

# Resolution 21-100 Testimony

**MISC. COM. 370**

TSH

Center for Hawaiian Sovereignty Studies  
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Unity, Equality, Aloha for all



To: Honolulu City Council Committee on Transportation, Sustainability  
and Health

For hearing Tuesday, June 15, 2021

Re: Resolution 21-100 and CD1 and any further versions  
Urging the state of Hawaii and the City and County of Honolulu to  
disaggregate governmental data collection and reporting beyond  
federal minimum standards.

#### COMMENTS

POINTING OUT A MAJOR FLAW IN COLLECTION AND STATISTICAL  
ANALYSIS OF DATA ABOUT MIXED-RACE INDIVIDUALS, ALLEGING  
DISPARATE IMPACT; AND

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO CLARIFY THAT DISAGGREGATION OF  
DATA MUST ALSO INCLUDE DISAGGREGATION OF THE RACIAL/ETHNIC  
FRACTIONS IN THE HERITAGE OF EACH MIXED-RACE INDIVIDUAL WHOSE  
DATA ARE COLLECTED AND IN THE CALCULATIONS OF DISPARATE  
IMPACT.

## SUMMARY

If we insist on classifying people by race, then let's do it right. It is not only the data that need to be disaggregated into more specific ethnicities -- it is also the ancestries of each individual which need to be disaggregated to accurately identify and report the percentages of each ethnicity present in the ancestry of each mixed-race individual, and to factor those percentages into claims of disproportionate impact on medical or social victimhood, incarceration, or other dysfunction. It is both statistically false and racially inflammatory to count someone with only a small portion of a particular ethnicity as though they are entirely of that ethnicity while also failing to recognize the victimhood of the other ethnicities which are often a larger portion of that victim's heritage. Proposed language to be inserted into this resolution is provided at the end of this testimony.

## EXPLANATION OF WHAT'S WRONG

When nearly every person classified as a member of an ethnic group has mixed ancestry with large (often majority) components that are from other ethnicities, it is at least unreliable and also perhaps fraudulent to report those data as though each person has only the favored ethnicity. Reporting data this way robs the "side" ethnicities (which may actually be predominant) of the recognition which the facts entitle them to. Ranking ethnicities in the order of their disproportionate victimhood clearly should be done by adding up all the fractional tally marks for each of the several ethnicities.

We all know that nearly every person identified as "Native Hawaiian" is of mixed race; and perhaps 3/4 of them each has ancestry that is more than 3/4 from Asia, Europe, and/or Africa. We do not know what the actual percentages are because the people gathering the data never inquire (it would be "politically incorrect" to ask), and the authors of scientific and news reports never tell us even if they were brave enough to ask respondents for the information and thorough enough to crunch the numbers. I have no expertise about the extent

of mixed ancestries in Pacific Islander groups other than Native Hawaiian; but the same comments made here apply to them to whatever extent their individual heritages are mixed.

Defenders of the current statistics malpractice will say that each person has a right to identify their own identity, regardless of actual genetics. However, if a claim of disparate impact concerns medical issues then clearly actual genetics is more relevant than personal wishes to choose a preferred identity. And if a claim of disparate impact concerns social dysfunction (e.g., incarceration), or medical issues caused by lifestyle factors such as substance abuse or dangerous group activities, then researchers should develop a taxonomy of lifestyle characteristics of each ethnicity and award a fraction of a tally mark to each ethnicity proportional to the fraction of those characteristics in the individual's daily behaviors.

Complicated, isn't it! That's why, if you're going to classify people by race and assert disparate impacts, it's important to do it right! You need to hire scientists and statisticians to do this job properly; not politicians seeking megabuck grants from government and philanthropic institutions, and seeking public sympathy to build political power for allegedly poor downtrodden people.

A webpage provides a lengthy, detailed analysis of this problem, including "smoking gun" confession in the methodology section of a study report in an academic journal:

"Native Hawaiian victimhood -- malpractice in the gathering and statistical analysis of data allegedly showing disproportionate Native Hawaiian victimhood for disease and social dysfunction. How and why the Hawaiian grievance industry uses bogus statistics to scam government and philanthropic organizations, politicians, and public opinion."

