

Note	question number the comment refers to)
Community would need pre and post statistics for reference	1
capture and compare impacts across indigenous communities and other indigenous communities	1
The North is particularly uniquely experienced in figuring out how to do that; around tribal councils and pulling people together across large distances	1
less concerned about size of community except that it should allow for privacy; beyond one geographic community	1
One community might not be enough to be able to meet the needs to implement	1
Dispersed model, but value in piloting in it a community as a whole and a couple of other communities; local economy (inflation rates) FN economy; hybrid approach	1
Program cost: if we're going to go forward with a pilot it would have to be an appreciable amount of money; needs to be big enough to see benefit	1
Whole community approach would be ideal and most realistic option	1
Necessary size: Stats Canada has data on that to maintain privacy and ensure robust data (use that framework)	1
Necessary size, wouldn't have to be an enormous community	1
It would be very interesting to see pilots in two communities; cost of living variance (regional differences)	1
Confidentiality depends on what kind of model is adopted	1
Select community based on what are the drivers of poverty; recent immigrants, higher disabilities, FN, reasons for poverty vary so pilot should look at these differences	1
Should have at least one community that is big enough to require a significant investment so we can see, from government, where would that money come from	1
small area within a large community	1
Aboriginal community - by treaty? - there's so much situational variety, it makes it hard	1
administratively it might be best to choose just one community (one FN and one not)	1

may be good to choose a community with a high level of volunteers - chance of success is greater, but it may skew data	1
neighbourhoods within cities? But problem with that is you have to track those that move	1
if you pick people based on their current stability from all over the province, then you get a representative sample w/o choosing a community	1
consult private enterprises that have completed market studies	1
definitely need a wide range of demographics included in sample - representative of the entire population	1
Infrastructure needs to be in place in order for people to USE the money to purchase things like services, education, and housing.	1
Focus on whether it is doable rather than focus on the size	1
Chiefs of Ontario would take a long time to decide which community would do	1
Look at communities that have already expressed interest in piloting this project	1
Mamweswen North Shore Tribal council has expressed interest; has about 7000 on reserve	1
Need for communications with First Nations themselves if one of those communities is going to be the pilot	1
In Dauphin, the size was about 10,000	1
The remote communities are very different, but maybe should still be a pilot site.	1
No there is no ideal mix - it depends. There doesn't need to be a certain mix.	1
Dryden, Kenora, Thunder Bay, SSM, Sudbury, Sioux lookout	1
It should be a medium sized city (more manageable to implement)	1
We need a community who is experiencing the effects of poverty	2
A community with high rates of illness, poor housing quality, high food insecurity, and high health care costs would reflect the benefits of the BIG the soonest	2

High amounts of transfers, and a certain amount of poverty.	2
A higher than average amount	2
Smaller communities have suppressed data, so the pilot must be conducted differently - under supervision of federal government	2
Eliminate the barriers of the pilot, by topping up existing OW	2
Established mental health agency necessary to the (OCAN) measuring mental health agency data	2
UK study "Evidence review of the costs of homelessness", August 2012 *for reference on BIG*	2
Important to test it in a variety of community sizes	2
Bring in comments about the distributed nature of FN; not bound by geographic boundaries	2
Track the impact on each of the various smaller communities (1 large, 1 small, 1 FN)	2
If we have BIG. We would still have to include that case worker support, can't be just money	2
Worry about social support that case workers provide if you get rid of OW and ODSP, pulling the rug out from under them	2
Does the test community focus on new applicants and not those who are already receiving payments?	2
Where does the money come from? Do you empty those support programs to pay for BIG?	2
Administrative costs for OW and ODSP, how to deliver that	2
Losing a significant number of workers;	2
You need support behind it; with those finances it would be less of a financial drain on that support piece. Group of people that need those supports	2
A lot of people on OW who just need the financial support to bring them to the service that they just can't do themselves	2
Cost of administration is interesting too, answer to the municipality and gives new technology to spend	2
people from social assistance need to be included	2
wealthy	2
want to choose the population that will benefit most?	2
choose an "average" size community - Ontario averages not national	2
sample should have wide spectrum of labour market activity	2
Does anything change for an OW recipient that receives the same amount of money under the BIG program? It may if the stigma is reduced.	2
Positive to have BIG in the same area even if the transfers are replaced by the program.	2
Inflation also plays a role in whether the financial situation will improve for those receiving dollars.	2
Discussion about data collection and ability to make decisions, especially in First Nations.	2
Pick the North Shore - medium urban centre, large urban centre, First Nation communities in between.	2
The size of population served by OW, would be adequate a pretty good survey. 700-800 recipients	2

