

Canada-Ontario Labour
Market Agreement
For Persons with Disabilities

2010-11 Annual Report

December 2011

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A Message from John Milloy, Minister of Community and Social Services

On behalf of the Ontario government, I am pleased to present our 2011 annual report of programs and services cost-shared under the Canada-Ontario Labour Market Agreement for Persons with Disabilities.

Our government wants all Ontarians to have the opportunities and tools they need to contribute to our economy and society. That's why we continually strive to remove barriers that keep people with disabilities from employment, and provide more supports to help people find and keep jobs.

Ontario has already started to build the economy of the future and create more jobs for Ontario families – including people with disabilities. Last year more than 2,700 people with disabilities were placed in jobs through the Employment Supports component of the Ontario Disability Support Program. Our supported employment programs help people with physical and developmental disabilities adjust to employment, and last year supported more than 600 individuals maintain jobs.

Our landmark accessibility plan is also making a difference in the lives of people with disabilities. In 2011 we put in place a standard for accessible employment. It will help employers proactively plan for accessibility in the workplace so our economy can benefit from the skills and talents of all Ontarians.

We are building an Ontario full of opportunity. Through the programs and services supported under this agreement, we're making more of that opportunity available to all.

John Milloy
Minister of Community and Social Services

Introduction

The Canada-Ontario Labour Market Agreement for Persons with Disabilities (LMAPD) was signed in May 2004. Under this Agreement, Canada and Ontario cost-share employment-related programs for people with disabilities, funded through the Ministries of Community and Social Services, Health and Long-Term Care, and Training, Colleges and Universities.

Under the Agreement, Federal/Provincial/Territorial governments committed to reporting annually on programs and services funded under this framework. Each year the Province of Ontario releases an annual report which highlights Ontario's achievements in helping people with disabilities access the tools they need to obtain and maintain meaningful employment.

The goal of the LMAPD is to improve the employment situation of persons with disabilities. To attain this goal, the following objectives are being pursued:

- Enhancing the employability of persons with disabilities;
- Increasing the employment opportunities available to persons with disabilities; and
- Building on the existing knowledge base of research, best practices, data collection practices and program evaluation.

In Unison: A Canadian Approach to Disability Issues marked Federal/Provincial/Territorial governments' commitment towards achieving their shared vision of full inclusion of people with disabilities in their communities and in society.

Employment is one of the pillars of the full inclusion of people with disabilities into society. Many people with disabilities can and want to work, but still face barriers that prevent them from realizing their full potential.

This year's annual report presents an overview of the programs cost-shared under this agreement, societal indicator data, and participant data. It highlights the achievements made by people with disabilities as a result of the programs and services offered in Ontario.

Data Sources

The 2003-04 baseline LMAPD Report presented societal indicators using data from the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). The 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2009-10 Annual Reports used another important Statistics Canada survey, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), to present societal indicators. The 2010-11 Annual Report continues to use SLID data, as this survey is conducted annually and is a rich source of information about income, employment, education and other topics for the adult Canadian population. Another important feature of using the SLID data is that it tracks the

same individuals over a period of time, thus it may enable trends to be reported in some cases.

It is also important to remember that SLID data are affected by a wide array of factors that are beyond the scope of the LMAPD. Because the general societal indicators do not show the degree to which LMAPD initiatives are responsible for affecting trends, we need to be careful drawing conclusions regarding the link between the data and the effectiveness of the programs and services funded under the Agreement. Additionally, the data are based on self-reporting and therefore may not be comprehensive.

Cost-Sharing Under the Agreement

Under the Canada-Ontario LMAPD, the federal government agreed to share up to 50% of the cost of programs and services that meet the objectives of the Agreement, up to a maximum federal contribution of \$76.4 million.

In 2010-11, Ontario spent approximately \$206.4 million on programs and services funded under the LMAPD, and received the maximum federal contribution of \$76.4 million.

Section 1: Ministry of Community and Social Services

Ontario Disability Support Program – Employment Supports

The Employment Supports component of the Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) provides employment assistance to people with disabilities who are interested in preparing for, obtaining, and maintaining competitive employment. Employment Supports provide a range of supports that are intended to remove disability-related barriers to competitive employment.

To be eligible for ODSP Employment Supports, a person must:

- Be eligible for ODSP income support; or
- Be 16 years of age or older; have a physical or mental impairment that is continuous or recurrent and expected to last one year or more; and the impairment must present a substantial barrier to competitive employment.

In April 2006, ODSP Employment Supports was transformed from an expenditure-based program into an outcomes-based program. Under this new program, service providers receive payment based on their success in placing and retaining clients in jobs. In addition, service providers can provide supports needed by employers to hire and retain clients with disabilities.

