

Housing Assistance And SSI Participation

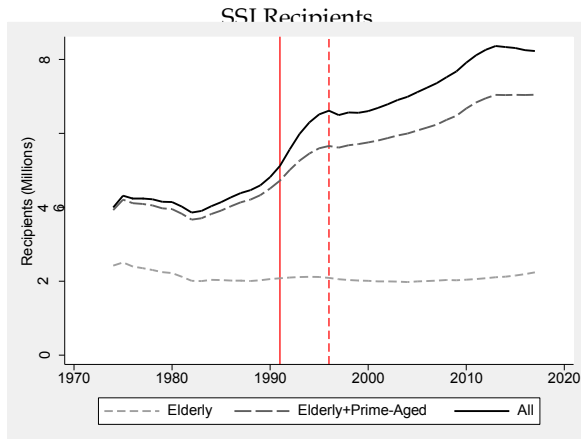
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July 31,
2019

SSI

... 8.2 million people currently receive SSI benefits, a 70% increase from 1990 (Zebley case).

- ◆ 383% increase among children
- ◆ 75 percent of SSI recipients between 5 and 49 years old qualify with a mental disability.



Introduction

Housing Assistance (HA)

- ... 5 million households receive public housing (1 million) or housing vouchers/other (4 million).
- ... Characterized by *rationing*: Only 10-20% of income-eligible households receive HA.
- ... Considerable benefit variation: Average 2-BR FMR: \$1,100. \$3,121 in San Francisco, CA. \$669 in Johnson City, TN

Research Question

... Does disabled preference in housing assistance increase SSI participation?

Research Question

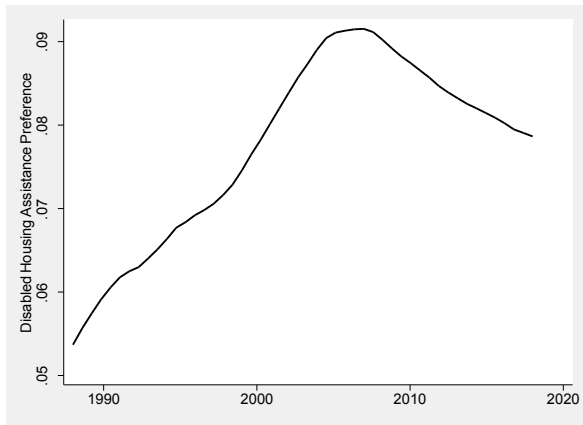
... Does disabled preference in housing assistance increase SSI participation?

Research Strategy

1. Measure local housing assistance policies and estimate the “Disabled Housing Assistance Value”: *DHAV* .

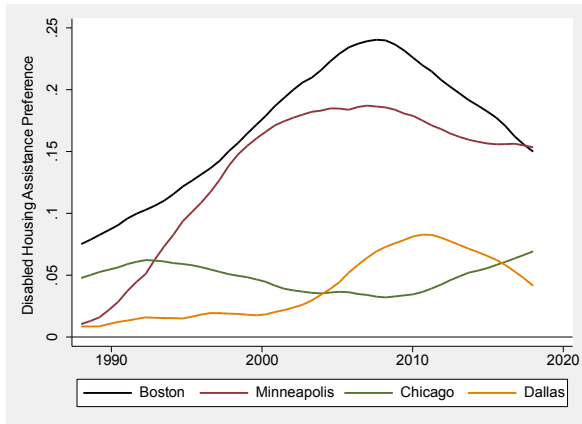
Introduction

... Nation-wide, disability preference has grown by 70%:



Introduction

... Wide variation across MSA's in disabled HA policy:



Research Strategy

1. Measure local housing assistance policies. Disabled Housing Assistance Value: *DHAV*.

Research Strategy

1. Measure local housing assistance policies. Disabled Housing Assistance Value: $DHAV$.
2. Use within-MSA variation in $DHAV$ to estimate effect of $DHAV$ on SSI participation.

Preview of Findings

1. Disabled preference in HA has grown substantially in the past 30 years.
2. MSA's with greater increases in disabled preference also have greater increases in SSI participation.
 - ◆ A \$1,000 increase in *DHAV* increases SSI participation by 29 percentage points.

Policy Details

... SSI Details:

- ◆ 2019: \$771 for single, \$1,157 for couple.
- ◆ Earned income taxed at 50% until you hit SGA threshold (\$1,220/month)
- ◆ Costly application procedure.

Policy Details

Housing Assistance Overview:

- ... Rent is 30% of income. Average rent paid is \$295 (if > 0).
- ... Waiting list policy determined by local PHA:
 - ◆ Some use lotteries, some state specific preferences (disabled, veterans, elderly, ect.)
 - ◆ Average 2.5 years on waiting list.