Select a number of sites. A lot will be dependent on how much money the province is going to provide. Ideally, you would have between 1000-2,000 ppl.	2
Whatever model you have, you need a sufficient number of ppl.	2
the pilot needs to be more than just one community. Need a diversity of populations, experiences, etc.	2
The question is pre-mature. We should ID the ppl that can provide the information. The First Nations, Tribal Councils, municipal organizations. They could speak to the dimentions, diversities of the communities.	2
Size of the community selected - it has to have a diverse enough to gain some solid feedback on weather or not it wil work	2
Research validity - research sample size for the project. What is the representative population size relevant to Ontario's population?	2
Pick the North Shore - medium urban centre, large urban centre, First Nation communities in between. IFC in Sault Ste. Marie	2
Yes, but those individuals should not be worse off with the BIG pilot	2
Compare the effects of an urban/rural, to pick up on the changes	3
Minimum size required	3
Good existing statistics required	3
A number of smaller communities are required	3
May be less politically palatable in Sudbury or Thunder Bay	3
Temiskaming Shores in a difficult direction because they are servicing outlying areas with a small tax base to draw from for the community	3
All of the above	3
Need to be representative of Ontario, lots of us live in urban centres, rural, FN	3
Government would be remiss not to pilot this on FN and working with FN to design that part of the project	3
You'd have to take a small and remote community and a large community and an indigenous community	3
Does the program have to change for every community? Is there not an issue where you can't develop a generic program	3
Places like Sudbury with cyclical economies could be an ideal place to have it	3
To have robust data we would need to have many sites	3
We have a goal but we don't know how to get there yet	3
select individuals throughout the province with different incomes/demographics rather than actual communities	3
if you pick random individuals, you can't analyze how BIG affects the community	3
scientific method - where are the obvious differences in outcomes in the province, and what are the similarities? - choose a community that is representative	3
the gov't may want to choose a lower-income community b/c they will see dramatic results, but on other hand mixed would be good b/c they can see development of inequality of economic/social classes as it happens	3
if you're going to test it, test the entire range of tax brackets within a single community	3

Starting in a small community and working up may be the way to perfect deliver the program.	3
Timmins was sited as an example of a town that has mixed industry, neighbouring communities, etc.	3
Community would need to be aware of the whole picture as they will be watched to see where the money "leaks".	3
Social indicators should be used to determine a site (food insecurity, people already in the system, availability of supports)	3
Determining factor that you have to live there for a period of time OR that you were a previous resident so people didn't move in to participate in the program. How would this criteria be determined?	3
Is there sufficient confidence in the government to administer the program?	3
Student loans and how that factors into education levels. Interest free, have tuition be exclusively for grants and use the BIG for living expenses.	3
If you don't replace it, then you are just tweaking an already existing program. Must be replaced.	3
Question - when there are ppl not on ODSP/OW, how do we not leave out the sector - stay at home mom or dad not on social assistance.	3
Can we have a pilot inclusive regardless of their eligibility for support?	3
need to quantify what the differences would be. Would need ppl in the community to compare against.	3
Would it be one community? Or individuals dispersed?	3
How would ppl know if they were on the new system? You would disclose it - this is where a smaller community would be more problematic.	3
There were some impacts that only occurred when EVERYONE received it vs. individuals.	3
There has to be a stream in the North. What is happening in S. Ontario does not reflect the North at all.	3
Can you generalize the results from small communities to larger cities like Toronto?	3
Choose certain people (a certain cohort) within Toronto, to try to do a Toronto pilot. Choose a population rather than an entire community	3
Mix of urban and rural would be important Maybe 2 test sites - Northern vs. Southern	3
Lower than representative for socio-economic indicators	4
Pilot to show if it works or not, with the most dramatic results	4
The other side of the coin, it could create backlash in the fact that the destitute communities are not representative of the rest of northern Ontario	4
Needs to be representative of the kinds of communities	4
Needs to be representative of the kinds of communities in Ontario that face poverty (poverty in Ontario is different than poverty in Newfoundland)	4
Take a community with a high unemployment rate or high disabilities to get a true reflection of what the province is looking at	4
Would foster social entrepreneurship for those still living in the community	4
Where else in Northern Ontario do you see that type of economic cycle that reflects the shifts here in the region?	4
Infrastructure issues; North is aging faster than the rest of the province	4