<https://big11a.angelfire.com/NatHwnVictimhoodStatScam.html>

## EXAMPLE: HOW NATIVE HAWAIIANS (and perhaps other ethnic groups) GET TREATED AS WORST VICTIMS

If someone is 1/8 Hawaiian, 1/8 Filipino, 1/4 Caucasian, and 1/2 Chinese, then each ethnicity should get those fractions of a tally mark when reporting ethnic disparities in COVID19, diabetes, income, drug abuse, houselessness, incarceration, education, etc. Activists claiming discrimination don't want those percentages to be collected or factored into data because their favorite group would no longer show as disproportionately victimized. Allegations of disproportionate victimhood backed up by so-called "studies" are persuasive when tycoons of the grievance industry apply for grants from federal, state, or philanthropic institutions; and are useful in arousing public sympathy leading to political power.

In Hawaii many people with the fractions in my example would say they are Hawaiian. Period. So then reporters say Hawaiians have the worst statistics for bad outcomes. Or maybe if someone recites all their ethnicities, a researcher will list only the first one mentioned. Some researchers might say that if ethnicity is allocated solely to the largest component of ancestry, or allocated in the more accurate fractional manner described here, then there would be too few "Native Hawaiians" to be statistically significant. So they defend their scientific malpractice as being morally righteous. Today's resurgence of "Hawaiian pride" is so intense that some activists insist they are 100% Hawaiian even when that is clearly false.

Some researchers freely confess that if someone says they have (any small percentage of) Native Hawaiian ancestry, that person is classified as Native Hawaiian and all other ethnicities are ignored, even if one of the others is more than 50%. In Census 2000 and 2010 there were over 80,000 "pure" Hawaiians! Really? That happened because that's how many mixed-race Hawaiians checked only the one box on the form! Hawaiian pride! I'm Hawaiian! Period! And don't you dare say otherwise!

In some cases respondents to the Census reported only "Native Hawaiian" because they were told to do that by OHA, QLCC, or Kamehameha School. I recall as a door-to-door Census 2000 enumerator that a woman who said she is 100% Filipina ancestry (including some Spanish) told me that her toddler, not adopted but to whom she personally gave birth, was "Native Hawaiian." She told me she did not mention any other ancestry, because the toddler's absentee father was part-Hawaiian and toddler was getting benefits from one of the Hawaiians-only institutions which explicitly told her to respond to inquiries this way. So of course I had to comply with my training on Census rules and mark her toddler as being how she identified him -- solely Hawaiian.

#### SOLUTION: PROPOSED LANGUAGE TO BE INSERTED INTO THIS RESOLUTION

Here is a combined "whereas ... now therefore" couplet I hope this committee will insert into the appropriate places in the resolution.

Whereas almost all Native Hawaiians, and many people of other ethnicities, have mixed ethnic heritage, including sometimes very large components from ethnicities other than the one they primarily choose to identify with

Now therefore any study of alleged disparate impact should be designed to ask every individual respondent to list each component of ethnic heritage and the fraction of each component; and any report of disparate impact should be given credibility in proportion to the extent of researchers' compliance with the the gathering of data in this manner and the extent to which the fractions of ethnicity are factored into the conclusions of the report.



## TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT RESOLUTION 21-100, CD1

**Chair Radiant Cordero**  
**Vice-Chair Brandon J.C. Elefante**

### COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND HEALTH

Hearing Date: June 15, 2021 Time: 9:00 a.m.

To: Chair Cordero, Vice-Chair Elefante, and Members of the Committee

From: Amy Agbayani and Pat McManaman, Co-Chairs

The Hawai'i Friends of Civil Rights STRONGLY SUPPORTS Resolution 21-100, CD1. Standardized collection of data on race and ethnicity is critical to ending disparities in the Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities.<sup>1</sup> Resolution 21-100, CD1 is a critical step forward to assure health equity and informed, data-driven decision-making in social service programs within Honolulu County and the state.