2010-2011 activities:

- 4,579 clients entered the program, received service from a provider and worked toward employment.
- 2,721 clients were placed in employment.
- 377 employed clients faced with a job crisis were supported to be able to retain their employment.

Ontario Disability Support Program – Work-Related Benefit

The Income Support component of ODSP provides a Work-Related Benefit (WRB) of \$100 per month to eligible ODSP recipients, who are employed or who have net positive self-employment income, to assist them with the costs associated with working.

2010-2011 activities:

- The monthly average number of ODSP cases with a disability receiving the Work-Related Benefit was 5,428.¹

Supported Employment Programs

Supported employment programs help people with physical and developmental disabilities who need extra assistance to adjust to employment, whether it be physically adapting to a workplace, responding to new stresses and challenges on the job, or simply becoming accustomed to the daily demands of working.

2010-2011 activities:

- Supported employment programs served 2,647 clients with a developmental disability.
- 601 individuals were able to maintain employment as a result of the supports provided.
- 35 individuals were employed full-time after their supported employment ended, and 273 individuals were employed part-time.

Ontario Works Addiction Services Initiative

One of the objectives of the Ontario Works Addiction Services Initiative (ASI) is to improve participants' employability by facilitating access to addiction treatment for those individuals whose substance abuse is a barrier to employment. Many ASI participants have multiple barriers to employment.

The program has three elements: screening, assessment, and treatment for substance abuse. Referrals take place when participants come forward voluntarily or where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a participant's substance use may be a barrier to employment. Caseworkers refer participants to specialized Ontario Works staff, who complete a screening process with the participant. If the screening process indicates the presence of addiction as a barrier to employment, the participant is referred for assessment and treatment at a community addiction services agency.

By the end of 2010-11, the ASI was operating in 17 municipalities and four First Nations (Chippewas of Nawash, Wikwemikong, M'Chigeeng and the North Shore Tribal Council).²

¹ **Note:** A portion of the ODSP Work Related Benefit is claimed under the Canada-Ontario Labour Market Agreement. The above number represents only the number of recipients who received the WRB under the portion of the benefit that is cost-shared under the LMAPD.

People receiving income support from ODSP may also participate voluntarily in the program.

2010-2011 activities:

- In 2010-11, 5,305 participants took part in the ASI program in municipal sites. There were 322 ASI participants in First Nations sites.
- In the municipal sites in 2010-11, 8% of ASI participants left for employment.
- In 2010-11, 13% of ASI participants reported earnings from income. This contrasts with the 9.4% of the non-ASI Ontario Works caseload which reported earnings from income.

As most ASI participants have more barriers to employment than other Ontario Works recipients, they often require a lengthy period of stabilization prior to being able to work. Many, therefore, work towards meaningful employment by gradually increasing their employability through employment assistance activities and part-time work. Many ASI participants began working an increasing number of hours, thus increasing their earnings, while still remaining on the Ontario Works caseload.

In 2007, an interim data analysis was conducted. The analysis captured all ASI participants who were referred and accepted into the ASI in the nine early sites at any point in 2005 and tracked for one full year up to December 2006. Some of the results included:

- Before ASI, 14% of ASI participants had earnings; after one year in the ASI, 28% of ASI participants had earnings.
- 86% of ASI participants increased their average monthly earnings over the year.
- There was a 13% reduction in average monthly financial assistance payments to this group, compared to financial assistance disbursed prior to ASI participation.

These results indicate that one of the main objectives of the ASI, improving participants' employability and reducing overall financial assistance, is clearly being achieved.

To obtain a more complete understanding of the impact of ASI and the factors associated with the initiative's outcomes, the Ministry undertook a comprehensive process and outcome evaluation of the ASI in November, 2010.

² ASI programs operated in First Nations are not cost-shared under the LMAPD, as First Nation expenditures are already cost-shared with the Federal government under the 1965 Indian Welfare Agreement.

The evaluation will look at three municipal sites and three First Nations sites. The evaluation questions are as follows:

1. How has ASI been implemented in each of the six communities?
2. To what extent has ASI assisted participants in becoming more employable?
 - Has it helped reduce substance abuse issues and address the underlying psycho-social issues?
 - Has it helped individuals become more ready for employment?
 - Do the results vary for different sub-populations?
3. Where ASI has assisted participants in becoming more employable, what contributed to that positive impact (e.g. more coordinated service delivery system, additional resources?) What else is needed?
4. What, if any, unintended outcomes (positive or negative) occurred?
5. What is the economic value of this investment for the provincial government?

The final evaluation report will be available in July, 2012.

*Note: as previously determined, 75% of the Ontario Works Addiction Services Initiative is cost-shared under the LMAPD. ASI expenditures reflect the approximate portion of program spending that is targeted to employment supports.

