
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO POVERTY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The department of human services, with a budget
2 of approximately \$3,304,000,000, has the largest operating
3 budget of any state department, including seventy-nine per cent
4 of all the executive branch's federal funds. The department
5 provides benefits and services to one in four Hawaii residents,
6 or nearly three hundred sixty thousand individuals. The State's
7 medicaid program provides medical insurance coverage for nearly
8 one half of Hawaii's children.

9 The department's programs and services include: protection
10 of vulnerable children and adults; vocational rehabilitation and
11 financial assistance to the disabled; the Supplemental Nutrition
12 Assistance Program; financial assistance; job training and
13 placement; housing and services for the homeless; medicaid
14 services for the State's medically needy population; and
15 prevention, treatment, and housing for youth offenders.

16 To provide these benefits and services to Hawaii's
17 vulnerable individuals and families, the department manages



1 significant federal and state funds and processes vast amounts
2 of information on a daily basis. Initiated by the Patient
3 Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, the department
4 continues to invest in the development of an enterprise
5 eligibility system that will support the integration of services
6 and improve individual and program outcomes through more
7 efficient service delivery and data analytics.

8 As part of the department's continuous improvement efforts,
9 in 2016 the department embarked on its Ohana Nui effort, which
10 adopts a multigenerational approach to transform the way
11 services are provided to individuals and families to improve
12 outcomes and well-being. By providing programs and services
13 that maintain a high level of service integration, quality, and
14 intensity across multiple generations, the department intends to
15 reduce intergenerational poverty in the State and the human and
16 financial costs associated with poverty.

17 The human and financial costs associated with poverty are
18 well-documented. The 2009 paper "Childhood and
19 Intergenerational Poverty: The Long Term Consequences of
20 Growing Up Poor," by Robert L. Wagmiller, Jr. and Robert M.
21 Adelman, found that "individuals who grow up in poor families



1 are much more likely to be poor in early adulthood. Moreover,
2 the chances of being poor in early adulthood increase sharply as
3 the time spent living in poverty during childhood increases."
4 Our programs must focus on reducing the time children, families,
5 and individuals spend in poverty, and supporting every person's
6 ability to meet their human and economic potential.

7 Furthermore, other studies link adverse social and economic
8 conditions in childhood to health problems in adulthood. The
9 original 1998 Adverse Childhood Experiences study conducted by
10 the Centers on Disease Control and Prevention and Kaiser
11 Permanente surveyed nearly seventeen thousand adults in southern
12 California. The primary conclusion of the Adverse Childhood
13 Experiences study was the finding of a strong relationship
14 between "exposure to abuse or household dysfunction during
15 childhood and multiple risk factors for several leading causes
16 of death in adults," such as heart disease, cancer, chronic lung
17 disease, fractures, and liver disease. While adverse childhood
18 experiences occur across all races and economic classes, there
19 is a higher prevalence of adverse childhood experiences for
20 those who also live in poverty.



1 A similar conclusion was also found in a 2014 Swedish study
2 that "showed social and economic disadvantages in childhood were
3 associated with an earlier onset and faster progression of
4 functional health problems from midlife into old age."

5 The Swedish study also concluded that "creating equal
6 opportunities for educational attainment may help reduce the
7 long-term effects of disadvantaged childhood conditions and
8 postpone functional health problems." Transitioning the
9 department's service delivery to a multigenerational approach
10 will refocus the department's efforts to provide available
11 resources and support to reduce the time a child and family
12 spends in poverty, stabilize the child's basic needs and
13 environment to enhance their ability to learn, improve all
14 recipients' economic security, and ultimately reduce
15 intergenerational poverty in Hawaii.

16 The purpose of this Act is to require the department of
17 human services to use an integrated and multigenerational
18 service delivery approach to reduce the incidence of
19 intergenerational poverty and dependence on public benefits,
20 which is consistent with nationally recognized best practices.



1 SECTION 2. Section 26-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

3 "(b) The department shall administer programs through an
4 integrated and multigenerational approach designed to improve
5 the social well-being, economic security, and productivity of
6 the people of the State[-] and to reduce the incidence of
7 intergenerational poverty and dependence upon public benefits.

8 Without limit to the generality of the foregoing, the department
9 shall concern itself with problems of human behavior,
10 adjustment, and daily living through the administration of
11 programs of family, child and adult welfare, economic
12 assistance, health care assistance, rehabilitation toward self-
13 care and support, public housing, and other related programs
14 provided by law."

15 SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
16 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

17 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.



Report Title:

DHS; Integrated and Multigenerational Approach; Reduction of Intergenerational Poverty

Description:

Requires the Department of Human Services to use an integrated and multigenerational approach in delivering human services to reduce the incidence of intergenerational poverty and dependence on public benefits. Effective 7/1/2050. (SD2)

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