Data disaggregation allows government entities to determine immediate community-specific needs and impacts in any emergency, natural disaster, or health pandemic and to also meet those needs in relevant languages and in a culturally appropriate manner. Importantly, disaggregated data will also provide government entities the ability to leverage and incorporate the data in federal grant applications and compliments the mission of government agencies to serve and care for all its residents.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important measure.

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<sup>1</sup> Covid-19 in Hawai'i: Addressing Health Equity in Diverse Populations, March 16, 2021 at <https://hawaiicovid19.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/COVID-19-Race-Ethnicity-Equity-Report.pdf>;

**Testimony in SUPPORT of Resolution 21-100, CD1  
Urging the State of Hawai'i and City and County of Honolulu to disaggregate  
governmental data collection and reporting beyond federal minimum standards.**

*City Council, City and County of Honolulu*  
*Committee on Transportation, Sustainability, and Health*  
Radiant Cordero, Chair  
Brandon J.C. Elefante, Vice Chair

Hearing Date: June 15, 2021 at 9 a.m.

Chair Cordero, Vice-Chair Elefante, and Members of the Committee,

The Hawai'i Coalition for Immigrant Rights SUPPORTS Resolution 21-100. Disaggregated data beyond federal minimum standards is important for immigrant communities and for Hawai'i as a whole. Resolution 21-100 is a critical step for health equity and informed, data-driven decision-making in our state.

It is well documented that state agencies let down various Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities during the early days of the pandemic. The Department of Health's decision to delay releasing disaggregated COVID-19 morbidity and mortality data was an unnecessary barrier to addressing health inequities and curbing the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> And the consequences were deadly, as Pacific Islanders were twice as likely to be killed or hospitalized by COVID-19.<sup>2</sup>

Data disaggregation concerns are not limited to the work of the Department of Health. Many individuals were unable to access Unemployment Insurance at Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) due to language access, technology access, and even initial confusion about COFA eligibility.<sup>3</sup> Many state- and county-level agencies saw an increase in demand for social services when the pandemic hit, even as COVID-19 made them more difficult

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<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., Anita Hofschneider, *Health Officials Knew COVID-19 Would Hit Pacific Islanders Hard. The State Still Fell Short*, Civil Beat, August 17, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/08/health-officials-knew-covid-19-would-hit-pacific-islanders-hard-the-state-still-fell-short/>; Anita Hofschneider, *DOH Says Native Hawaiians Have A High COVID-19 Rate. But How High?*, Civil Beat, April 29, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/04/native-hawaiians-have-a-high-covid-19-rate-but-how-high/>.

<sup>2</sup> Anita Hofschneider, *Hawaii Pacific Islanders Are Twice As Likely to Be Hospitalized for COVID-19*, Civil Beat, November 20, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/11/hawaii-pacific-islanders-are-twice-as-likely-to-be-hospitalized-for-covid-19/>.

<sup>3</sup> Anita Hofschneider, *Advocates: Lack of Interpreter Services at Unemployment Office is Illegal*, Civil Beat, July 7, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/07/advocates-lack-of-interpreter-services-at-unemployment-office-is-illegal/>; Anita Hofschneider, *Hawaii Updates Unemployment Application to Include Pacific Migrants*, Civil Beat, April 14, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/04/hawaii-updates-unemployment-application-to-include-pacific-migrants/>.



to access. Without the release of disaggregated data, we have no way of understanding the overall extent of the consequences of departmental challenges, beyond community stories of NHPI and other immigrant families unable to access benefits for which they were qualified.

Finally, disparities in county law enforcement must be taken seriously in Hawai'i. Law enforcement has a history of racial disparities in policing, well known to the community through countless individual stories, but Honolulu Police Department has repeatedly denied existence of racial disparity problems.<sup>4</sup> The data that does exist is troubling: for example, with the COVID-19 stay-at-home order, Micronesians represented 26% of those taken into custody for violating the orders, even though they represent only 1% of the whole state population.<sup>5</sup> The only way to truly understand the problem is with greater and more transparent disaggregated data.

