



Aging Issues

2008



A Guide for
Hawai'i's Legislators,
Organizations & Citizens

**Hawai'i
Family
Caregiver
Coalition**

About This Document



For the third year, **Aging Issues 2008** offers a summary of legislative issues dealing with aging, caregiving, and long-term care, together with “legislative tools” (bills and resolutions) designed to deal with these issues. Each year, the Hawai‘i Legislature considers many bills on these subjects, and it is often unclear how these bills relate to each other, and to the major concerns of the state’s older and disabled populations. Hopefully, this report will give readers a better sense of the relationship between particular bills and broader community concerns.

In past years, legislators and community advocates have often been frustrated by a lack of accurate and relevant information about the needs of frail elders, people with disabilities, and their families. In 2007, thanks to the work of the Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving and the Kupuna Caucus, the Executive Office on Aging, University of Hawai‘i researchers, and the Legislative Reference Bureau conducted eight studies, which provided much of the factual justification for bills introduced during the 2008 Legislative Session. A summary of these studies is also found on page 9 of this report.

The next section of this report is titled Information, Education and Research Resources. It contains a listing of key public and non-profit agencies, which provide information about services, programs, training, advocacy, and other resources on aging, caregiving, and



long-term care. In addition, it includes information about University of Hawai‘i units at UH Manoa, Kapiolani Community College, and Maui Community College which conduct aging research, education, and consultation activities.

This report is sponsored by the Hawai‘i Family Caregiver Coalition. The Coalition is a network of public and non-profit agencies, consumer groups, and educational organizations. Its Mission is “to improve the quality of life of those who give and receive care by increasing community awareness of caregiver issues through continuing advocacy, education and outreach.” Members of the Coalition are identified on page 13 of this report. Coalition members have differing legislative interests and priorities, and do not necessarily endorse all of the bills described herein. However they do share a common belief that the issues which we have identified are important to Hawai‘i’s elders, the people with disabilities, and their families.



This report is part of the Coalition’s yearlong celebration of caregiving, and the final section lists supporters, contributors and sponsors for this campaign. Again, note that listing in this section does not mean that an individual or organization supports any specific legislative initiative. Instead, it indicates recognition that aging and caregiving are important concerns for the Legislature and all Hawai‘i’s citizens.

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Aging Issues & Legislative Tools



Introduction

Everywhere, people are growing older. However, aging in Hawai'i is unique in several ways. People live longer in Hawai'i than in any other state. Also, our oldest citizens - those 85 and older - are increasing at an accelerated rate. By 2010, the 85 and older population will number over 40,000. And by 2020, one out of four Hawai'i citizens will be 60 and older. And it should come as no surprise that, in Hawai'i's family-oriented culture, there are proportionately more grandparents raising grandchildren than in any other state.

Longer life brings many blessings and advantages. It also brings important challenges. As we live longer, illness and disability mean a greater need for home, community-based, and institutional health care. Frail elders depend on family and friends for care, and paid care providers are expensive and in short supply. Longevity and rising costs also threaten the financial security of older people and of family caregivers. While often recipients of care, many grandparents also become the primary care providers for their own grandchildren.

The aging of Hawai'i's population creates complex and difficult issues. In recent years, new Legislative and community organizations have emerged to meet these challenges. The Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving (JLCFC), created



in 2006 by Act 285, is developing a comprehensive public policy program to strengthen family caregiving. The Kupuna Caucus, organized by Legislators and community groups, focuses on issues affecting Hawai'i's Kupuna. Both the JLCFC and the Caucus submit Legislative packages. Many of the bills proposed by these bodies are included below.

Community organizations and advocacy groups also play an important role in proposing and supporting legis-



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Aging Issues & Legislative Tools (Cont.)

