



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

February 12, 2019

TO: The Honorable Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura, Chair
House Committee on Human Services & Homelessness

FROM: Pankaj Bhanot, Director

SUBJECT: **HB 1417 – RELATING TO HUMAN SERVICES**

Hearing: February 14, 2019 at 8:30 a.m.
Conference Room 312, State Capitol

DEPARTMENT'S POSITION: The Department of Human Services (DHS) supports this measure that is consistent with administration proposal HB1001 and will further the transformation of DHS into an integrated human services delivery system that will be structured to provide benefits through a multi-generational approach. Using a multi-generational 'Ohana Nui approach will support our clients' abilities to achieve their full human potential, improve the well-being of Hawaii's families, and the community at large.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this bill requires DHS to use an integrated and multi-generational approach to delivering human services to reduce the incidence of intergenerational poverty and dependence on public benefits.

DHS has a large stake in ending poverty in Hawaii. DHS provides benefits and services to one in four Hawaii residents, or nearly 360,000 individuals, and provides medical insurance coverage for nearly one-half of Hawaii's children. DHS provides benefits and services relating to homelessness, education, employment, health care, child care, food security, protective services, and vocational rehabilitation.

DHS is part of the national movement to improve the delivery of human services lead by the National Governors Association, the American Public Human Services Association,

and Ascend of the Aspen Institute, the Urban Institute, and others. DHS is adopting a service integration and multi-generational approach, is redesigning its business processes, and continues to improve its technology systems.

DHS recently completed its first departmental strategic plan to improve overall program outcomes and establish outcome measures of services for children, parents, and families geared to reduce adverse risks and increase protective factors that promote educational attainment and wage progression that lead to economic self-sufficiency. Through service integration and addressing the needs of multiple generations in a family concurrently, efforts and resources will be better targeted to support the well-being of individuals and families. Investment is also being directed to improving the human services workforce by supporting professional development to improve the work environment, encourage retention, and renew employees' dedication to helping Hawaii's vulnerable residents reach their human and economic potential.

Ultimately, the goals of transformation are to improve well-being of individuals, families, and the community, reduce intergenerational poverty, reduce dependence on public benefits, and reduce the human and fiscal costs of poverty. This administration bill will underpin the department's transformation from a siloed service delivery model to an integrated and multi-generational model.

Multiple studies identify the consequences of growing up in poverty: "individuals who grow up in poor families are more likely to be poor in early adulthood;" and "the chances of being poor in early adulthood increases sharply the longer the time spent in poverty in early childhood." See, Robert L. Wagmiller, Jr., and Robert M. Adelman, "Childhood and Intergenerational Poverty: The Long-Term Consequences of Growing up Poor."

The groundbreaking 1988 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study showed clear linkage of the number of ACEs a child experienced to negative health outcomes in adulthood.

Further, a 2015 Swedish study, similarly confirmed the findings of the ACE study using Swedish population data, and concluded that "creating equal opportunities for educational attainment may help to reduce the long-term effect of a disadvantaged childhood and postpone functional health problems." See N. Agahi, B. Shaw, S. Fors, "Social

and economic conditions in childhood and the progression of functional health problems from midlife into old age," J Epidemiol Community Health 2014; 0:1–7. doi:10.1136/jech-2013-20369.

Preliminary analysis of data from Hawaii's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) show that a percentage of Hawaii's SNAP recipients experience intergenerational poverty. For those born from 1987-1996 (currently, 21-30 years old), over 35,000 received SNAP benefits in childhood and as adults, or 21 percent of (166,081) the total number of those born from 1987-1996 who received SNAP benefits during their lifetime. For those born, during the period 1977-1986 (currently, 31-40 years old), more than 33,000 received SNAP benefits in childhood and as adults, or 23.5 percent of (140,930) the total number of those born during the period 1977-1986 whoever received SNAP.

Of concern are the individuals in the above age groups who represent parents of young children. To change the trajectory of these families and individuals, DHS must transform its practices and provide services more effectively in a way that will support all family and household members' social capital, educational and economic potential to become self-sufficient, ultimately reducing their dependence on public benefits.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this measure.



**Testimony to the House Committee on Human Services and Homelessness
Thursday, February 14, 2019; 8:30 a.m.
State Capitol, Conference Room 312**

RE: SUPPORTING HOUSE BILL NO. 1417, RELATING TO HUMAN SERVICES.

Chair San Buenaventura, Vice Chair Nakamura, and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaii Primary Care Association (HPCA) is a 501(c)(3) organization established to advocate for, expand access to, and sustain high quality care through the statewide network of Community Health Centers throughout the State of Hawaii. The HPCA **SUPPORTS** House Bill No. 1417, RELATING TO HUMAN SERVICES.