Empirical Strategy

... First measure local-level HA disability preference

policy: $H_{it} = \beta_0 + \gamma_m^D d_{it} + \gamma_{mt} + \beta_1 X_{it} + \beta_2 Z_{mt} + E_{it}$

... γ_{mt} : metro-by-year FE ($h_{mt}(0)$)

... γ_{mt}^D : state-by-year disabled preference ($h_{mt}(1) - h_{mt}(0)$)

... X_{it} : demographic variables

... Z_{mt} : state policy and economic variables

Empirical Strategy

... Based on disabled preference, W_t^D , compute

$$DHAV: DHAV_{mt} = H(h(1) - h(0)) = FMR_{mt} \times Y_{mt}^D$$

... Where FMR_{mt} is the local fair-market rent.

Empirical Strategy

- ... Then use within-MSA variation (MSA and year FE) in $DHAV_{mt}$ to estimate effects on SSI participation:

$$SSI_{imt} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DHAV_{mt} + \beta_2 X_{it} + \beta_3 Z_{mt} + \delta_m + \rho_t + E_{it} \quad (1)$$

- ... β_1 : effect of increased expected disabled housing assistance on SSI participation.
- ... X_{it} : demographic variables
- ... Z_{mt} : state policy and economic variables
- ... δ_s, ρ_t are state and year FE.
- ... SSI_{it} : Indicator household received SSI.

Data

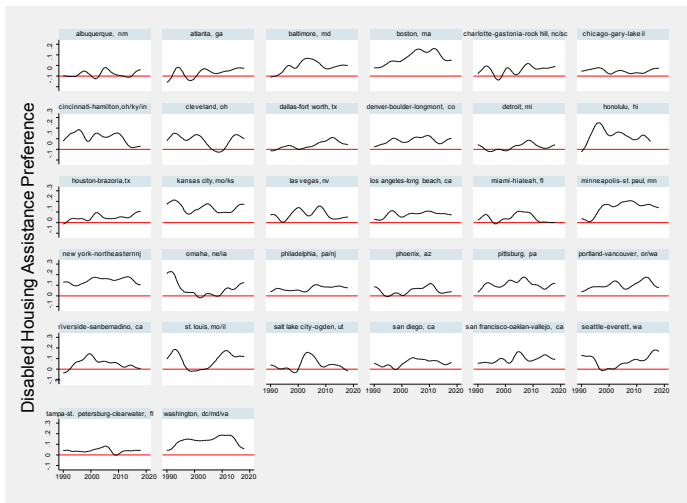
... CPS ASEC Data Sample Selection:

- ◆ 1988-2018, head aged 18-60
- ◆ Includes self-reported disability indicator
- ◆ Limit to 32 MSA's with at least 8,000 observations

... HUD data on local income limits, fair market rents.

Results

... First Stage Results: Metro-by-Year Disability Preference



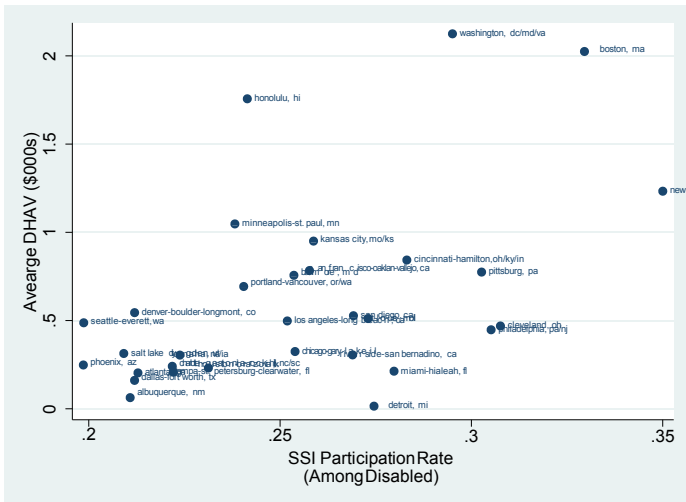
Results

..., DHAV Summary Statistics

	1990s	2000s	2010s
Disability Preference	0.064 (0.066)	0.088 (0.063)	0.084 (0.056)
Fair Market Rent	1044 (222)	1125 (263)	1147 (309)
Disability Housing Assistance Value (000s)	0.841 (0.932)	1.278 (1.066)	1.351 (1.109)
Observations	376	320	285

Results

... Comparing average MSA *DHAV* to SSI Participation rate:



Results

- ... *DHAV* increases SSI Participation
- ... A \$1,000 increase in *DHAV* increases SSI participation by 2.9 percentage points
- ... Implies that with *DHAV* =0, 2018 SSI recipients drop by 25%.