Passport Initiative

In 2005-06, the government of Ontario created Passport, an initiative designed to enhance opportunities for individuals who have a developmental disability and who have left school and are seeking community participation supports. This initiative provides funding for activities using community partnerships, and is suited for a range of functional abilities. Through this initiative, participants are exposed to a wide range of experiences to achieve goals for living as an adult in the community. A key goal of the initiative is to improve the quality of participation in the community by providing supports that focus on individual goals, work activities and community participation.

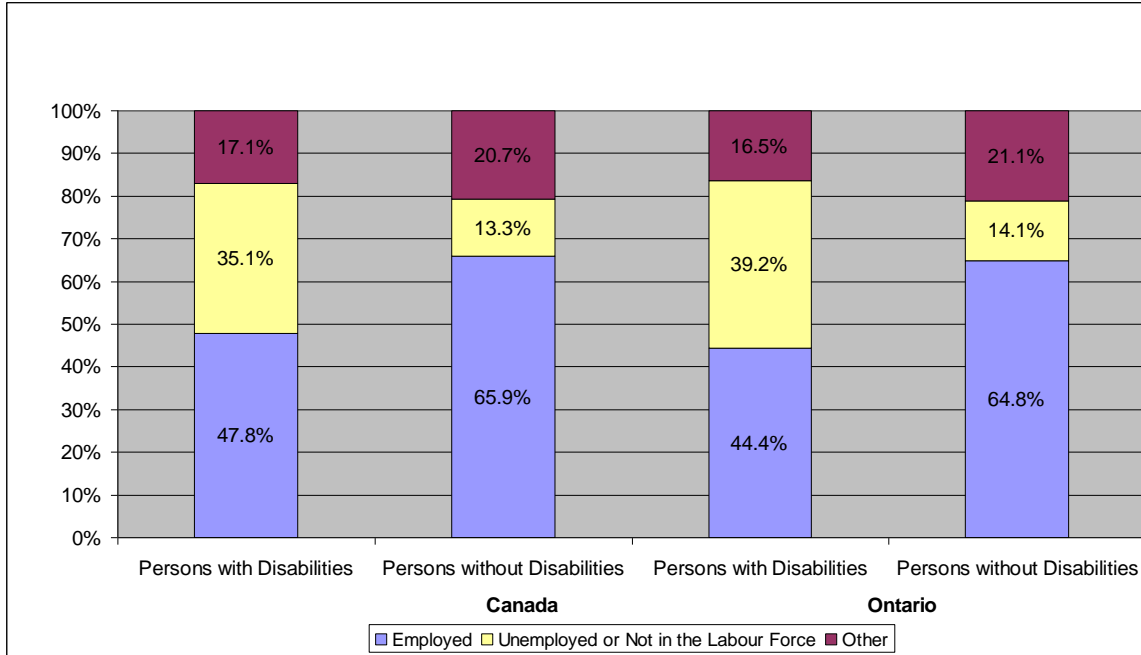
2010-2011 activities:

- There were 3,355 participants in Foundations³ programs, of whom 1,353 were full-time.
- Since the Passport program was initiated, 2,492 individuals have been served through Passport.

³ As of September 2005, access to existing Foundations programs was through Passport.

*Note: as previously determined, 60% of total spending for the Passport program is cost-shared under the LMAPD.

Labour Force Activity⁴



Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, 2009.

A smaller percentage of persons with disabilities in both Ontario and Canada are employed full-time, full-year when compared with the rest of the population.

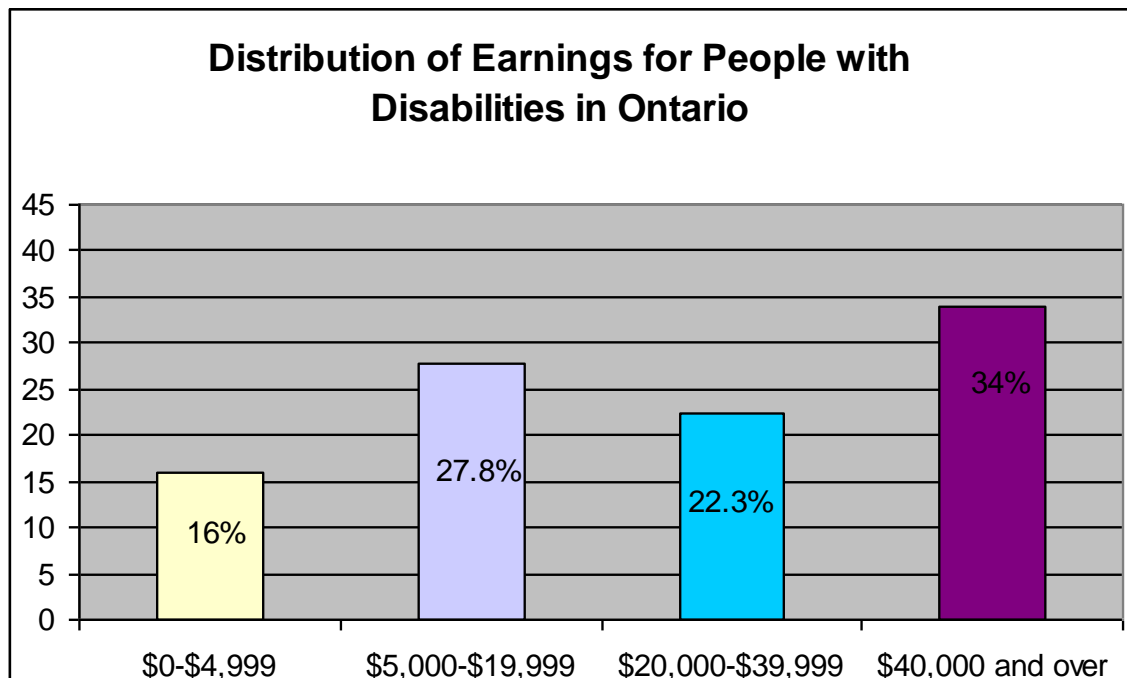
⁴ Labour force activity for individuals, age 16-64, full-time and full-year. Employed/Unemployed/Not in the Labour Force = people employed/unemployed/not in the labour force full-time and full-year. Other = people employed part-year, unemployed part-year, not in the labour force part-year or combinations of the three. This approach provides a conservative or somewhat understated picture of the overall employment experience.