The bill, as received by your Committee, would clarify the mission of the Department of Human Services to emphasize an integrated and multigenerational approach to improve economic security and reduce the incidence of intergenerational poverty and dependence on public benefits. The bill would take effect on July 1, 2019.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) provide desperately needed medical services at the frontlines in rural communities. Long considered champions for creating a more sustainable, integrated, and wellness-oriented system of health, FQHCs provide a more efficient, more effective and more comprehensive system of health.

In 1854, Abraham Lincoln wrote that the *"object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities."* Lincoln believed, in other words, that government is how we organize our responsibilities to each other.

The path envisioned by Lincoln, where government naturally assumes a smaller role -- not by refusing to meet its responsibilities, but because in meeting those responsibilities fully, the need for government diminishes, would appear to be at the heart of the proposed bill.

Taking responsible steps to reduce poverty is not merely a moral imperative but an economic one. And government should act now. This bill ensures that the State of Hawaii firmly moves toward that end.

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President Lincoln couldn't have envisioned the complex problems we face now. But when he wrote that government "*embraces all which, in its nature, and without wrong, requires combined action, as public roads and highways, public schools, charities, pauperism, orphanage, estates of the deceased, and the machinery of government itself,*" he had a good handle on what it meant to use government as a tool to provide the stability and opportunity needed to attack poverty.

Accordingly, we **SUPPORT** this measure and urge your favorable consideration.

In advance, thank you for your consideration of our testimony.



TO: Chair San Buenaventura, Vice Chair Nakamura, and Members of the House Committee on Human Services & Homelessness

FROM: Ryan Kusumoto, President & CEO of Parents And Children Together (PACT)

DATE/LOCATION: February 14, 2019; 8:30 a.m., Conference Room 312

RE: TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 1417– RELATING TO POVERTY.

We ask you to support HB 1417 which requires the Department of Human Services to use an integrated and multigenerational approach to delivering human services to reduce the incidence of intergenerational poverty and dependence on public benefits.

Poverty across the globe has reached epidemic proportions. In Hawaii, it is no different. As one of Hawaii's social service providers, serving over 15,000 clients annually, we have a vested interest in helping Hawaii's residents to break the cycles of poverty. Over 90% of the clients PACT serves are living in deep poverty. Many factors contribute to poverty: political and economic structures, community conditions, exploitation and the least of which is an individual's choice. We would be remiss in not supporting the department in clarifying their vision for addressing poverty in a way that it is aligned with best-practice and supports those in poverty.

The number of individuals and families whose lives are affected by poverty in Hawaii is disheartening. The existence of intergenerational poverty is prevalent. The costs associated with poverty are also well documented. The long-term effects of poverty on individuals and families, especially children, are harmful and detrimental to the potential for healthy and promising futures.

- Aloha United Way's ALICE (Asset Limited Income Constrained, Employed) Report notes:
 - 48% of Hawaii's families with children have incomes below the ALICE survival budget
 - 37% of senior households in Hawaii qualify as ALICE.
 - \$72,336 is the average annual Household Survival Budget for a family of four living in Hawaii.
 - Housing represents a Hawai'i family's greatest expense—an average of \$1,362 per month for a two-bedroom apartment (Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

- National Center for Children in Poverty notes:
 - Poverty can impede children's [ability to learn](#) and contribute to social, emotional, and behavioral problems.
 - Poverty contributes to poor [health](#) and [mental health](#).
 - Risks are greatest for children who experience poverty when they are young and/or experience deep and persistent poverty.
 - Poverty is the single greatest threat to children's well-being.

In Marcella Wilson's book *Diagnosis Poverty*, she encourages us to think about "treating poverty as condition that can be treated by proper assessment, standards of care, and quality-control measures. After decades of well-intentioned but ineffective remedies... poverty needs nothing less than a scalable, sustainable, national standard of care to treat the condition of poverty that requires verifiable and accountable coordination among human services, healthcare, education, and government programs."

DHS provides services to nearly one in four Hawaii residents or close to 360,000 individuals on an annual basis. Social service agencies like Parents And Children Together attempt to focus our services on "integrated, multigenerational approach[es] to addressing poverty and dependence of public benefits". It behooves us to support DHS in their mission to continue their Ohana Nui efforts which focus on reducing the time children, families, and individuals spend in poverty and supporting every person's ability to meet their human and economic potential.

Founded in 1968, Parents And Children Together (PACT) is one of Hawaii's not-for-profit organizations providing a wide array of innovative and educational social services to families in need. Assisting more than 15,000 people across the state annually, PACT helps families identify, address and successfully resolve challenges through its 18 programs. Among its services are: early education programs, domestic violence prevention and intervention programs, child abuse prevention and intervention programs, childhood sexual abuse supportive group services, child and adolescent behavioral health programs, sex trafficking intervention, and poverty prevention and community building programs.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in **support of HB 1417**, please contact me at (808) 847-3285 or rkusumoto@pacthawaii.org if you have any questions.