The importance of data disaggregation beyond federal minimum standards is well studied,<sup>6</sup> and here in Hawai'i, while there are existing efforts at data disaggregation, they have not gone far enough or come fast enough. Resolution 21-100 is necessary for state agencies to address data disaggregation in a systematic, transparent manner so that Hawai'i can recover from COVID-19 and the economic downturn in as efficient, effective, and equitable way as possible. Data disaggregation is a matter of health equity, racial justice, and civil rights. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Thank you for your support and consideration,

Catherine Chen, Co-chair, Hawai'i Coalition for Immigrant Rights

Liza Ryan Gill, Co-chair, Hawai'i Coalition for Immigrant Rights

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<sup>4</sup> Christine Jedra & Anita Hofschneider, 'Significant' Disparity In Use Of Force Questioned By Honolulu Police Commission, Civil Beat, February 3, 2021, at

<https://www.civilbeat.org/2021/02/significant-disparity-in-use-of-force-against-some-groups-questioned-by-honolulu-police-commission/>; Anita Hofschneider, *ACLU Presses HPD To Fix Racial Disparities In Policing*, Civil Beat, July 6, 2020, at

<https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/07/aclu-presses-hpd-to-fix-racial-disparities-in-policing/>; Anita Hofschneider, *Honolulu Police Chief Hopes Nationwide Reform Movement Skips Hawai'i*, Civil Beat, Jun. 19, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/06/honolulu-police-chief-hopes-nationwide-reform-movement-skips-hawaii/>.

<sup>5</sup> Ashley Mizuo, *Racial Disparities Emerge In HPD Enforcement Of Stay-At-Home Violations*, Hawai'i Public Radio, Jun. 29, 2020 at <https://www.hawaiipublicradio.org/post/racial-disparities-emerge-hpd-enforcement-stay-home-violations#stream/0>.

<sup>6</sup> Victor Rubin, et. al., *Counting a Diverse Nation: Disaggregated Data on Race and Ethnicity to Advance a Culture of Health*, PolicyLink (2018).

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Saturday, June 12, 2021 9:46 AM  
**Subject:** Transportation, Sustainability and Health Testimony

## Written Testimony

Name Lowell K Chun-Hoon  
Phone 8085218042  
Email lchunhoon@knchlegal.com  
Meeting Date 06-15-2021  
Council/PH Committee Transportation, Sustainability and Health  
Agenda Item Resolution 21-100, CD1  
Your position on the matter Support  
Representing Organization  
Organization King, Nakamura & Chun-Hoon  
TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION 21-100, CD1

CHAIR RADIANT CORDERO  
VICE CHAIR BRANDON J. C. ELEFANTE

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION, SUSTAINABILITY & HEALTH

Hearing Date: June 15, 2021  
Time: 9:00 a.m.

To: Chair Cordero, Vice-Chair Elefante, and Members of the Committee  
From: Lowell Chun-Hoon, King, Nakamura & Chun-Hoon

### Written Testimony

I am writing to support Resolution 21-100, CD 1. As the head of a small law firm that has historically represented Hawaii's labor unions and workers, I whole-heartedly endorse the concept of data disaggregation advocated by this resolution.

On one level, data disaggregation is no more than common sense: the information collected by local government on race and ethnicity must be broken down in ways that are as specific as possible so that analysis of disparities in the delivery of health care and other social services can be identified accurately and remedial efforts can be targeted effectively. The broad categories now required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget are simply not sufficiently precise to provide the necessary data to serve all of Honolulu's diverse populations.

Resolution 21-100, CD1 provides a meaningful and practical way we can look more accurately at ourselves and act more intelligently for the betterment of our entire community,

and especially those groups most in need.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to urge passage of this vital resolution.