Earnings for People with Disabilities⁵

A disproportionately high number of people with disabilities in Ontario, as in the rest of the country, have no employment earnings. In 2009, 63% of people with disabilities in Ontario reported employment earnings, compared to 85% of people without disabilities.

For those who do work, average earnings are lower among people with disabilities as compared to the rest of the population. In 2009, the average earnings of people with disabilities in Ontario who are employed was \$39,300, while people without disabilities earned, on average, \$44,100.

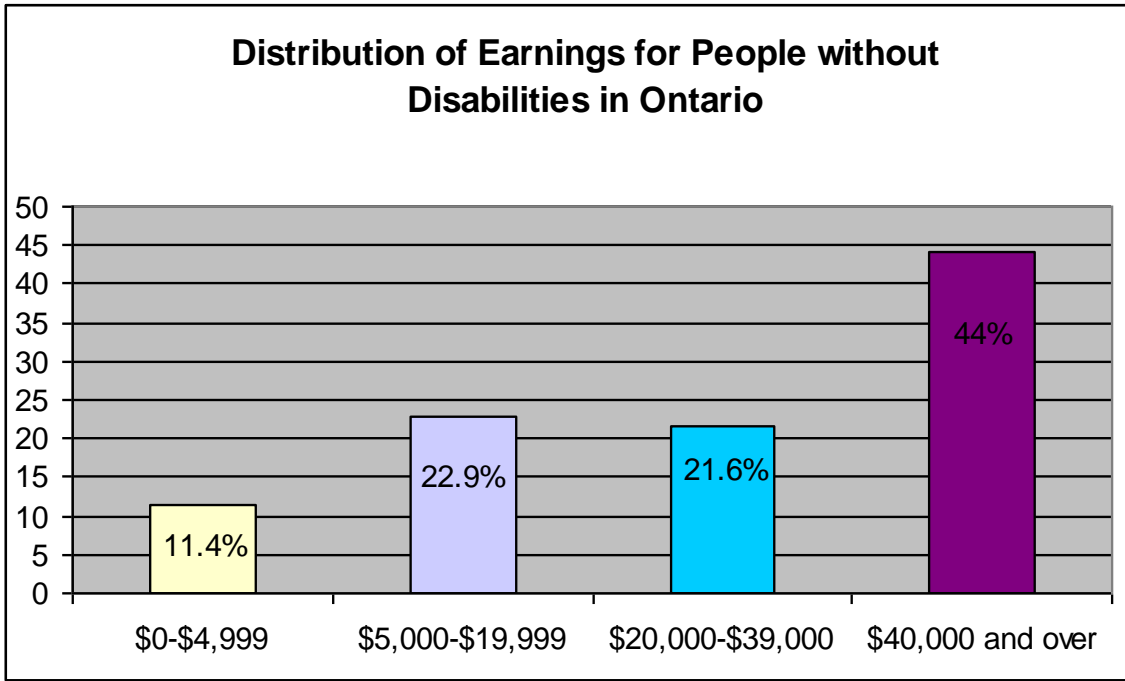
The charts below show the income level breakdown of persons with disabilities who received income as a result of employment in 2009 as compared to people without disabilities in Ontario. A greater percentage of persons with disabilities earn \$4,999 or less than persons without disabilities. In addition, a lower percentage of persons with disabilities earn \$40,000 or more, than persons without disabilities.



