

Public Input

Ranking	Most Important	Second most Important	Third most important
1	Formal and Informal Community Supports	Formal and Informal Community Supports	Health
2	Education and Early Intervention	Health	Formal and Informal Community Supports
3	Health	Employment	Recreation
4	Housing	Housing	Employment
5	Employment	Recreation	Transportation
6	Transportation	Transportation	Housing
7	Recreation	Childcare	Education and Early Intervention
8	Childcare	Education and Early Intervention	Childcare

Most Important (top 3)			
Ranking	Formal and Informal Community Supports	Education and Early Intervention	Health
1	There are not enough trained specialist, such as healthcare workers, support workers, childcare and school personnel, or emergency responders to support people with disabilities.	Schools do not always follow special education laws so oversight of special education should be stronger at the state level.	There are not enough tools to help families find doctors and specialists who serve people with developmental disabilities.
2	Agencies and group homes are not always held responsible when people are mistreated.	Parents need more help during Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) and transition plans; they are not always done right or on time.	Medicaid does not cover all the supplies people need (like thickened water, gloves, or both types of wheelchairs) and the rules are too strict.
3	Many families and communities do not know how to include or support people with disabilities.	Students with disabilities need more support when moving from school to adult life	Adults with disabilities often still go to children's doctors because adult providers are not trained to support them.
4	Reports of abuse and neglect are not tracked or handled quickly enough.	Teachers do not get enough training to support students who are deaf, blind, or have complex needs	Not enough doctors, testing, or therapies are available in small towns.
5	Parishes need systems to register people with developmental disabilities to keep them safe in emergencies.	Families do not learn about services early enough, and testing takes too long.	Adults cannot always get hearing aids, vision care, or therapies like occupational therapy, physical therapy, or Applied Behavior Analysis.
6	There is no paid leave for parents who need time off to care for loved ones.	There are not enough post-high school programs for people with disabilities, including creative fields like art or design.	Mental health centers do not have safe spaces for people with developmental disabilities
7	People with disabilities are not included enough on boards or in decisions that affect them.	Students with disabilities are suspended or expelled more often than they should be.	Medical buildings and/or doctor's offices are not accessible or designed for sensory needs: exam rooms are tight, tables are too high, and adult-sized changing tables and family bathrooms are missing.
8		Some schools deny services even after a child has a medical diagnosis.	Autism testing takes too long because of long waitlists.
9		Families worry that speaking up at school can cause retaliation. Some students cannot get the food they need because of sensory issues or allergies.	

Second Most Important (top 3)

Ranking	Formal and Informal Community Supports	Health	Employment
1	There are not enough trained specialist, such as healthcare workers, support workers, childcare and school personnel, or emergency responders to support people with disabilities.	Not enough doctors, testing, or therapies are available in small towns.	People with disabilities need more job opportunities and fair pay.
2	Many families and communities do not know how to include or support people with disabilities.	There are not enough tools to help families find doctors and specialists who serve people with developmental disabilities.	Louisiana Rehabilitation Services (LRS) does not have enough staff and takes too long to help people.
3	People with disabilities are not included enough on boards or in decisions that affect them.	Mental health centers do not have safe spaces for people with developmental disabilities.	Job programs like Paycheck should be available everywhere in the state, not just certain areas
4	Agencies and group homes are not always held responsible when people are mistreated.	Adults cannot always get hearing aids, vision care, or therapies like occupational therapy, physical therapy, or Applied Behavior Analysis.	Jobs do not offer flexible hours or the accommodations people with disabilities need to work.
5	Parishes need systems to register people with developmental disabilities to keep them safe in emergencies.	Medicaid does not cover all the supplies people need (like thickened water, gloves, or both types of wheelchairs) and the rules are too strict.	Job programs like Paycheck should be available everywhere in the state, not just certain areas
6	Reports of abuse and neglect are not tracked or handled quickly enough.	Medical buildings and/or doctor's offices are not accessible or designed for sensory needs: exam rooms are tight, tables are too high, and adult-sized changing tables and family bathrooms are missing.	
7	There is no paid leave for parents who need time off to care for loved ones	Adults with disabilities often still go to children's doctors because adult providers are not trained to support them.	
8		Autism testing takes too long because of long waitlists.	

Third Most Important (top 3)

Ranking	Health	Formal and Informal Community Supports	Recreation
1	There are not enough tools to help families find doctors and specialists who serve people with developmental disabilities.	There are not enough trained specialist, such as healthcare workers, support workers, childcare and school personnel, or emergency responders to support people with disabilities	People with disabilities often feel left out of school and community events (i.e. sports, clubs, etc.).
2	Adults cannot always get hearing aids, vision care, or therapies like occupational therapy, physical therapy, or Applied Behavior Analysis.	Many families and communities do not know how to include or support people with disabilities.	There are not enough fun or social programs for younger kids and adults with disabilities, which causes loneliness.
3	Autism testing takes too long because of long waitlists.	There is no paid leave for parents who need time off to care for loved ones.	Many businesses like theaters or museums do not know how to include people with disabilities.
4	Not enough doctors, testing, or therapies are available in small towns.	Agencies and group homes are not always held responsible when people are mistreated.	Public places are not required to have adult-sized changing tables, which limits access.
5	Mental health centers do not have safe spaces for people with developmental disabilities.	Parishes need systems to register people with developmental disabilities to keep them safe in emergencies.	Hotels do not have basic equipment like shower chairs or bathroom lifts.
6	Medical buildings and/or doctor's offices are not accessible or designed for sensory needs: exam rooms are tight, tables are too high, and adult-sized changing tables and family bathrooms are missing.	People with disabilities are not included enough on boards or in decisions that affect them	
7	Adults with disabilities often still go to children's doctors because adult providers are not trained to support them.	Reports of abuse and neglect are not tracked or handled quickly enough.	
8	Medicaid does not cover all the supplies people need (like thickened water, gloves, or both types of wheelchairs) and the rules are too strict.		