Restructuring Disability Benefits

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Social Security Disability Insurance Forum

Cannon House Office Building

Washington, DC

April 3, 2012

MATHEMATICA Policy Research



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A Road Map to a 21st-Century Disability Policy



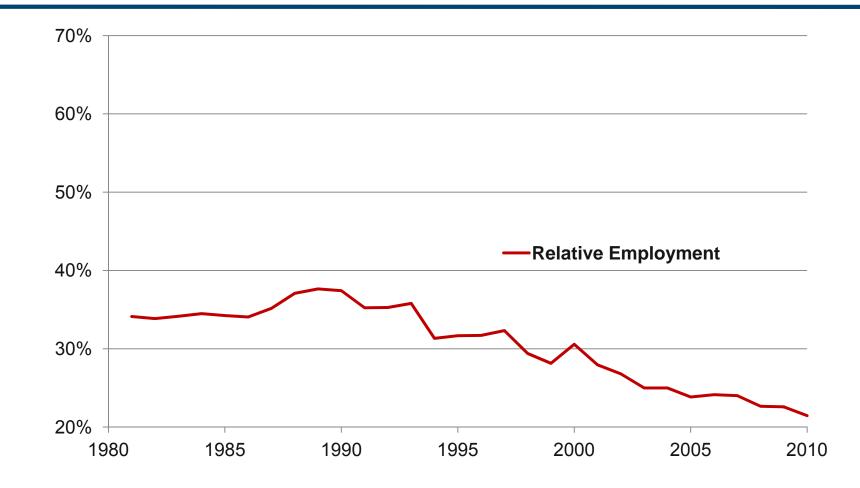
A new <u>issue brief</u> outlines an alternative approach to slowing expenditure growth while improving the economic status of American with disabilities. The proposed plan addresses the work disincentives and fragmentation that drive up program costs. <u>Read the</u> report.

- Co-author: David Mann
- This research was sponsored by the National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research via ihe University via 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 Policies Are Failing People with Disabilities

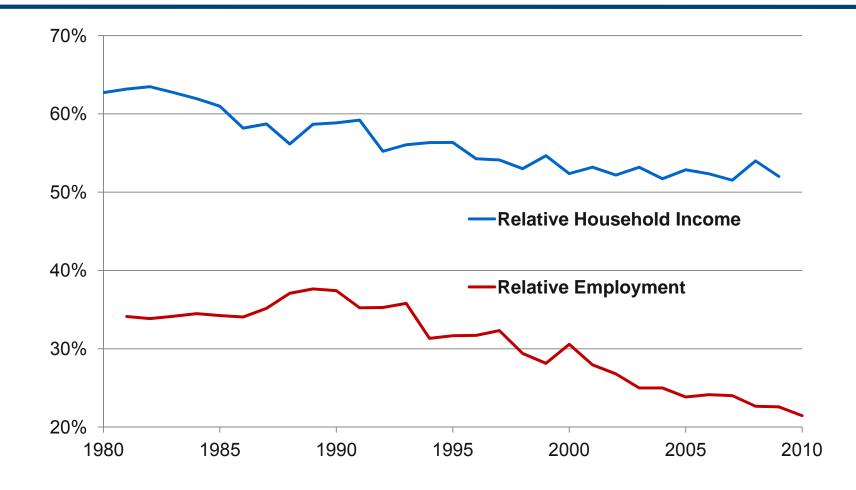




Derived from: von Schrader, S., Erickson, W. A., Lee, C. G. (2010, March 17). *Disability Statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS)*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC). Retrieved February 3, 2011 from www.disabilitystatistics.org



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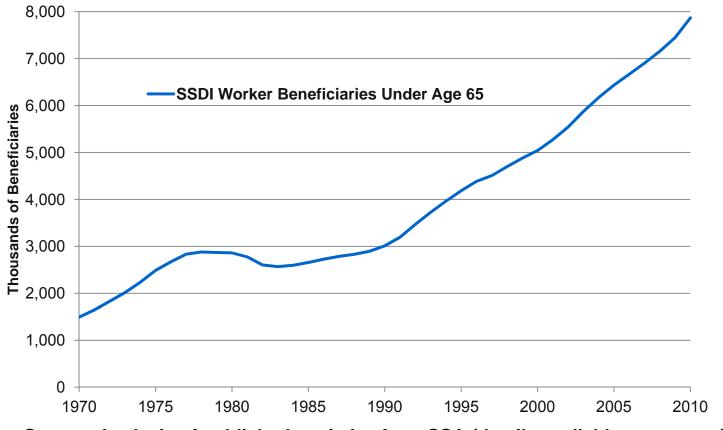
Poverty Rates Are High

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





Current Policies are Failing Taxpayers

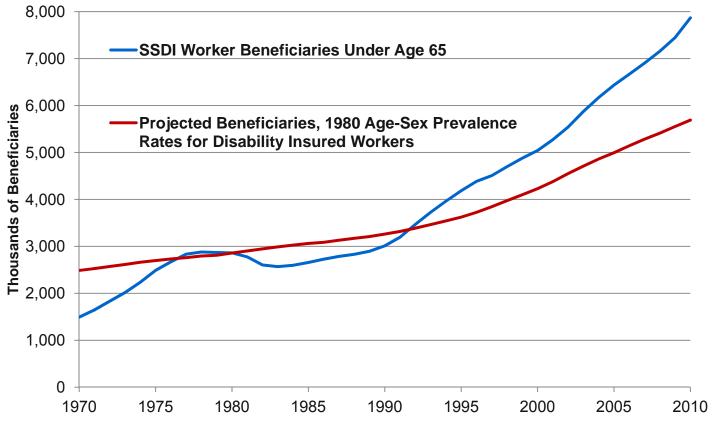


Source: Analysis of published statistics from SSA (details available on request).





Current Policies are Failing Taxpayers



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

12% of Federal Outlays Support Working-age People with Disabilities

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



Source: Livermore et al. (2011).



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





More Fundamental Reforms

- Address work disincentives comprehensively
 - Replace "inability to work" with "work capacity" (Mann and Stapleton 2011)
 - Compensation 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





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