Distribution of Earnings for Persons with Disabilities in Ontario aged 16-64.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, 2009.

⁵All data on earnings in this section is for individuals aged 16-64. Earnings refer to any income earned as a result of employment, including self-employment. It does *not* include income from social assistance, investments, etc.



Distribution of Earnings for Persons without Disabilities in Ontario aged 16-64.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, 2009.

Section 2: Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

Alcohol and Drug Programs

Alcohol and drug programs are funded by the Mental Health and Addiction Branch, Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. All programs are funded through transfer payments to independent agencies. Services include:

- Non-medical withdrawal management services that allow clients to participate in other services in the continuum of addiction treatment;
- Non-residential services, including individual, group, day/evening counselling and programming that assist clients to develop the skills required to manage their addictions, related problems and lifestyles. Assessment services, often delivered on a non-residential basis, involve an in-depth assessment of the client's ability to be successful in addiction treatment and referral to the type of services where the client is likely to receive the most appropriate treatment. Ontario has implemented standardized assessment tools for all clients and programs; and,
- Residential services, including those that assist clients to develop the skills required to manage their addictions, as well as related problems in order to maintain substance-free lifestyles. Recovery homes include addiction treatment and practical programming such as life skills and pre-vocational training.

The key objective of all drug and alcohol programs is for employed clients to maintain their employment status and for unemployed clients to receive life skills and pre-vocational programming, enhancing their employability.

2010-2011 activities:

Statistics on Unduplicated Clients

(carry-overs plus new admissions - who were treated during April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011 in Addiction Program - LMAPD Agencies).

2010-11	Non-Residential Services	Residential Services**	Withdrawal Management*
Number of individuals (unduplicated # of clients) receiving services	47,711	8,312	16,939
Number of individuals employed at admission*	21,528	2,320	5,701
Number of individuals discharged in 10/11	29,389	5,787	14,773
Number of individuals discharged because they completed service plan	15,934	3,778	7,812

* Employed includes (Self) Employed full/part time and student/retraining

** Includes Recovery Homes (Supportive Housing)

*** Includes community and residential withdrawal management services

Note: The above numbers are based on the number of clients receiving addiction treatment at agencies that are part of the LMAPD cost-sharing agreement. The data have been compiled by the Drug and Alcohol Treatment Information System (DATIS), a provincial client information system.

Please note that 21.3% of total spending for alcohol and drug programs is cost-shared under the LMAPD agreement, as previously determined.

Community Mental Health Programs

The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care funds a variety of programs that provide employment services to people with serious mental illness. Services are provided directly, in the case of mental health hospitals, or through third parties, which include general hospitals and community mental health agencies.

The following key elements of employment supports are delivered in the various settings described above:

- **Supports to Sustaining Education / Employment**

The goal is to provide support as required to ensure that consumers can keep their jobs or remain in their chosen educational program.

Key features include education or problem solving for consumers, employers, and co-workers as well as co-ordination and advocacy to ensure consumers have access to necessary community supports, including income, housing, counselling and medical benefits.

- **Job Development / Creation / Employer Outreach**

The goal of this service is to increase the overall number of employment opportunities available, and improve consumers' access to those opportunities. Employment opportunities include paid temporary employment and permanent jobs.

Jobs may be created through the development of a consumer-operated alternative business, an agency-sponsored business or another enterprise. Outreach, education and support are provided to employers who may be interested in hiring people with mental illness.

- **Skills Development / Training / Education**

To develop the general and/or technical skills that consumers need to succeed in their chosen job search, or to pursue their chosen educational goals, clients participate in skills development, training and education.

Key features include teaching generic skills, such as getting organized for work or getting along with colleagues, as well as specific technical skills, such as operating a cash register or a computer software program. These services may be delivered through volunteering, job coaching in unpaid or paid temporary placements with employers, or through educational programs or apprenticeships.

- **Skills Training on the Job**

Skills training on the job is designed to develop an individual's general and/or technical job skills during paid permanent employment.

Training can be delivered by a job coach, supervisor or colleagues at a local business, consumer-operated business or agency-sponsored business.

- **Job Search Skills / Job Placement**

Job search skills programs teach people how to prepare resumes and how to conduct themselves during job interviews. Job placement programs approach prospective employers, attempt to match consumers to jobs, and help consumers prepare for employment interviews. Agencies and programs may provide one or both components of this core support element.

- **Employment Planning / Career Counselling**

Employment planning and career counselling is designed to help people to develop a vocational or employment plan that leads either to further education, or to entry into the labour market.

A thorough assessment of aptitudes, abilities and interests as well as the local employment market is conducted before the development of an employment plan.

- **Supported Education**

Supported education helps consumers develop a vocational goal which may involve finding employment or pursuing further education.

