Restructuring Disability Benefits in the United States

David Stapleton, Director
Center for Studying Disability Policy
Mathematica Policy Research

Presented at:
Disability and Work: Global Strategies for Equity
Montreal, CA
May 5, 2012
A Road Map to a 21st-Century Disability Policy

A new issue brief outlines an alternative approach to slowing expenditure growth while improving the economic status of American with disabilities. The proposed plan addresses the work disincentives and fragmentation that drive up program costs. Read the report.

- Co-author: David Mann

- This research was sponsored by the National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research via the University of New Hampshire’s Rehabilitation and Training Center on Employment Policy and Measurement, under cooperative agreement H133B100030.

- The contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).
Current U.S. Policies Are Failing People with Disabilities

Current U.S. Policies Are Failing People with Disabilities

Poverty Rates Are High

- 65% of those in long-term poverty (three years or more) have a disability
- 50% of all SSDI/SSI beneficiaries live in poverty

Source: She and Livermore (2009).
### 12% of Federal Outlays Support Working-age People with Disabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY 2008 Expenditures (in millions)</th>
<th>Percent Change, FY 2002–2008 (adjusted for inflation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance</td>
<td>169,801</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>169,099</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/food assistance</td>
<td>11,643</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, training, and employment</td>
<td>4,321</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>357,356</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Livermore et al. (2011).
Growth in SSDI is Symptomatic of Larger Problems

Source: Analysis of published statistics from SSA (details available on request).
Growth in SSDI is Symptomatic of Larger Problems

The number on the rolls in December 2010 would have been 2.2 million (28%) lower if age-sex prevalence rates for disability insured workers were the same as in 1980.

Source: Analysis of published statistics from SSA (details available on request).
Incremental Improvements Have Not Reversed These Trends

- Legislation intended to improve outcomes
  - Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
  - Rehabilitation Act / Workforce Investment Act
  - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
  - Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act

- Why?
  - Layering complexity on top of complexity
  - “Benefits first, work support later” approach
## Major Structural Reforms are Needed

### Early Intervention Proposals

| Work Insurance Being American (MacDonald and O’Neil 2006) | • Funded by payroll taxes  
• Temporary cash and employment supports  
• Applicants directed to work-insurance program, SSDI, or denied assistance  
• Eligibility based on medical conditions and other considerations |
| Universal Short Term Private Disability Insurance (Autor and Duggan 2010) | • Required  
• Employer and employee premiums. |
| Experience Rating (Burkhauser and Daly 2011) | • SSDI payroll taxes to employers partly based on SSDI benefits paid to former employees |
More Fundamental Reforms

- Address work disincentives comprehensively
  - Replace “inability to work” with “work capacity” (Mann and Stapleton 2011)
  - Allowances for “extra cost of disability”

- Consolidate/integrate programs
  - GAO
  - Mann and Stapleton (2011)

- Devolve more responsibility and flexibility to state and local entities
  - SSI to states (Burkhauser and Daly 2011)
  - Disability Support Administrators (Mann and Stapleton 2011)
Structural Changes Require Testing

- Focused demonstration period
  - 10 or more years
  - Build the evidence base
  - Build policy and political consensus

- Demonstrations require collaboration
  - Federal and state agencies
  - Large municipalities
  - Various private organizations

- Federal legislation required
The Viable Options

● Decades of:
  – Trimming eligibility and benefits
  – Small efficiency gains within programs
  – Deteriorating economic security

OR

● Launch a structural reform process
  – Demonstration period with objectives and timetable
  – Short-term protection for current programs in exchange for long-term savings
Contact Information

David Stapleton
Center for Studying Disability Policy
Mathematica Policy Research
1100 First Street, NE, 12th Floor
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 484-4224

dstapleton@mathematica-mpr.com