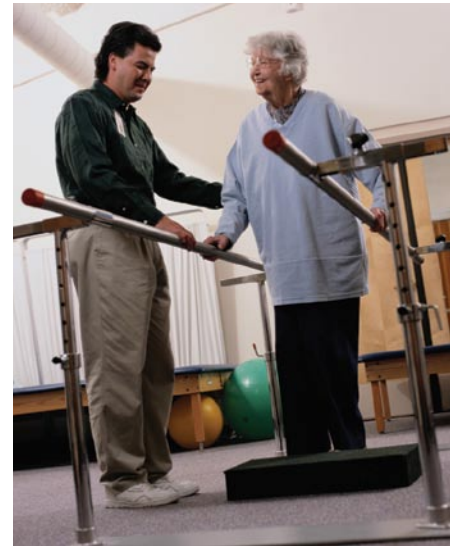
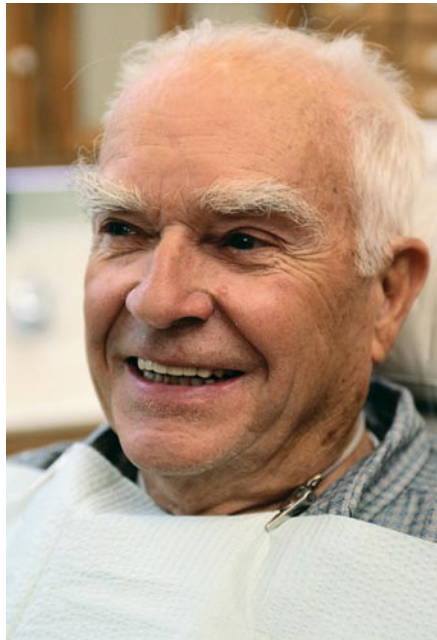
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lative changes. Among the most active of these are Kokua Council, AARP Hawai'i, the Policy Advisory Board for Elderly Affairs (PABEA), the Hawai'i Alliance for Retired Americans (HARA), the Hawai'i Aging Advocacy Coalition (HAAC), and the Hawai'i Family Caregiver Coalition (HFCC). The State Executive Office on Aging and the County Offices on Aging also frequently testify at legislative hearings on these bills and resolutions.

This section identifies eight areas of concern to Hawai'i's older citizens and their families ("Issues"), and the bills and resolutions ("Legislative Tools") which were introduced to address these Issues during the 2008 Legislative Session. The bills listed here are ones, which have "survived" the first half of the Session – through Crossover – and may become the focus for advocacy efforts during the remainder of the Session. Bills selected for inclusion are those thought to be of greatest interest to older adults as they continue to "age in place."

Also, note that, for some of the bills listed below, identical or very similar bills were introduced in the other House. We indicate these by putting the second bill next to the first in parenthesis, for example, SB 1234 (HB 5678). To add to the confusion, bills frequently go through one or more changes, or drafts, for example, a Senate bill which has had two changes while going through committees in the Senate will be SB 1234, SD 2. Finally, readers should be aware that Resolutions of interest to the Aging Community may be introduced and heard after publication of this report.

We hope these technical points will help readers who are not familiar with legislative processes track legislation. Also, help is always available thru the Public Access Room at the



Capitol, via telephone (587-0478) or email (par@capitol.hawaii.gov).

Who is responsible for finding solutions to aging issues? The answer is shared responsibility. Individuals and families, community and non-profit groups, faith-based organizations, business, and government at all levels must play a part. This report indicates the many ways

by which the Hawai'i State Legislature could help Hawai'i's elders and their families.

Aging Issues & Legislative Tools (Cont.)



Expanding Services for Elders, Persons with Disabilities & Their Families

Caregivers and older people need a range of support services to successfully “age in place.” These include professional assistance as well as help from paraprofessionals, who provide direct patient care; home maintenance; transportation; respite; etc. At present, there is a lack of high quality, affordable services to support elders in their homes. Many cannot afford such services, and family caregivers often suffer financial losses when assisting family members. Service systems should be expanded for low-income elders, throughout the state, and the needs of grandparents raising grandchildren must be clearly identified. Research activities which began in 2007 should be expanded, and the work of the Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving should continue.



The Family Caregiver Omnibus bills listed here, make up the centerpiece of the 2008 aging-related legislation. They are designed to provide more affordable services for older adults and family caregivers through the Kupuna Care program, and expands the types of services covered by this program. These services include overnight, weekend and emergency services; grants for family caregivers and home modification; additional research on respite care; a “Cash & Counseling Program” to provide case management and financial assistance for caregivers; addresses issues facing grandparents raising grandchildren; and changes the name and continues the mission of the JLCFC. Other bills in this section



Legislative Tools

1. **SB 2830 (HB 2196):** Family Caregiver Omnibus.
2. **HB 817:** Expands Sage Plus to the Neighbor Islands.
3. **SB 2103 (HB 2138):** Creates a Caregiver Recognition Day.

extends Medicare/Medicaid information, provides outreach services to the Neighbor Islands, and establishes a Caregiver Recognition Day.

