	1
Stigma associated with social programs, EI, ODSP, OW would be reduced.	1
receive. Population that have difficulty accessing services due to addiction or mental health. Pay for cards to access services.	1
Metrics are so important so that the story can be told. Sustainability is also important. Is this a long term goal? How do you sustain through various governments? How do you make changes to the system in a postive light?	1
Quality for resources, so that people have quality of life and can access food, music, sports and all of the things that provide fulfillment.	1
Improve outcomes: health outcomes, education, human development	1
Provides people with the security they need to engage in the community in whatever way they want to engage	1
If the goal is to reduce poverty, then we should focus on existing programs like OW/ODSP	1
Reducing poverty while enhancing human dignity	1
Too many programs that make us dependent. BIG is about making us independent	1
Health perspicive - basic income could address a number of social determinants of health	1
Greater equality and inclusion so people can participate in society	1
communications are critical	1
There are many ways to get money into peoples hands, but people need to understand the values behind a basic income	1

Goals of big can involve creating a community	1
Technology will impact the labour market and in the future, not everyone will be required to 'work" but there will be a need to focus on participation. BIG may be a method for addressing this change	1
Valuing the work that people already do it. Volunteering, care work, etc.	1
Putting funding towards greater equality across society, then mental health improves, health improves, crime reduces, cost of enforcement reduces, and then we will see benefits	1
Encourage entrepreneurship and innovation	1
Addressing isolation	1
Better outcomes. We are trying to achieve better outcomes for the lowest income population in Canada	1
Increasing social determinants of life such as health, education, and social justice	1
Trying to get rid of the stigma surrounding low income citizens and elevate them out of poverty	1
Mental health improvements across the community; we all benefit when people on lower end on opposite end do better	1
We're trying to improve social health and well being for all of society (everybody)	1
It could be a much better response than the changing world we live in, opportunities for employment are changing	1
We're trying to improve social health and well being for all of society (everybody)	1
we're paying so much in emergency response shelter and acute care; expensive to pay (moral and ethical need to do more)	1
can we afford not to do a basic income?	1
What's the right thing to do versus the economics behind it. It is the right thing to do	1
what is the best thing to do to stop evictions and food insecurity?	1
maybe the BIG is something we can work around and just increase OW instead?	1
Put the pilot on a First Nation reserve	1
Try to create independence for the individual. Hold head up high, get off the system without everyone jumping on your back	1
challenging assumptions around people who can't get a job. Shift the thinking - people aren't just 'getting a hand out'	1
hand-out vs. hand-up. Development services are a good thing. Still running with legislation that assumes that a) a person who needs assistance is unworthy 2) someone with assistance is going to cheat. You have to go through all of these hoops.	1
Trying to take a step beyond that very old notion - if you don't have a job, you aren't worth very much.	1
Society needs to share what it produces with everyone at a reasonable level	1
Take responsibility in self-sustainment. Making good decisions with how they spend that money (groceries, rent)	1
A huge gap in how we administer government funds.	1
Help could change attitudes - shift the conversation of a recognition of worth of every individual. Not a question of who do I trust this money to. No, you are a human being, so you are worthy of receiving this payment.	1

When ppl did get a guaranteed income, entrepreneurship went up.	1
Attitude - if you don't have a job, ultimately it is your fault. Social assistance program - how long were they on, are they making efforts to make part-time money. All rooted - your worth is attached to a 'real' job in the community. We need to get rid of that.	1
That explains high dependency rate on OW. Switch it around; we need to share what society produces in another way.	1
Economists will tell you a level of unemployment is good in society. That is really weird! But, you need to find ppl when job vacancies come up.	1
If you have a universal system, and you hand out money to a millionaire, and he doesn't need it. A consequence = ppl with money that don't need it.	1
Other ways beyond jobs to fairly distribute wealth	1
Decreased rates of food insecurity, better health outcomes, more dignity for individuals/families on social assistance/accessing emergency food programs etc.	1
if we give a BIG, where do all the benefits go then (besides OW and ODSP)?	2
where would health benefits, discretionary funds go if we phased out OW?	2
social outcome: there will be people who are systematically discriminated against	2
divorce rate	2
People's sense of power and satisfaction at work. Working conditions improving?	2
Health - food access, physical health and use of the health care system, incarceration	2
Costs reduced in the justice system, less domestic abuse, mental health and family stress	2
FN communities (rural, remote and urban) impact - ability to return to the community, stay in the community, contribution to communities (vocation and participation)	2
It may take time to realize some of the social outcomes from the BIG	2
health outcomes - if you are unhealthy, you cant contribute in the way we expect people to contribute	2
Non market work - volunteerism, enaging in the community, contributing in some way	2
Multiple indicators within each outcome listed and some may over	2
Need to establish some baseline indicators before the pilot to see change	2
Pharmaceutical perspectives - could be used as an indicator of mental health	2
All of them should be tracked	2
Volunteerism is often invisible work but all of that should be tracked even if it is informal work	2
What should be tracked is the qualitative work	2
If it is in a First Nation community it should be universally delivered	2
Survival strategies, might open up the capacity for people to volunteer more	2
Food security measure should be one of those things measured (actue care) we can see those reductions	2
gendered aspect of food security will be important to track as well	2