Support may be delivered through a range of activities, such as providing instruction in English as a Second Language, academic upgrading and/or remediation, and sessions on career planning.

- **Leadership Training**

Leadership training teaches mental health consumers the skills they need to take on a leadership role in creating and running a consumer-operated alternative business, or an agency-sponsored business.

This may involve mentoring and job shadowing, or training consumers/survivors in community development techniques. The expertise of local employers represents a vital resource for leadership training.

- **Supported Employment**

Supported employment and other employment-related services are offered by a variety of agencies and businesses in the community that focus on meeting the needs of people with serious mental illness. Agency-sponsored businesses are owned and operated by mental health agencies to provide rehabilitation and employment for people with serious mental illness. These kinds of businesses offer employment opportunities which pay employees minimum wage or higher.

As well, some community agencies focus exclusively on providing employment supports to people with mental illness while other agencies offer additional services such as case management, which may include an employment support component. The overall objective of these programs is to increase employability by helping individuals to prepare for, obtain and maintain employment.

2010-2011 activities:

2,038 clients participated in programs and services.
458 clients completed a program or service, where there was a specific start and end point to the intervention.
631 clients obtained employment and 243 clients maintained employment.

- **Supported Education**

Supported education programs operate within the community college system. The programs are offered to people with serious mental illness who are interested in furthering their education and/or finding employment. Services include providing instruction in English as a Second Language, academic upgrading, career planning and on-site support. The objective is to help individuals develop a vocational goal.

2010-2011 activities:

- 302 clients participated in programs and services.
- 132 clients completed a program or service, where there was a specific start and end point to the intervention.
- 18 clients obtained employment and 4 clients were maintained in employment.

- **Consumer-Operated Alternative Businesses**

Alternative businesses are developed and operated by consumer employees. The businesses offer full time and part-time employment at market rate or higher. The services provided include job development, work adjustment, job placement and supported employment. Self-employment development opportunities also exist for consumers who want to earn income through independent contract work.

2010-2011 activities:

- 15 clients participated in programs and services.
- 3 clients completed a program or service, where there was a specific start and end point to the intervention.
- 15 clients obtained employment and 2 clients were maintained in employment.

Attendant Services

This program's objective is to assist people with physical disabilities who require attendant services, including support at work to maintain paid employment and/or while attending an adult education program to obtain a degree or certificate.

Attendant services include:

- Lifting and transferring;
- Dressing/undressing;
- Washroom assistance including toileting, emptying leg bag, bathing and washing;
- Assistance with eating; and
- Other activities consistent with helping an individual prepare for a work day or classroom.

Eligibility Criteria:

- Insured under the Health Insurance Act of Ontario;
- 16 years of age or older;
- Able to direct their own personal support and homemaking services; and
- Unable to have their needs met through other existing programs or services.

Attendant services are provided through three program streams:

Assisted living services in supportive housing (on-site pre-scheduled and on-call attendant and personal support service available 24 hours a day);

Attendant outreach services (pre-scheduled attendant and personal support services generally available from early morning to late evening at home, workplace or educational or training facility where the client is pursuing a course of learning leading to a certificate, degree or diploma); and