Aging Issues & Legislative Tools (Cont.)



Providing Financial Assistance to Caregivers

National studies have long indicated that caregiving represents a substantial financial burden on those who provide care to disabled persons and frail elders. This presents a special problem for employed caregivers, who must balance responsibilities at work and at home. Research conducted by the Executive Office on Aging and the University of Hawai'i's School of Social Work and Public Policy Center confirm these national studies. Some key findings of the Hawai'i studies: (1) about one-fourth of our families are caring for someone over 60; (2) median income of caregiving households is in the \$30,000–\$35,000 range; (3) over half of the caregivers are employed; (4)

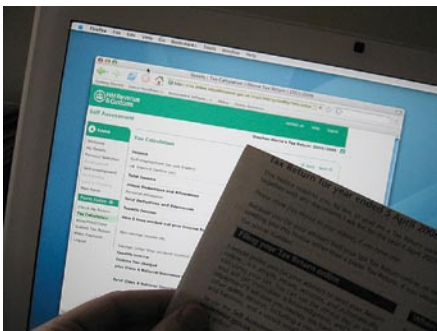


Family members devote an average of 22 hours per week to helping parents or other elderly relatives; (5) self-reported costs of caregiving average over \$11,000 per year, though these amounts vary widely; and (6) caregivers support various types of government assistance, with 92% favoring a caregiver tax credit.

The bills listed here are designed to provide financial assistance for caregiving expenses and home modifications; paid family leave for employees to care for elders with serious health problems; and to encourage purchase of long-term care insurance.

Legislative Tools

1. **SB 2047:** Tax credits for Caregiving and home modification.
2. **HB 2520:** Paid family leave via the State TDI program.
3. **SB 2830 (HB 2196):** Family Caregiver Omnibus – includes Cash and Counseling project.
4. **HB 584:** Tax credit to purchase long-term care insurance.
5. **HB 2778:** Tax credit for small businesses to purchase long-term care insurance for employees.



Aging Issues & Legislative Tools (Cont.)



Protecting Vulnerable Adults & Consumers

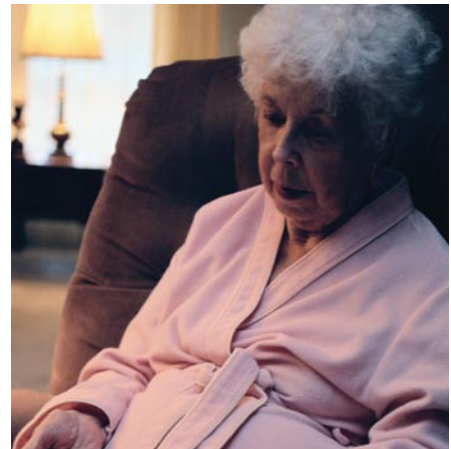
As Hawai'i's older population increase, so do the possibilities of abuse and neglect. Such abuses can take many forms, ranging from actions by family members to those of institutional personnel, to salespersons for financial products. This year, important changes are anticipated in Hawai'i's Adult Protective Services (APS) law. Other changes are being sought which will provide greater protection for vulnerable adults living in nursing homes, care homes and other institutions. Elders have long been targets of those selling fraudulent financial or insurance instruments, and stronger penalties are proposed for persons committing financial fraud.

The bills listed here add protections for elderly persons living at home and in institutional settings.



Legislative Tools:

1. **SB 2150:** Changes APS law to protect vulnerable adults.
2. **SB 3050:** Expands persons required to report abuse.
3. **SB 3051:** Authorizes criminal history checks for those working with vulnerable adults and children.
4. **SB 2151:** Adds Long-Term Care Ombudsmen for Neighbor Islands.



Aging Issues & Legislative Tools (Cont.)



Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Grandparents take responsibility for their grandchildren when parents are unable or unwilling to do so. Parental absence is often the result of alcohol or drug addiction, mental health problems, incarceration, unemployment or spousal separation. A study done by the Department of Family and Consumer Science, University of Hawai'i, for the Executive Office on Aging found that 4,000 grandparents were the primary caregivers for 33,000 of Hawai'i's children. The typical grandparent raising grandchildren (GRG) is a low-income woman, aged 55-65, living in a rural area. The study also found that these grandparents' greatest needs were children's activities and programs, financial aid, respite, and more legal rights with regards to their grandchildren.