Main Results

	Main	No MSA FE	Disabled	NoSSI
Disabled Housing Assistance Value (000s)	0.0286*** (0.006)	0.0307*** (0.007)	0.0226*** (0.004)	0.0283*** (0.007)
Minimum Wage	0.0013 (0.001)	-0.0013 (0.001)	0.0051 (0.006)	0.0007 (0.002)
MSA Median Income (000s)	-0.0003** (0.000)	-0.0003** (0.000)	-0.0021*** (0.001)	-0.0003*** (0.000)
Unemployment Rate	-0.0006 (0.001)	0.0001 (0.001)	-0.0051 (0.004)	0.0003 (0.001)
Welfare Benefits (000s)	-0.0012* (0.001)	0.0008 (0.001)	-0.0029 (0.004)	0.0013 (0.001)
State SSI Supplement (000s)	0.0038** (0.001)	-0.0011 (0.001)	0.0266*** (0.007)	0.0012 (0.002)
State EITC (000s)	0.0023 (0.001)	0.0027 (0.002)	0.0117** (0.005)	0.0024*** (0.001)
SNAP Benefits (000s)	-0.0048*** (0.001)	-0.0037*** (0.001)	-0.0237*** (0.005)	-0.0048*** (0.001)
Disabled	0.2071*** (0.007)	0.2084*** (0.008)		0.1144*** (0.008)
Y FE	x	x	x	x
Metro FE	x		x	x
Observations	259690	407865	35589	44518

* $p < 0.10$. ** $p < 0.05$. *** $p < 0.01$

Results

... *DHAV* effect is twice as large among non-married households

	Single Parent	Single Woman	Single Man	Married
Disabled Housing Assistance Value (000s)	0.0254*** (0.008)	0.0295** (0.014)	0.0330*** (0.005)	0.0166** (0.006)
Minimum Wage	0.0025 (0.002)	0.0039 (0.003)	-0.0010 (0.002)	0.0011 (0.001)
MSA Median Income (000s)	-0.0003 (0.000)	-0.0003 (0.000)	-0.0006*** (0.000)	-0.0003 (0.000)
Unemployment Rate	-0.0004 (0.001)	-0.0021 (0.001)	-0.0018 (0.001)	0.0009 (0.001)
Welfare Benefits (000s)	-0.0000 (0.001)	-0.0008 (0.002)	-0.0010 (0.001)	-0.0020** (0.001)
State SSI Supplement (000s)	0.0035 (0.004)	0.0070* (0.004)	0.0036 (0.003)	0.0026* (0.002)
State EITC (000s)	0.0036* (0.002)	0.0016 (0.002)	0.0040 (0.004)	0.0014 (0.001)
SNAP Benefits (000s)	-0.0129*** (0.002)	-0.0028 (0.002)	-0.0012 (0.002)	-0.0021** (0.001)
Disabled	0.2426*** (0.012)	0.2585*** (0.013)	0.2431*** (0.010)	0.1377*** (0.005)
Y FE	x	x	x	x
Metro FE	x	x	x	x
Observations	65118	42539	44660	107373

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Results

... *DHAV* effect is greatest among low-educated households:

	Colleg	Some	HS Ed	< HS
Disabled Housing Assistance Value (000s)	0.0272* *	College 0.0295* (0.005)	0.0271** *(0.005)	0.0415** *(0.010)
Minimum Wage	(0.013) -0.0003 (0.001)	0.0025 (0.002)	0.0001 (0.002)	0.0017 (0.003)
MSA Median Income (000s)	-0.0002 (0.000)	- 0.0004* **	- 0.0003* (0.000)	- 0.0005 *
Unemployment Rate	0.0008 (0.001)	(0.000)	-0.0015 (0.001)	(0.000)
Welfare Benefits (000s)	-0.0008 (0.001)	(0.001)	- (0.001)	(0.001)
State SSI Supplement (000s)	0.0010 (0.002)	-0.0010 (0.001)	0.0027*** (0.001)	-0.0001 (0.002)
State EITC (000s)	0.0016* *	0.0039* *	0.0054** (0.003)	0.0075* *
SNAP Benefits (000s)	(0.001)	(0.002)	0.0039** (0.002)	(0.003)
Disabled	-0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0002 (0.002)	-0.0026* (0.001)	0.0032 (0.003)
Y FE	0.1354** *(0.013)	0.0070* **	0.2117** *(0.008)	0.0092* **
Metro FE	x	(0.001)	x	(0.002)
Observations	4658 x	7132 0.1799*** (0.009)	8408 x	5788 0.2440*** (0.014)
		x		x
		x		x

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Conclusions

- .. Evidence that increased access to housing assistance is a substantial benefit to disabled households.

Conclusions

- ... Evidence that increased access to housing assistance is a substantial benefit to disabled households.
- ... Increased disabled housing assistance preference is associated with increased SSI participation.
 - ◆ Effect is strongest among non-married and lower-educated populations.
- ... (*work in progress*) Collecting open-enrollment and disability preference data at the local level