Testimony  
Attachment

Accept Terms  
and Agreement 1

IP: 192.168.200.67

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Saturday, June 12, 2021 1:27 PM  
**Subject:** Transportation, Sustainability and Health Testimony

## Written Testimony

Name	Christy MacPherson
Phone	8085543833
Email	iainandaustin@hotmail.com
Meeting Date	06-15-2021
Council/PH Committee	Transportation, Sustainability and Health
Agenda Item	Disaggregated racial data
Your position on the matter	Support
Representing Organization	Self
Written Testimony	Representing our ethnically underrepresented groups responsibly and ethically is of the utmost importance, and disaggregating racial data leads to sound policies that impact all.
Testimony Attachment	
Accept Terms and Agreement	1

IP: 192.168.200.67

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Saturday, June 12, 2021 2:07 PM  
**Subject:** Council Testimony

## Written Testimony

**Name** Sabrina Nasir  
**Phone** 8086795228  
**Email** sabrinaknasir@gmail.com  
**Meeting Date** 06-15-2021  
**Council/PH Committee** Council  
**Agenda Item** Resolution 21-100  
**Your position on the matter** Support  
**Representing Organization** Self

Thank you for the opportunity to submit written testimony. I write in strong support of Resolution 21-100.

**Written Testimony** As a Ph.D. candidate who studies demographic trends and population analysis, I find it urgent in Hawai'i to disaggregate racial data so that policy can be informed by more accurate and precise data. Data should reflect Hawaii's unique population structure in order to best capture the needs of the state.

**Testimony Attachment**  
**Accept Terms and Agreement** 1

IP: 192.168.200.67

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Saturday, June 12, 2021 3:41 PM  
**Subject:** Transportation, Sustainability and Health Testimony

## Written Testimony

Name	Terrina Wong
Phone	8087625952
Email	terrina@pacificgatewaycenter.org
Meeting Date	06-15-2021
Council/PH Committee	Transportation, Sustainability and Health
Agenda Item	Resolution 21-100
Your position on the matter	Support
Representing	Organization
Organization	Pacific Gateway Center
Written Testimony	
Testimony Attachment	
Accept Terms and Agreement 1	

IP: 192.168.200.67

## TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT RESOLUTION 21-100

**Chair Radiant Cordero**  
**Vice-Chair Brandon J.C. Elefante**

### COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND HEALTH

Hearing Date: May 18, 2021 Time: 9:00 a.m.

To: Chair Cordero, Vice-Chair Elefante, and Members of the Committee

From: Darrin Sato, Chair; and Terrina Wong, Co-Chair of the InterAgency Council for Immigrant and Refugee Services (IAC)

The IAC STRONGLY SUPPORTS Resolution 21-100.

Standardized collection of data on race, ethnicity, and primary language is critical to ending disparities in the Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities.<sup>1</sup> Resolution 21-100 is a critical step forward to assure health equity and informed, data-driven decision-making in social service programs within Honolulu County and the state.

We urge the Committee to expand the data collected for racial categories for Asians to include all key ethnic Asian groups in Hawaii; that is, e.g., Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Okinawan, Vietnamese, Thai, Lao, Korean, Chinese, Japanese; and all key Pacific Islander ethnic groups to include Native Hawaiians, Chuukese, Marshallese, Yapese, Palauan, Tongan, Samoan and Guamanian. Hawaii is America's only majority AAPI state and has the highest NHPI population in the country. Alternatively, creating a write in option for Asian and Pacific Islander categories not otherwise identified in the data collecting tool would be advantageous to the state data collection.

In a recent example, the InterAgency Council is supporting outreach to hard-to-reach targeted immigrant populations for Covid-19 vaccinations. The [hawaiicovid-19.com](https://hawaiicovid-19.com) site provides data on Native Hawaiians, but all other Pacific Islander data is aggregate; there is specific data on Filipino, Chinese and Japanese but *Other Asians* data is all aggregate. In our attempt to reach out to specific *gap groups* within the Asian and Pacific Islander groups to urge and educate them to vaccinate, there is no data to guide us in terms of the percentages of each of those targeted populations may have already been vaccinated. Strategic thinking is severely hampered without such disaggregate data.

In sum, data disaggregation allows government entities to determine immediate community-specific needs and impacts in any emergency, natural disaster, or health pandemic and to also

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<sup>1</sup> Covid-19 in Hawai'i: Addressing Health Equity in Diverse Populations, March 16, 2021 at <https://hawaiicovid19.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/COVID-19-Race-Ethnicity-Equity-Report.pdf>;

meet those needs in relevant languages and in a culturally appropriate manner. Importantly, disaggregated data will also provide government entities the ability to leverage and incorporate the data in federal grant applications and compliments the mission of government agencies to serve and care for all its residents.