The bills listed here focus on further study of the needs of GRGs and expanding their legal rights.



Legislative Tools:

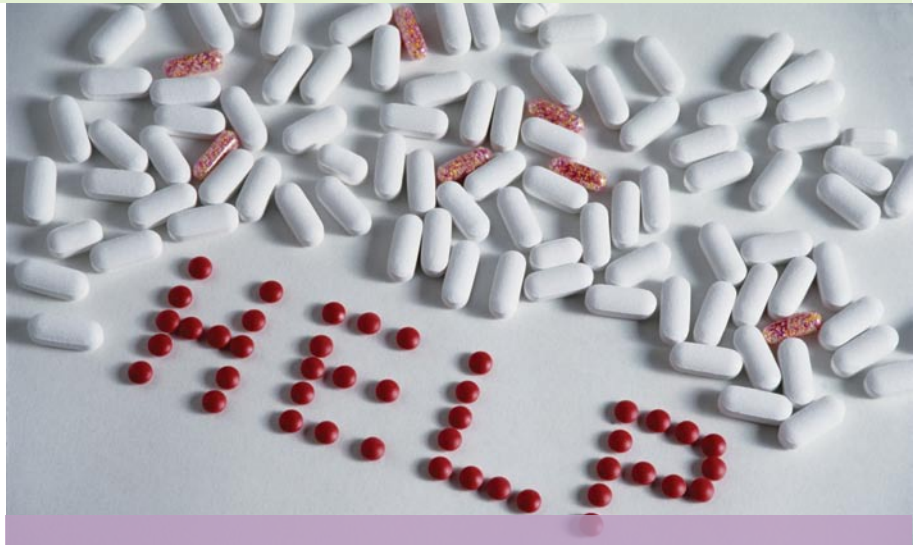
1. **HB 2198 (SB 2830):** Establishes a Task Force to study GRG needs.
2. **SB 2730:** Gives grandparents preference for children needing placement through Child Protective Services (CPS).



Aging Issues & Legislative Tools (Cont.)

Reducing Drug Costs

Prescription drugs are a lifesaving necessity for millions of older people. Yet the high cost of drugs forces many to take fewer prescriptions than they need. In some cases, older people are forced to choose between buying drugs and buying food or other necessities of life. The Medicare Part D program was designed to cover part of the cost of prescriptions for those on Medicare. The Hawai'i State Pharmacy Assistance Program has the same objective. It differs from Medicare Part D in that it is available to people of all ages who meet eligibility requirements. These two plans, national and state, must be effectively coordinated to assure that Hawai'i residents receive the greatest possible savings in prescription drug costs. Other means must also be found to lower drug costs and reduce the influence of pharmaceutical industry lobbyists.



Legislative Tools:

1. **HB 1359:** Creates a merged State Pharmacy Assistance Plan to give the State greater power to negotiate drug prices.
2. **HB 7:** Allows re-importation of prescription drugs from the UK and Canada.
3. **HB 12:** Requires drug industry representatives to disclose gifts.

Strengthening Aging Organizations

The aging of the Baby Boomer generation will result in a doubling the older population in the not-too-distant future. Public officials, citizen groups, the media, and ordinary people are only now beginning to realize the implications of this vast demographic shift. An "Aging Tsunami" is upon us, but have our social institutions adjusted to this new reality?

The bills and resolutions listed here indicate that the Legislature is aware of the need for more comprehensive planning, as well as immediate action, to better prepare Hawai'i for the aging of our population.



Legislative Tools:

1. **SCR 25:** Creates a Task Force to study the need for a State Department of Aging to replace the Executive Office on Aging.
2. **SB 3255:** Establishes a Commission to develop a comprehensive state long-term care plan.
3. **SB 2129:** Enhances the role of the Policy Advisory Board for Elderly Affairs.

Issues & Legislative Tools (Cont.)

Improving Health Care

Health care in Hawai'i – as throughout the United States – faces many challenges. These include shortages and uneven distribution of health care workers; a short supply of long-term care facility beds; reimbursement issues for hospitals and nursing homes; and desires of many long-term care patients to “age in place.” Another issue involves state supervision of agencies, which provide care in the home.

The bills listed here focus primarily on issues relating to long-term care patients and facilities.



