DISABILITY, POVERTY, AND FINANCIAL CAPABILITY

2023 NTACT-C CAPACITY BUILDING INSTITUTE

MAY 16, 2023

[This was developed by the NTACT: C Project funded by Cooperative Agreement #H326E20003 with the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS). The information contained in this webinar does not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Department and no official endorsement should be inferred.]

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Disability, employment, poverty overview
- Financial Capability for youth with disabilities
- · IDAs & ABLE accounts
- Future direction
- Current resources
- . Q&A
- · Conclusion



DISABILITY & EMPLOYMENT

- Work serves as a central component of people's lives (Blustein, 2008; Strauser, 2021)
- Work is fundamental to the physical and psychological well-being of people with and without disabilities (Dutta et al., 2008)
 - Individuals with disabilities who are actively engaged in meaningful work are more likely to derive physical and mental health benefits as well as experience increased well-being (Strauser et al., 2010).
- Individuals with disabilities continue to experience significant disparities in employment.



DISABILITY AND POVERTY DEMOGRAPHICS

	People without Disabilities	People with Disabilities
Employment Rate*	63.7%	19.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher**	36.5%	18.2%
Living in Poverty**	9.7%	19.5%
Extreme Difficulty Paying Bills***	9%	23%
Unbanked***	6%	12%
Likely to Use Costly Non-Banking Options***	25%	42%

*Bureau of Labor Statistics (2022)

**American Community Survey. (2019). Selected economic characteristics for the civilian noninstitutionalized population by disability status [Data set].

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=disability&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S1811&hidePreview=false ***https://www.nationaldisabilityinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/finra-infographic.pdf



DISABILITY & POVERTY

- Assets can help those with limited financial resources avoid significant financial shocks (Heckman & Hanna, 2015)
- Saving and accumulating assets can be especially difficult for people with disabilities due to:
 - Disproportionately high poverty rates (Paul et al., 2020) and unemployment rates (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021)
 - Extra disability-related costs ranging from 12% to 40% of average annual household income (Mitra et al., 2017)



ADDITIONAL COST OF LIVING WITH A DISABILITY

Households containing an adult with a work-disability are estimated to require, on average...

28% more income (or **an additional \$17,690 per year** for a household at the median income level) to obtain the same standard of living as a comparable household without a member with a disability (Goodman et al., 2020)

https://www.nationaldisabilityinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/extracosts-living-with-disability-brief.pdf



DISABILITY & POVERTY DEMOGRAPHICS

2023 Poverty Guidelines (100%)

Size of Family Unit	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$14,580/year (\$1,215/month)	\$18,210	\$16,770
2	\$19,720	\$24,640	\$22,680
3	\$24,860	\$31,070	\$28,590
4	\$30,000	\$37,500	\$34,500

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (January 2023). *Federal Register, Vol. 88, No. 12, January 19, 2023,* pp. 3424-3425. <u>https://www.federalregiste</u> <u>r.gov/documents/2023/01</u> /19/2023-00885/annualupdate-of-the-hhspoverty-guidelines



SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

Recipient	Monthly	Annual	Asset Limit		
Eligible Individual	\$914	\$10,968	\$2,000		
Eligible Couple	\$1,371	\$16,452	\$3,000		
SSI Payments = 1 st of each month					

Social Security Administration, SSI Federal Amounts 2023 <u>http://www.ssa/gov</u>