We know first-hand that without disaggregate data, we are neither properly servicing nor ensuring equity for all persons in our community

We appreciate this opportunity to testify on this critically important measure. Mahalo.





**TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT RESOLUTION 21-100, CD1  
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND HEALTH**

Hearing Date: June 15, 2021 at 9:00 a.m.

To: Chair Cordero, Vice-Chair Elefante, and Members of the Committee

From: Liza Ryan Gill, Chair of The Legal Clinic, Advocacy Committee

As the only organization solely dedicated to providing legal services to low-income, foreign-born individuals in the state, The Legal Clinic **STRONGLY SUPPORTS** Resolution 21-100, CD1.

During the pandemic our organization received over \$350,000 in CARES Act funding, through the City and County of Honolulu, to distribute to low-income Limited-English Speakers (LEPs). Through that process we witnessed, firsthand, the need for better data collection within Asian-American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities. Some of these communities were hit dramatically by the virus with infection rates far outpacing other communities that would have been lumped together under the same title. Without specifically knowing how each of these groups was suffering we would not have been able to marshal resources, bring on native speakers to conduct outreach, and address the specific concerns and needs of each particular community to stop the spread of the virus.

Standardized collection of data on race and ethnicity is critical to ending disparities in the Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities.[1] Resolution 21-100, CD1 is a critical step forward to assure health equity and informed, data-driven decision-making in social service programs within Honolulu County and the state.

Data disaggregation allows government entities to determine immediate community-specific needs and impacts in any emergency, natural disaster, or health pandemic and to also meet those needs in relevant languages and in a culturally appropriate manner. Importantly, disaggregated data will also provide government entities the ability to leverage and incorporate the data in federal grant applications and complements the mission of government agencies to serve and care for all its residents.

This is especially critical in a state such as Hawai'i, with a majority minority population that is exceptionally heterogeneous. To lump the majority of our population under one title such as "Asian" would render the designation meaningless. Disaggregating data in this county would allow government agencies and community services organizations to better meet the needs of the people they are seeking to help. Mahalo for the chance to testify in support of this resolution.

In solidarity,

Liza Ryan Gill, Chair  
Advocacy Committee, The Legal Clinic

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Monday, June 14, 2021 5:54 AM  
**Subject:** Council Testimony

## Written Testimony

**Name** Gerald Ohta  
**Phone** 8082954074  
**Email** ghostofhi@yahoo.com  
**Meeting Date** 06-15-2021  
**Council/PH Committee** Council  
**Agenda Item** Resolution 21-100, CD 1  
**Your position on the matter** Support  
**Representing Organization** Self

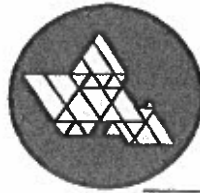
**Written Testimony** Data disaggregation necessary to meaningful understanding of population for assessment, planning and programs.

Mahalo for this measure and opportunity for input

**Testimony Attachment**

**Accept Terms and Agreement** 1

IP: 192.168.200.67



# KE ONE O KĀKUHIHEWA

O'ahu Council of the  
Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs

## COMMITTEE TRANSPORTATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND HEALTH

Tuesday, June 15, 2021, 9:00 am

Via Video  
City Council Chamber

Re: RESOLUTION 21-100 – DISAGGREGATE GOVERNMENTAL DATA  
COLLECTION AND REPORTING BEYOND FEDERAL MINIMUM STANDARDS.  
Urging the State of Hawaii and the City Administration to disaggregate governmental  
data collection and reporting beyond federal minimum standards.

*Aloha Chair Radiant Cordero, Vice Chair Brandon Elefante, and members  
of the Committee on Transportation, Sustainability and Health,*

Ke One O Kākuhihewa **SUPPORTS** Resolution 21-100 which would provide  
needed disaggregated data to more specifically and accurately inform  
effective policymaking, and also proposes suggested amendments to  
include groups who have led efforts to disaggregate data and who may be  
most impacted by data disaggregation and data governance practices.