Legislative Tools:

1. **SB 3258:** Seeks “fair compensation” for hospitals and nursing homes.
2. **SB 2857:** Requires licensing of home care agencies.
3. **HB 2062:** Allows Medicaid nursing home funds to be used for home care.



Fostering Aging Education, Training & Research

Advances in prevention and treatment of disease, new rehabilitation procedures, and better nutrition, sanitation, and other public health measures, have all contributed to significant increases in the average life span. And, while long life brings its blessings, it also means that greater numbers of persons with disabilities and those with serious chronic conditions will survive into old age. This “Aging Revolution” means both a greater need for trained personnel at all levels to work with older populations, and the need for research to answer the many questions facing policy makers and the public about aging issues. The eight studies described in the next section of this report have been valuable in helping frame much of the aging legislation introduced at this Session. These research activities also highlight the need for an interdisciplinary center for research and professional education and training at the



University of Hawai'i. Such a center can be the central point for reliable, unbiased research-based information for policy makers, community organizations, and the public. The University of Hawai'i can also help the community's hospitals and health professionals cope more effectively with the diseases affecting older people.

The bills listed here are designed to achieve these goals.

Legislative Tools:

1. **SB 2831:** Provides funding and positions for a UH Center for Aging Research and Education.
2. **SB 2545:** Creates a Task Force to study establishing an Alzheimer Research Center at the UH School of Medicine.

Hawai'i Caregiving & Aging Studies & Reports

Introduction

The Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving was created by Act 285 in 2006. In 2007, Act 204 extended the life of the Committee, and directed it to conduct a number of studies relating to caregivers and care recipients; and to explore establishing a paid family leave program under the State's Temporary Disability Law. In addition, members of the Committee and of the Kupuna Caucus sponsored Resolutions requesting research be done by the Legislative Reference Bureau. Eight such studies were conducted between May 2007 and January 2008. The Executive Office on Aging, and the University of Hawai'i's School of Social Work, Center on Aging, Public Policy Center, and Department of Family and Consumer Science all participated in these research activities. Data Collection for certain studies was done by Pacific Planning and Research Associates. Brief summaries of these studies are given below.

Summary of Studies And Reports

Gimme A Break: Respite Care Services in Other States

Legislative Reference Bureau,
State of Hawai'i, December 2007

This LRB study was done in response to HCR 187, HD 1 (2007). Its purpose was to review how states define "respite care;" what respite programs are offered by other states; and how five states assess their respite care programs.

Some major findings: (1) Nationally, 44 million family caregivers provide unpaid care on a regular basis to disabled adults, and respite care is the most requested service by caregivers. However, it is often unavailable or unaffordable. Only about 5% of caregivers receive respite care; (2) respite reduces

caregiver stress, and delays the need for institutionalizing care recipients; (3) all states provide some level of respite care, and 16 define the term in their statutes; (4) most states include respite within a package of caregiver support services while some states impose caps on the amount of service provided; (5) two federally-funded programs allow respite options, the National Family Caregiver Support Program and the Home and Community-Based Medicaid Waiver Program. Almost all states (including Hawai'i) use these funding sources. Thirty states also provide general fund support; (6) states evaluate their programs in various ways. The five states whose evaluation procedures were reviewed were concerned about accurately assessing caregiver needs, an adequate supply of service providers, standardized data collection, and money to fund evaluation.

A Survey of Adult Protective Services and Elder Abuse in Hawai'i and Nationwide

Legislative Reference Bureau, State of Hawai'i, December 2007

This LRB study was done in response to HCR 188, HD 2 (2007). Its purpose was to study other states' APS laws, gather data on elder abuse incidence in other states, analyze possible changes in Hawai'i laws to conform to those of other states, and estimate possible impact of such changes on APS caseloads.

Some major findings: (1) State adult protective service statutes vary widely, making it difficult to obtain accurate national data; (2) Hawai'i seems to have a relatively low rate of adult abuse reports, but 74% of such reports involve a victim aged 60 or older; (3) caregiver neglect or abandonment, self-neglect and financial exploitation are most frequently reported, in Hawai'i and elsewhere; (4) Hawai'i is one of four states which use the term "dependent adult" to trigger eligibility for protective services, most use the

term "vulnerable adult"; (5) Hawai'i is one of only two states to require both abuse and imminent future abuse to qualify for an investigation; (6) there is no clear evidence that the use of the term "vulnerable adult" versus other terms results in significantly more investigations; (6) however, if Hawai'i were to establish a "vulnerable" criterion to trigger investigations, it is likely that significantly more investigations would take place; (7) due to recent changes in Hawai'i's financial abuse reporting laws, more such abuse cases are expected; (8) compared to other states, Hawai'i's worker caseload is higher than in other states and recommended national standards; (9) current staffing levels in Hawai'i appear to be inadequate to deal with expected increases in financial abuse reports.