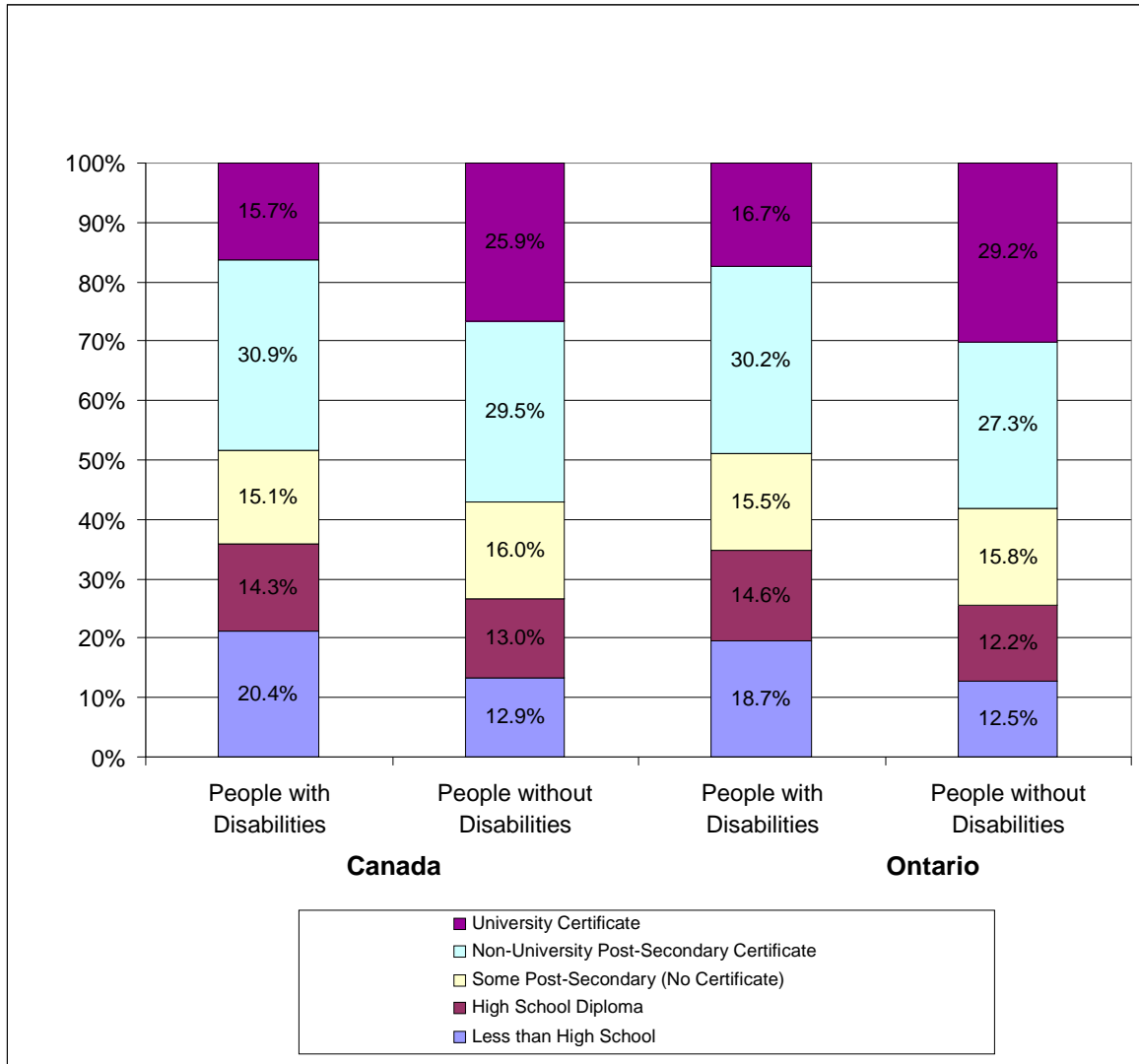
Direct funding – self-managed attendant services (participant is provided with funding in lieu of attendant services and uses the funding to employ attendants).

2010-2011 activities:

1,553 clients received attendant services.⁶

⁶ This number represents the number of clients who received attendant services in the workplace or at an adult educational facility in support of a program leading to a degree, diploma or certificate. At time of report release, approximately 50% of agencies had returned data survey; for remaining 50% 2007-08 survey data was used.

Highest Level of Education Attainment



Highest level of education for persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities in Ontario and Canada aged 16-64.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total one hundred as some individuals did not respond to this question.

The above chart illustrates that a greater percentage of persons with disabilities did not complete high school, compared to the rest of the population. In addition, fewer persons with disabilities obtained university certificates, compared with the rest of the population.

Section 3: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

A broad range of programs and services at the post-secondary level have been identified for cost-sharing. These programs and services assist students as they work towards the successful completion of their post-secondary education, thus enabling them to obtain and maintain meaningful employment.

Accessibility Fund for Students with Disabilities

Funding is provided to colleges and universities to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Ontario's Human Rights Code to make their programs and services accessible to students with disabilities. This funding is intended to supplement any expenditures colleges and universities make from their general revenues to meet their legal obligations.

2010-2011 activities:

Over 36,000* students with disabilities were served at Ontario colleges and universities. Examples of services provided to students include tutors, note takers, equipment and technology acquisition, sign language interpreters, and diagnostic services.⁷

Print-Alternate Materials Fund

This fund covers expenses that occur with providing print-alternate materials for students with disabilities in colleges and universities.

2010-2011 activities:

The print-alternate materials fund processed 1,078 orders for print- alternate format materials serving 375 clients.

Educational Support Services

- **George Brown College Support Services for the Hearing-Impaired**
These funds are administered by George Brown College to provide support services, including sign-language interpreters, to deaf, deafened and hard of hearing students at colleges in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) and those in special programs offered at George Brown College.

2010-2011 activities:

⁷ Numbers are based on estimates due to impacts of the college strike on 2010-11 report backs.

The George Brown College support services fund for the hearing-impaired served over 250 students in the GTA.

- **Canadian Hearing Society**

Through an agreement with the Canadian Hearing Society, funds are used to provide interpreter and computerized note-taking services for part-time deaf, deafened and hard of hearing students at post-secondary institutions.

2010-2011 activities:

The Canadian Hearing Society grant served 40 students.

- **Interpreter and Intervener Funds**

Funds are used to provide resources for colleges and for universities throughout the province, to assist these institutions in defraying the actual expenses for sign-language interpreters, interveners, computerized note takers and real-time captioning for deaf, deafened and hard-of-hearing students.