Size of families varies across the region (still 7-8 person families in parts of Northern Ontario, rural Ontario)	4
Growing population of FN population versus general population	4
wholly representative of Ontario	4
yes they should	4
Agreed that the representativeness should be assessed based on an Ontario standard.	4
Yes, you need a diverse group to get the best information.	4
Tribal Council - all kinds of invisible lines, they could use to draw boundaries. DSSABs, Municipalities, Tribal Councils.	
These delivery/administration models. From a data standpoint, that is a positive.	4
It is challenging to find a representative population so it may not be a priority to select based on this	4
No to representativeness	4
But no point in doing a pilot unless you can replicate it.	4
Taking lessons learned in one context and seeing how those lessons can be extrapolated to other areas	4
Decide whats important to consider whether you	4
Have the BIG in multiple communities and look how it affects each community differently	4
All pilot projects must allow for large influxes of community tax bases	5
A short pilot, with basic improvement measures. People are unlikely to move for one year for the purpose of the research.	5
Granted there is enough existing statistics on health, attendance rates, hospital visits, housing attainment and quatifiable information. A short pilot could have enough impact in the right amount of time	5
Short-trial, with 8 months, published so the government makes a decision.	5
Ideally designed program would not allow for publishing findings of the pilot, so it can be adminstered fully to the rest of Ontario	5
How would you do a BIG in communities that are isolated?	5
Will people stay put if you give them a guaranteed income? Maybe they would move or maybe they just need money	5
Track that young person when they move out and find unanticipated consequences that you not have expected	5
Impact that a BIG would have on an isolated community and what would be the services they would have to rely on?	5
perspectives	5
Data issue is not a deal breaker	5
It doesn't have to be a perfect lab experiment b/c we don't live in a perfect experiment	5
we just have to choose one and "just go with it" - accept the risks	5
as long as you control the delivery of welfare, etc., that's all you can do	5
even if the gov't choose the "wrong" community, they will have interesting data to share	5
does the gov't have data already that will enable them to make these difficult decisions? b/c if not then they will have to go through a whole selection process first which will make this whole pilot project take even longer	5

"NPI's community profiles will be so helpful in picking a community"	5
How does money migrate out of community? Determining the correct indicators to measure and then have a good baseline measure so it can be control group.	5
Success breeds success. Make it representative of Ontario - if it works out, then Canada will get on board.	5
Federal government is not interested in being involved.	5
You need the Federal government for \$\$ - if you make it more representative of Canada, then they may be more interested in the idea/pilot.	5
Need to hire an appropriate research team to address questions like these	5
Really need to identify what the questions are. If you only care about the impact on the individual, you don't need communities. But if you care about the impact on the pilot on the community, you need to focus on entire communities	5
We need three communities	Other
This is a short term thing, done in a way in which it needs to be	Other
Peterborough has the highest incidence of food insecurity, and has a robust community health unit	Other
Administering something like this in a First Nation in a limited amount of time, it might be administered differently	Other
Federal government would need to be involved in the First Nations component	Other
Sudbury as a recommendation	Other
Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard. Jobs are in the community	Other
Early evidence to create buy-in, choose communities where the benefits will be seen dramatically	Other
What are the implications of federal transfers? How does this tie into EI?	Other
There are some examples that exist in Ontario (not called basic income).	other

### **Questions - Discussion topic 3 (for reference)**

- 1) On what basis should the size of community be selected? Total program cost? Necessary size for valid research/experimentation/extrapolation?
- 2) Should a test community contain a certain number of individuals already receiving transfers from government? Would your answer change if the pilot assumes that some of these programs will be temporarily replaced by the BIG during the pilot period?
- 3) Is there an ideal mix of rural, urban, suburban and remote population required to validate the scalability of any pilot?
- 4) Should selected communities be assessed on their social or economic representativeness? Either of Canada as a whole or of Ontario?
- 5) Are there community selection criteria that would allow government or researchers to more adequately control for external influences on the pilot findings? I.e: proximity to other centres or to large centres? Historical migration levels?