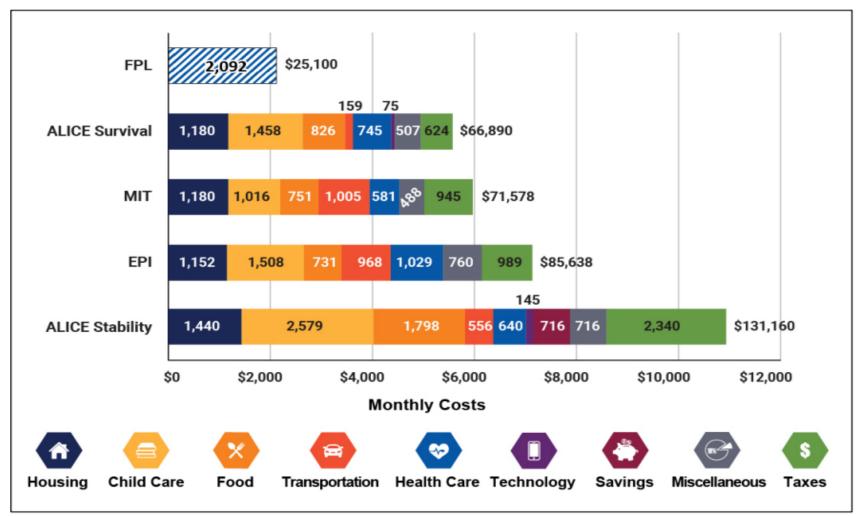
United For ALICE

- ALICE Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed
- ALICE Income income needed to cover cost for survival or stability
- ALICE Essentials housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, and a smartphone plan

<u>https://www.unitedforalice.org/national-overview</u>



Example Comparison of Household Budgets, Family of Four, 2018



Example Comparison of Household Budgets, Family of Four, 2018

Source: ALICE Household Survival and Stability Budget, 2018; Economic Policy Institute, 2018 – Family Budget Calculator; MIT, 2018



WHAT DOES THE RESEARCH TELL US?

Financial stress is linked to poor health - American Psychological Association (2015)

> Mental health and debt are associated - Metzler et al. (2012); Fitch et al. (2007)

> > Hardship experiences themselves can lead poor health and disability

- Yoo et al. (2009)

The relationship between poverty, disability, and health is cyclical - Allard et al., (2012); Iceland (2013); Nye-Lengerman & Nord (2016)



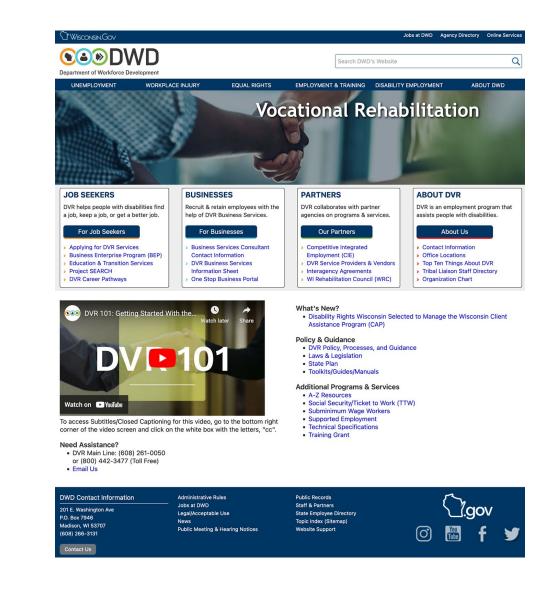
Poverty & the Science of Scarcity– Youth and Families

- Poverty depletes parents' cognitive resources therefore leaving little space for making everyday decisions about parenting.
- Low-income parents are also at far greater risk for depression and anxiety-poverty's "mental tax".
- When parents are distracted or depressed, family life is likely characterized by conflict and emotional withdrawal rather than nurturing and supportive relationships with children.
- Impulsive behavior, poor performance in school, poor financial decision-making may be products of a feeling of scarcity.
- Just <u>thinking</u> about scarcity increases stress.
- Policies and programs need to consider scarcityinduced behavior in their design. Look at the "cockpit" rather than the "pilot".



DISABILITY & FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT

- Employment **must** be part of the discussion
- Vocational Rehabilitation is an important resource
- Employment alone is not enough





IMPACT OF POVERTY

- Families may be dependent on the student/youth's SSA Benefits check and may be fearful of jeopardizing this.
- Expectations of Student/Youth
- Family participation and support of students/youth in programming can be impacted due to lack of resources (e.g., transportation, childcare).
- Instability, as a result of poverty, impacts long-term planning.



Building Assets with Early Work Experiences





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What is financial capability? (1) behavior relations resources and • It is a multi-directions

•Financial Capability encompasses multiple aspects of behavior relating to how individuals manage their resources and make financial decisions.

• It is a multi-dimensional concept that requires looking at individual behavior from various angles.

Financial Capability Building Skills:

- Managing debt
- •Improving credit
- Asset building
- •Savings plan
- •Spending plan

http://www.usfinancialcapability.org/about.php



What is financial capability? (2)

• People with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed and to live in poverty than any other single demographic group in the United States today.