Eldercare Policies in the Workplace: Results of a Survey Conducted in 2007

Executive Office on Aging, Department of Health, State of Hawai'i, December 2007

The University of Hawai'i School of Social Work conducted this study through a contract with the Executive Office on Aging. The study was designed to determine the nature of eldercare policies in the Hawai'i workplace, the availability of eldercare benefits, whether eldercare was seen as an employer issue, and eldercare's effects on the workplace and motivations for and obstacles to implementing eldercare benefits in Hawai'i's workplaces. The study used an online survey instrument, which was sent to a sample of businesses and non-profit organizations. Ultimately, 118 employers filled out the survey online.

Some major findings: (1) One third of employers indicated that at least 15% of their employees had their work affected by eldercare responsi-

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Hawai'i Caregiving & Aging Studies & Reports (Cont.)

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bilities; (2) the most common benefits offered were paid bereavement leave and unpaid family leave; (3) almost 60% of employers felt that government should provide some eldercare benefits, with 70% favoring a tax credit for employers purchasing long term care insurance for their employees; (4) almost one-half favored a state subsidy to provide cash benefits or wage benefits for workers during an otherwise unpaid leave; (5) larger companies had more benefits, but smaller ones had more flexible practices; (6) few companies collect any data on the costs or effects of eldercare policies.

Needs Assessment of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (GRG) in the State of Hawai'i

Executive Office on Aging, Department of Health, State of Hawai'i, 2007

This study was done by the Department of Family and Consumer Science, University of Hawai'i, through a contract with the Executive Office on Aging. It is based on data from five sources: Hawai'i Health Survey; grandparent surveys previously conducted in some counties; a survey of public and private agencies with services for grandparents; a questionnaire for GRGs; and in-depth focus groups with GRGs.

Some major findings: (1) Over 14,000 grandparents are primary caregivers for more than 33,000 grandchildren in Hawai'i; (2) many GRGs are caring for their grandchildren because parents are incapacitated by drug addiction, incarceration, or divorce; (3) the typical GRG is a woman, aged 55-65, with a low income, and living in rural areas; (4) GRGs have the greatest need for the following services, children's programs, financial aid, respite, and grandparents rights; (5) many of these services are available, but GRGs often don't know if they are eligible, or how to access the services. The Report recommends that a legislative committee

be formed to explore these and other intergenerational issues.

Tax Incentives for Family Caregivers: A Cost-Benefit Analysis.

Executive Office on Aging, Department of Health, State of Hawai'i, 2007

This report was prepared by the Public Policy Center, University of Hawai'i, for the Executive Office on Aging, under contract with the Cash & Counseling Project and UH Manoa School of Social Work, in response to Act 204, SLH Hawai'i 2007. It draws from the Hawai'i Caregiver Needs Assessment Survey, a stratified random telephone survey of 600 family caregivers in Hawai'i. The survey results are weighted to be representative of the Hawai'i population, based on 2006 Census estimates. This analysis deals with the implications of providing a refundable tax credit of up to \$1,000 to Hawai'i caregivers caring for a person aged 60 or older. The report includes information on use of tax incentives for caregiving in other states and other countries. This summary only covers findings for the Hawai'i caregiver population.

Some major findings include: (1) Caregivers are likely to spend a potential tax credit in the following ways, 38% on personal & family consumption, 40% on personal and retirement savings, and 22% on home and adult day care for the recipient; (2) Hawai'i caregivers spend on average 22 hours per week caring for their elders; (3) self-reported costs of caregiving average \$11,565/year, though these costs vary widely; (4) the home care labor market may need to increase by as much as 12% to meet the increased demand induced by the tax credit; (5) the estimated cost of this type of caregiver tax credit is \$37.4 million/year and the likely consumer benefit is \$38.2 million.