2010-2011 activities:

The Interpreter and Intervener Funds served 360 clients.

Learning Opportunities Initiatives

- **Enhanced Services Fund**

The Enhanced Services Fund supports up to two full-time positions at each public post-secondary institution to help college and university students with learning disabilities get help from learning strategists and assistive technologists with expertise in learning disabilities.

- **Regional Assessment and Resource Centres**

Funding is provided to two regional assessment and resource centres (at Queen's University, Kingston, and Cambrian College, Sudbury). These centres provide diagnoses, research and support to the public to help promote successful academic outcomes for post-secondary students with learning disabilities.

2010-2011 activities:

- The Regional Assessment and Resource Centres served over 1,000 clients.

Out-of-Country Bursary for Deaf Students

This bursary is available through the Ontario Student Assistance Program to assist deaf, deafened, and hard-of-hearing students who attend out-of-country institutions because they require instruction delivered in American Sign Language. Students receive the bursary for all eligible education costs including tuition, books and supplies, and living expenses in excess of \$360 per week of study. Students with financial need are eligible to receive financial assistance to a maximum of \$360 per week of study through the Canada-Ontario Integrated Student Loan.

2010-2011 activities:

The Out-of-Country Bursary for Deaf Students was provided to approximately 27 clients.

Section 4: Program Expenditures

LMAPD Eligible Program	Final eligible Expenditures (\$ Millions)	
	2009-2010	2010-2011
Ministry of Community and Social Services		
ODSP: Employment Supports and Work Related Benefit ⁸	37.7	37.5
Supported Employment	10.3	10.5
Ontario Works: Addiction Services Initiative ⁹	5.2	5.2
Passport Program ¹⁰	30.6	32.3
Sub-Total	83.8	85.5
Ministry of Health and Long Term Care		
Alcohol and Drug Programs ¹¹	26.7	28.0
Community Mental Health Employment Programs:		
Supported Employment	9.3	9.5
Supported Education	0.3	0.3
Consumer Operated Alternative Business	2.0	2.3
Attendant Services	7.2	13.0
Sub-Total	45.5	53.1
Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities		
Accessibility Fund for Students with Disabilities	26.2	26.0
Print-Alternate Materials Fund	1.5	1.2
George Brown College Support Services for Hearing Impaired	2.4	2.8
Educational Support Services (Canadian Hearing Society and Interpreter/Intervenor Funds)	5.0	6.0
Learning Opportunities Initiative	4.0	4.1
Out-of-country Bursary for Deaf Students	1.1	0.8
Sub-Total	40.2	40.9
Administration Cost @ 15% of the total Provincial Expenditures	25.4	26.9
Total Expenditures	194.9	206.4
Federal Contribution	76.4	76.4

⁸ Note: a portion of the ODSP Work Related Benefit is claimed under the Canada-Ontario Labour Market Agreement. The above expenditure represents only the portion of the WRB that is cost-shared under the LMAPD. The breakdown of the Employment Support expenditure is \$30.8M and the Work Related Benefit is \$6.7M (100% costs).

⁹ This does not include the cost of ASI in First Nations, as First Nation expenditures are already cost-shared with the Federal government under the 1965 Indian Welfare Agreement. Note: 75% of total expenditures are cost-shared.

¹⁰ This represents a combined total of eligible cost-shareable expenditures for both Foundations and Passport. As of September 2005, access to existing Foundations programs was through Passport. Note: 60% of total expenditures are cost-shared.

¹¹ Note: 21.3% of total expenditures are cost-shared.

Looking Ahead

In 2011, Ontario put in place three new accessibility standards, including one for employment. With this standard, the province's workplaces will be more inviting to employees with disabilities in the future.

Four out of five of Ontario's accessibility standards are now in place, and work is underway to develop the fifth, which will cover the built environment. These standards are paving the way to an accessible Ontario by 2025.

In June 2012, Ontario will complete a comprehensive review of its social assistance system. This review — the largest in 20 years — is the first step to developing a concrete action plan that will make social assistance:

- more effective at getting people into jobs
- easier to understand
- work better with other federal, provincial and municipal income security programs, such as Employment Insurance, and
- more accountable and fiscally responsible.

Ontario is building on its record of strong support for people with developmental disabilities and their families. In June 2011, the province released details about an additional \$40 million of funding for people with a developmental disability in urgent need. This funding includes \$11 million for Passport. It will allow 955 more young adults to take part in activities that focus on individual goals, work activities and community participation in 2011-12.

People with disabilities can – and want to – work. Through the Ontario Disability Support Program, we continue to help people with disabilities across Ontario:

- discover the skills they have to offer
- learn what job help is available, and
- connect with people who can get them started on the path to a job.