• Public benefit programs for people with disabilities (i.e., SSI) are not aimed at increasing assets and independence for people with disabilities.

•More so than any other population on a fixed income, services and policies for those with disabilities have not held the expectation of economic self-sufficiency.

•Addressing debt and credit can help increase employability of individuals

•Once employed, developing spending and savings plans is important



Consumer Perspective

Wisconsin DVR Career Pathways Advancement Survey Participants (n =242)

- 50% of participants are youth
- 50% have concerns regarding their finances
- 57% think financial coaching/education will help them reach their career and financial goals
 - An additional 28% think financial coaching/education might help them reach their career goals

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- And additional 33% think financial coaching/education might help them reach their financial goals
- Participants reported they would like help with the following financial education/coaching services:
 - Savings plan 52%
 - Spending plan 45%
 - Asset building 37%
 - Improving credit 36%
 - Managing debt 30%



Individual Development Accounts (IDA)

Temporary, matched savings accounts

Federal Assets for Independence Act (AFIA)

- Home Ownership
- Post-Secondary Education
- Business ownership

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/programs/afi

The Relationship Among Demographic Factors, Transition Services, and Individual Development Account (IDA) Saving Participation Among Transition-Age Youth With Disabilities

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IDA guidance from the Social Security Administration (SSA) https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-individual-development.htm

Private IDAs – other income qualified, and for different savings uses.

• Public vs. Private IDAs...know what you're dealing with!





ABLE ACCOUNTS

Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Act of 2014

Tax-advantaged savings accounts to which contributions can be made to meet the qualified disability expenses of the owner, or designated beneficiary.

To be eligible, the individual must be:

- Receiving SSI based on blindness or disability that began before age 26;
- In SSI suspense due solely to excess income or resources, but otherwise eligible for SSI based on blindness or disability that began before age 26;
- Receiving disability insurance benefits (DIB), childhood disability benefits (CDB), or disabled widow's or widower's benefits (DWB) based on blindness or disability that began before age 26; or
- The subject of a disability certification (includes copy of diagnosis related to relevant impairment(s) signed by a physician)

ABLE ACCOUNTS (CONT'D)

- An eligible individual may have only one ABLE account
- A "contribution" = deposit of funds into an ABLE account.
 - Any person may contribute to an ABLE account for an eligible beneficiary
 - Contributions may not exceed annual gift tax exemption (\$17,000 in 2023)



 However, if beneficiary is working, and they or their employer is not making certain retirement contributions, the beneficiary may contribute an additional amount





Distribution = withdrawal from an ABLE account

•Can only be made to or for the benefit of the designated beneficiary

Qualified Disability Expenses (QDE)

• Expenses made for the benefit of the designated beneficiary and related to their disability, including but not limited to:

- Education
- Housing
- Transportation
- Employment training and support
- Assistive technology and related services





As tax-advantaged accounts, they are treated differently under federal means-tested programs.

SSI

First \$100,000 is disregarded; only assets >\$100,000 count as a resource

MEDICAID

Beneficiary's MA continues when an SSI recipient's ABLE account >\$100,000

Retains MA eligibility without a time limit as long as they otherwise remain eligible

(If non-ABLE resources >\$100,000, Medicaid eligibility is suspended)

MEDICAID PAYBACK PROVISION



ABLE ACCOUNTS: WHAT DO WE KNOW?

- ABLE accounts offer individuals and families with disabilities the opportunity to cover disability-related costs by growing their contributions tax free with little risk of losing eligibility for many public benefits.
- <1% of eligible individuals and families have opened an ABLE savings account, with an average savings amount of \$6,265 (National Association of State Treasurers, 2020).
- Aside from growing concern about the low adoption rate of ABLE accounts (National Association of State Treasurers, 2020), little is known about tax-advantaged savings accounts
- Research underway, more is needed!



RESOURCES

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- National Able Resource Center What Are ABLE Accounts
- National Able Resource Center State Programs
- Promising Practices Financial Capability Building
- NTACT:C Disability and Poverty Resource Collection
- Financial Capability Building Resource Mapping



QUESTIONS?





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Please take a moment to submit your session Quick Reaction



THE COLLABORATIVE