HB-1417

Submitted on: 2/13/2019 7:17:12 AM

Testimony for HSH on 2/14/2019 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	O`ahu County Committee on Legislative Priorities of the Democratic Party of Hawai`i	Support	No

Comments:

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Submitted on: 2/13/2019 8:55:51 AM

Testimony for HSH on 2/14/2019 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kawika Riley	Hawaii Commission on Fatherhood	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chair San Buenaventura, Vice Chair Nakamura, and Members of the House Committee on Human Services and Homelessness,

On behalf of the Commission on Fatherhood, mahalo for the opportunity to testify in STRONG SUPPORT of HB 1417, relating to human services. As written, this bill would amend HRS Section 26-14 to authorize the state to expand and refine the scope of its efforts in human services, by including language on economic security, intergenerational poverty reduction, and taking an integrated and multi-generational approach to its work.

The Hawai'i State Commission on Fatherhood is an all-volunteer commission established by the State for the purposes codified in Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Chapter 557-E. Our duties include the identification of obstacles that limit the involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, and recommending policies and practices regarding fathers and their children.

The Commission has had the opportunity to learn about DHS's efforts to better serve Hawaii's most vulnerable families. We agree with DHS in its acknowledgement of the fact that no "client" who requires access to our State's safety net does so in a vacuum. We exist within contexts, and we believe that the 'Ohana Nui approach can improve DHS's outcomes, especially with the changes to statute provided in this bill. We also greatly appreciate the focus on poverty provided for in this bill, as our discussions with Hawaii families and review of data show great needs among families with young children, including the recent study published in partnership with the UH Center on the Family on the State of Fathers in Hawaii.

Once again, the Commission testifies in STRONG SUPPORT of HB 1417.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Commission.

Sincerely,

Kawika Riley

Vice Chairman, Hawai'i State Commission on Fatherhood

LATE

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Submitted on: 2/13/2019 8:47:13 PM
Testimony for HSH on 2/14/2019 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Amber K. K. Souza	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

My name is Amber Souza and I am a social work graduate student at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. I am in support of HB 1417 and the Department of Human Services to utilize an intergrated and multigenerational service delivery. Hawai'i's 'ohana systems are unique as we often witness multiple generations living in one household. To reduce intergenerational poverty, the Department of Human Services needs to provide consistent and high level services for the multigenerational families living in poverty throughout Hawai'i.

HB-1417

Submitted on: 2/13/2019 9:25:46 PM

Testimony for HSH on 2/14/2019 9:00:00 AM



Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Shanda Owan	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura, Chair

Representative Nadine K. Nakamura, Vice Chair

Members of the Committee on Human Services and Homelessness

Thursday, February 14, 2019, at 9:00 am

State Capital, Conference Room 329

RE: In support of House Bill No. 1417

My name is Shanda Owan and I am a graduate student at the Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. I am in support of the House Bill No. 1417 goal for the Department of Human Services to provide a multigenerational approach when delivering services. I currently work with our aging population and have worked with children in the past. Assisting both ends of the spectrum that benefit from public benefits has allowed me to see the prevalence of intergenerational poverty from different perspectives. Many of our clients fall through the gaps after referrals are made. It is important that we look at things from multiple perspectives and that includes looking at the different systems a client has. Many times, I see elderly clients get referred for something, but after the assessment, it becomes apparent that it is not just the client with a problem. While looking at the elderly client's support system, we might find that the adult child is the primary caregiver and experiencing caregiver burnout. While addressing the client's own problem, respite options can be provided to the adult child. Social workers learn to look at the client within their many systems and that includes their family.

Breaking the poverty cycle is not an easy task. Implementing a multigenerational approach while assisting families on public benefits encourages education. It makes sure that the information provided is explained and includes the client's support system as a whole. For example, just assisting a child with a developmental disability by receiving the appropriate schooling only creates a band-aid solution. We need to make sure education and support are provided to the parents along with resources that can be utilized throughout that child's life. The strengths of our clients need to be addressed to assist in looking for solutions rather than looking only at the problems. Merely focusing on qualified resources, only solves the problem for the time being. Incorporating the skills for the family to continue without assistance is key.

Maintaining independence is something we sometimes take for granted. Rather than just providing resources, referrals, and assistance, we need to make sure we address other barriers within the whole client's systems that may hinder our clients from maintaining their independence. Incorporating a multigenerational approach to providing services is a step in the right direction.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide testimony on this bill.

Sincerely,

Shanda Owan