Cultural ways of Anishinabek people should be tracked; the ability to teach or participate in these things when not strugglign	2
Assumption here that you could track economic outcomes; dangerous assumption. You're stabilizing income for lowest income earners	2
More long-term, idea move towrads the system whereby work is no longer...work becomes an expression of who we are. You can use work as a vehicle to contribute to their society.	2
Touching on the volunteer subject, if there was a basic income, ppl would be more willing of volunteer	2
So many benefits from volunteering to enhance ones self and the community	2
We should tracking volutneering	2
Always looking for youth input, could create an increase in youth coming out of events	2
People should propose what theories a BIG should do. If you could explain why something should be tracked, then it should be. There are lots of potential outcomes. If you can make the argument why it should be tracked, it should be to create the best model.	2
Dauphin experiment was only designed to track disincentives to work. Did ppl still work or not, only thing that was tracked.	2
social assitance and make sure an initial assessment is done. Then, do one every 6 months, set it up online. Get down to an individual level to prove or disprove the outcomes that you want. You wan tto change lives as a result of this.	2
Measuring change at the individual level. The assessments that are done ar enot standardized. Service plans are not structured well to deliver servies based on the assessments.	2
Indivisual assessments are a huge administrative burden, but it may be worth it. Make that a ocndition of participation in the project. May get better informationm rather than gross indicators of individula change.	2
social workers are frustrated by the recording they are required to do for the c lients they are working with. How many did you 'get off the system?" what does tha tmean? Does that improve the quality of life? Get down to the individual level.	2
You would have to keep ODSP/OW in place during a pilot. Structure should stay in place anyway.	2
Ethical consideration with pilot - it would be unethical to create conditions where ppl would be worse off	2
Employment rates Education rates (% of students that graduate secondary school etc.) Household food insecurity	2
level of entrepreneurship	3
wage rates	3
employment rates, including number of employees in businesses	3
Tennessee Valley Authority - was a success, but it's a different generation now	3
entrepreneurism - if we have a BIG, people may want to open their own businesses or go back to school rather than just sitting around being happy with their monthly payments	3
creation (or not) of stigma depends on how the BIG is implemented	3
is stigma attached to money they will receive or whether or not they choose to work?	3

Do people have increased or more satisfactory employment options?	3
Are people in a better position with a secure basic income, and quality child care would they be in a better position to volunteer?	3
Planning for the future, with a guaranteed income, would be easier.	3
Year over year reporting mechanism. To be able to see the success of the program.	3
raise?	3
Why would we want to track these economic outcomes?	3
What is the purpose of the pilot? If we have this answer of this question, it would make it easier to answer the question of indicators	3
The economic outcomes should be tracked to gain broad public support	3
Making a good argument and providing data has worked in other places and with other policies, this means that it certainly could lead to real adoption	3
Some of the outcomes should be noticeably changed in a short time frame	3
Need to establish indicators to measure 'work' that is not included in labour force data	3
can't presume we will get good economic outcomes over a 5 year period	3
promote self-employment	3
generate more opportunities in first nation communities	3
What economic activity - how is money moving in the system. Instead of building a bridge, then spend money. You are actually putting money in people's pockets that will spend ALL of the money.	3
Does this money have a trickle-up effect?	3
Would people want to move to the pilot community? Not a problem, You could announce the day you selected. You have to be a resident that day (cut off)	3
For a lot of entrepreneurs, they spend a lot of time doing unpaid labour. Technically, they are unemployed...they are creating economic activity. Important to have tracking of time used to start a business. They are working, just not getting paid for it. If you are only tracking paid employment, you are missing those who are 'working' to start a business, but not getting 'paid'	3
Health care spending (evidence that food insecure individuals are higher health care users)	3
3-5 years	4
5 years makes sense to see the actual effects, but that means you won't see the actual results before then	4
a lot of Qs being asked during this conference perhaps haven't been answered yet by the government	4
SAMS program from Ireland - after social assistance, healthcare is going to be on it, but there's an overlap - just because it works in one country doesn't mean it will work here	4
Some said pilot period should be 5 years, but others felt that 10 years was needed so you could see the effect of the program on a child that has gone from birth to ten years of age.	4
Flexibility in the program would be needed if the pilot period was longer. The changes themselves would need to be tracked, with core measures remaining consistent.	4