Report to the Twenty-Fourth Legislature, State of Hawai'i, 2008,

Pursuant to Act 204 (S.B. No. 1916, H.D. 3, C.D. 1), Part 7. Section 11, Requesting The Executive Office on Aging to Research the Cash and Counseling Program and Its Implementation in Other States

Executive Office on Aging, Department of Health, State of Hawai'i, November 2007

This report was prepared by the Center for Training, Evaluation and Research, School of Social Work, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, through a contract with the Executive Office on Aging. Cash and Counseling is a consumer-directed, home-and community-based care program for elders and disabled persons. Recipients are able to pay for the services or products they choose to receive, assisted by a case manager, who prepares a needs assessment and a budget. The report provides background on why this type of program has emerged, examines its use in other states, reports on evaluation of three state programs for Medicaid recipients, and discusses implementation in Hawai'i.

Some major findings from program evaluations in three states: (1) Consumers and caregivers who used Cash and Counseling had higher levels of satisfaction than those who received traditional agency-directed, Medicaid services; (2) Medicaid costs for those using Cash and Counseling were significantly higher than for traditional services; (3) in the three states, 6-10% of eligible adults chose to enroll in the Program; (4) cash allowances for enrolled adults ranged from \$313-\$1,097; (5) enrollees were much more likely to have their needs met and to be very satisfied than were those in traditional programs; (6) however, over 30% disenrolled after 12 months, usually because of difficulties in finding or replacing a worker; (7) most of the caregivers hired under Cash and Counseling were family members, who were previously unpaid caregivers; (8) paid

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Hawai'i Caregiving & Aging Studies & Reports (Cont.)

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family caregivers also continued to provide unpaid care; and (9) a main reason for higher costs for Cash and Counseling is that those in traditional Medicaid programs were not receiving all the services to which they were entitled; in addition, due to inexperience, some budgets were unrealistic.

State of Hawai'i: Family Caregiver Needs Assessment, Prepared for the Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving

Pacific Research and Planning Associates, The University of Hawai'i School of Social Work, the University of Hawai'i Center on Aging, December 2007

This survey was undertaken to estimate the prevalence of unpaid caregiving in Hawai'i, to examine the characteristics of caregivers and recipients, to determine what services were and were not used in caregiving, to estimate the costs of care and the impact, if any, of caregiving on employment, and to assess caregiver attitudes about public policies designed to assist them. The survey was done in the Fall of 2007 using a probability sample of 600 caregiving households, obtained through random digit dialing. The sample was weighted to reflect 2006 Census estimates of the Hawai'i population. The study thus accurately reflects the characteristics and responses of family caregivers in Hawai'i.

Some major findings: (1) 26% of Hawai'i households have someone

caring for a person over 60; (2) almost three quarters of these caregivers are women, whose average age is 54; (3) 27% of these households also have children under 18; (4) median household income is low (in the \$30,000–\$35,000 range); (5) over half (57%) of the care recipients need help with personal care (e.g., bathing, dressing, eating), and up to 85% need help with shopping, transportation, taking care of finances, etc.; (6) caregivers provide, on average, over 20 hours/week of care, and 30% of the sample reported giving constant care; (7) less than 10% of caregivers use any paid help, either because they had all the help they needed, the cost of services, or the recipient not wanting services; (8) the most common unmet needs were better medical care and respite services; (9) in general, caregivers reported relatively low levels of stress; (10) 55% of caregivers were employed, and 27% of these said their work was affected by caregiving responsibilities; and (11) there was overwhelming support for state income tax credit for caregiving, and for a place to provide information and support.

State of Hawai'i Older Adult Needs Assessment, Prepared for the Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving

Pacific Planning and Research Associates, University of Hawai'i School of Social Work, January 2008

This report deals with part of a larger survey conducted in the fall of 2007 to determine the characteristics and

needs of family caregivers, as well as older adults who have no caregivers. This part examines the characteristics and unmet needs of older adults who are without family caregivers. It describes their health problems, service use and non-use, and attitudes towards public policies designed to assist them. It is based on a probability sample of 210 households having an older person with unmet needs, but no one acting as an informal caregiver. The sample was weighted to reflect 2006 Census estimates, and thus is representative of this segment of Hawai'i's older population.

Some major findings: (1) 66% of the sample was female, with a mean age of 73 years; (2) most were married, and 18% also had children under 18 living in the home; (3) median household income was about \$35,000 a year; (4) the most common chronic health problems were heart disease, hypertension, and arthritis; (5) half of the sample required help with bathing, dressing, eating, or other forms of personal care, and three quarters needed assistance with laundry, shopping, transportation, and other activities; (6) between ten and twenty percent used some type of community service; (7) the most common reasons for not using such services were cost (77%), not knowing where to go for help (69%), and long waiting lists (66%); and (8) between 65% and 93% of these elders favored various forms of government assistance, the most popular of which was a state income tax credit for caregiving.

Information, Education & Research Resources



Public & Non-Profit Agencies

Executive Office on Aging

Noemi Pendleton, Executive Director
Phone: (808) 586-0100
Fax: (808) 586-0185
Email: eo@doh.hawaii.gov
Website: www4.hawaii.gov/eoa

Kaua'i Agency on Elderly Affairs

Kealoha Takahashi,
County Executive on Aging
Phone: (808) 241-4470
Fax: (808) 241-5113
Email: ktakahashi@kauai.gov
Website: www.kauai.gov/OCA/Elderly

Maui County Office on Aging

John A.H. Tomoso,
County Executive on Aging
Phone: Maui: (808) 270-7774
Moloka'i: (808) 553-5241
Lana'i: (808) 565-7114
Fax: (808) 270-7935
Email: aging@co.maui.hi.us
Website: www.mauicounty.gov/departments/Housing/aging.htm

Hawai'i County Office of Aging

Alan Parker,
County Executive on Aging
Phone: Hilo: (808) 961-8600
Kona: (808) 327-3597
Fax: (808) 961-8603
Email: aparker@hcoahawaii.org
Website: www.hcoahawaii.org

Elderly Affairs Division, City and County of Honolulu

Karen Miyake,
County Executive on Aging
Phone: (808) 768-7708
Fax: (808) 527-6895
Email: kmiyake@honolulu.gov
Website: www.elderlyaffairs.com

AARP Hawai'i

Barbara Kim Stanton, State Director
Phone: (808) 545-6001
Fax: (808) 536-2288
Email: bstanton@aarp.org
Website: www.aarp.org/states/hi

Hawai'i Family Caregiver Coalition

Wes Lum, Coordinator
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Hawai'i Family Caregiver Coalition Members

Members of the Hawai'i Family Caregiver Coalition are identified in this section of this report. Coalition members have differing legislative interests and priorities, and do not necessarily endorse all of the bills described herein. However they do share a common belief that the issues which we have identified are important to Hawai'i's elders, the disabled, and their families.

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Alu Like

Alzheimer's Association

Castle Hospital's Caregiver Support Group

Catholic Charities Hawai'i

Central O'ahu Caregiver's Support Group

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City & County of Honolulu Elderly Affairs Division

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Developmental Disabilities Council

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Eldercare Support Group

Executive Office on Aging

Fall Prevention Consortium

Good Beginnings – County of Maui

Hale Makua Home Health and Foster Family Programs

Hawai'i Alliance for Retired Americans

Hawai'i Community Caregiver Network

Hawai'i County Office of Aging

Hawai'i Covering Kids

Hawai'i Family Services

Hawai'i Intergenerational Network

Hawai'i Pacific Gerontological Society

Hawai'i State Teachers Association – Retired

Hi'i Na Kupuna – Maui's Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Coalition

HMSA

Ho'o Nani Place

Hospice Hawai'i

Hui Malama Learning Center

The Institute for Family Enrichment

Kaua'i Agency on Elderly Affairs

KGMB9 – Genius of Aging Campaign

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Kokua Council

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Kupuna Education Center at Kapiolani Community College

Lanakila Meals on Wheels

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Maui Adult Day Care Centers

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Olson Healthcare Consulting

PATCH – Maui

Policy Advisory Board for Elderly Affairs

Project Dana

Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific

St. Francis Hospice

State Long-term Care Ombudsman Program

Today's Kupuna

UH Center on Aging Research and Education

UH Cooperative Extension

UH Family and Consumer Sciences Department

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Mahalo to the sponsors who, at the time of publication, made this 2008 Aging Issues Booklet and the 2008 Faces of Family Caregiving Campaign possible.

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Faces of Family Caregiving Campaign Planning Committee

Mahalo to the volunteers who made this 2008 Aging Issues Booklet and

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Senator Les Ihara, Jr.

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Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving

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Senator Suzanne Chun-Oakland

Senator Gordon Trimble

Representative John Mizuno

Representative Karen Awana

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