Example of the NEWFOUNDLAND was brought up. Would they have measured differently if they realized the impact the programming was going to have? (hindsight)	4
Discussion about how the site will be chosen: low employment? Industry instability? Geographic isolation? High OSDP reliance? High risk behaviours (prostitution, obesity, addictions, mental health, suicide)? Population age? Teen pregnancy? Employment participation rates?	4
Chose community that has higher health implications so that social impacts can be tracked.	4
Track the community forever if you can - need to see the generational effects	4
Set it up with an end date, and set it up with outcomes ahead of time to assess success	4
Because it is a pilot, there needs to be an exit strategy to ensure we don't leave the participants hanging at the end of the pilot period	4
The economic outcomes may take longer to be affected, so the timeline might need to be longer than something like 2-3 years	4
10 years with 20-25 years of tracking	4
5 years with strong evaluation period	4
strong methodology that focuses on qualitative and quantitative outcomes	4
5-7 years?	4
10 years to start seeing change.	4
You have ppl used to a certain level of income. You start seeing results, then you stop. So, you should go to a point of either proven success or failure.	4
If you are seeing improvements within the initial pilot period (5 years for example), then you should keep it going	4
Need to look more at the design (vs. how much money is put into the program), to see if it can be replicated across the province	4
10 years - need that to affect people's fundamental decisions (ex. Have a baby, buy a house)	4
Ideally 10 years. Probably 3 years because it is expensive.	4
Findings at the expense of an individual? Is that ethical?	4
How long of a period (pilot and follow-up) is ethical?	4
If the program runs for three years, the tracking should be 3 years (tracking period should be as long as the pilot program)	4
The pilot should be long enough to show short term outcomes (1 year)	4
should be outsourced - keeps it impartial, might be able to keep costs cheaper	5
maybe an academic institution?	5
maybe government collects data, protects identities of individuals, outsources analysis to other individuals	5
government would still own the data	5
maybe multiple sources for analysis to ensure accuracy	5
academic institution might be best - certain level of integrity with academics - good way of supporting our education systems	5

data should be open - any individual can go see it	5
should be made public after analysis is complete so that public opinion doesn't influence the work	5
Shared contribution - between government and private companies/agencies. Placed under freedom of information at all times.	5
Confidentiality for people involved. But access to the remainder of the information.	5
publically available or shared with other departments? Are departments tracking referrals? Logistics of tracking data?	5
to gain public buy in, non identifying data needs to be available. Hopefully sooner rather than later	5
Much of the data is already public (Stats can, health education, CRA)	5
Opportunity for some comparisons - if the Findland basic income plan happens , the data could be used to compare the programs across jurisdiction	5
Data collection needs to be community based, will build capacity and credibility	5
Data from Indigenous communities needs to be done by an entity other than the federal government	5
Data needs to be anonymized	5
Data needs to be stored in a centralized location and there needs to be strict restrictions on access	5
Need to keep in mind the ethics and equity of access to data as part of the pilot	5
The project should be run by arms length, created to do so. Insulated from potential changes in government or short-term political gains	5
Crown corp or NFP. Funding given in advance to keep it safe from the government. Should also have agreements worked out in advance to access governemtn data. Do not want to rebuild a system to track hospital visits, for example.	5
Hybrid	5
Each community would be the best to serve their own ppl. Do the delivery	5
It's hard to chagne the mindset of the ppl currently delivering the programs.	5
Want to see pilot handed over to a crown corp	5
impacts. At the time, it is designed the best they could. In some ways, we didn't get full return on investment for this project.	5
The data should be public, transparent for all to access	5
participation rate should be tracked	2, 3
individual's savings	2, 3
Target the pilot to a specific cohort (age group, vulnerable population)	Other
Piloting an implemetnation strategy - what do you have to do to get it in place	Other
Making a contribution, because it is why they want to give to the rest of society.	Other

Questions - Discussion topic 2 (for reference)

- 1) As a society, what are we trying to achieve with a Basic Income guarantee? Can we achieve these aims using other programs?
- 2) What social outcomes do you believe should be tracked? Health? Education? Poverty? Volunteerism? Other?
- 3) What economic outcomes do you believe should be tracked? Private investment? Business counts? Competitiveness (of services and taxes)? Employment? Total income? Other?
- 4) How long should the pilot run and how much longer beyond that should the tested communities be tracked in order to reach reasonably definitive conclusions?
- 5) Should the government itself collect data or should data collection be outsourced? At what point, if ever, should the data be made available for general analysis?