In 2013, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, of which Ke One O  
Kākuhihewa is a member, passed Resolution 13-16: Urging the Governor,  
the Judiciary, and the State Legislature to Ensure that all Agency Data  
Collection will Disaggregate Native Hawaiian Statistics and make that Data  
Available to Researchers and the General Public, at its 2013 Annual  
Convention in Kalapaki Beach Kaua'i (attached). By this resolution, our  
council of 24 Hawaiian civic clubs on the island of O'ahu strongly supports  
the disaggregation of Native Hawaiian Data that can be accessible to the  
general public. It is also mentioned that the systematic reform about the  
collection, reporting and use of disaggregated data can be best facilitated  
through partnerships and working groups like the Native Hawaiian and  
Pacific Islander COVID-19 Response, Recovery and Resilience Team.

BENTON KEALII PANG, PH.D.,  
HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB OF  
HONOLULU  
PELEKIKENA

JACOB KA'OMAKAOKALA AKI-  
KING KAMEHAMEHA HCC  
HOPE PELEKIKENA

GEORGIANA NAVARRO,  
MĀKAHA HCC  
HOPE PELEKIKENA 'ELUA

LEATRICE KAUAI-HCC OF  
HONOLULU  
PU'UKU

ROTH PUHALA -KING  
KAMEHAMEHA HCC  
PELEKIKENA IHO NEI

TERI LOO-KO'OLAUPOKO HCC  
KĀKAU 'OLELO

CHRISTINE "CHRISSY" ANJO-  
PEARL HARBOR HCC  
HOLE KĀKAU 'OLELO

'AHAHUI SIMLA HAWAII O  
KAPOLEI  
KALA HOLDEN

ALI'IPAUANI HCC  
KEHAULANI LUM

'EWA-PU'ULOA HCC  
MARLEEN KAU'I SERRAO

HCC OF HONOLULU  
ANITA NAONE

KAILUA HCC  
MAPUANA DE SILVA

KALIHI-PĀLAMA HCC  
JUANITA BROWN  
KAWAMOTO

KING KAMEHAMEHA HCC  
LETANI PELTIER

KO'OLAULOA HCC  
RANAE "TESSIE"  
FONOIMOANA

KO'OLAUPOKO HCC  
ROCKY KALUHIWA

LUALUALEI HCC  
SHIRLINE HO

MĀKAHA HCC  
LUANN LANKFORD-  
FASORITO

MAUNALUA HCC  
ROSE KITTY SIMONS

NA LANI 'EHA HCC  
R. KELANI RAMOS

NĀNĀIKAPONO HCC  
JAYCINE HICKS

PAPAKŌLE'A HCC  
KEALI LUM

PEARL HARBOR HCC  
ANTOINETTE LEE

PRINCE KŪHIŌ HCC  
A. MAKANA PARIS

PRINCESS KAHANU HCC  
DREANA KALILI

PRINCESS KĀULANI HCC  
RUSTY RODENHURST

QUEEN EMMA HCC  
RAWLETTE P. KRAUT

HCC OF WĀHIWA  
NOELANI DEVINCENT

HCC OF WĀIALUA  
MAKALAPUA CASSON-  
FISHER

WĀI'ANAE HCC  
CYNTHIA ENRIQUEZ

WAIKĪKI HCC  
DWAYNN KAMAI

HCC OF WAIMĀNALO  
LOUANNA KAIO

Ke One O Kākūhihewa urges the Committee to recommend that the City Council **ADOPT** Resolution 21-100

Ke One O Kākūhihewa is a native Hawaiian council made up of 24 civic clubs on the island of O'ahu. Our oldest member, Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu was established by Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole on December 7, 1918.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Benton Kealii Pang". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Benton" being more prominent.

Benton Kealii Pang, Ph.D.,  
Pelekikena (President)

# **ASSOCIATION OF HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUBS**

## **A RESOLUTION**

13 - 16

### **URGING THE GOVERNOR, THE JUDICIARY, AND STATE LEGISLATURE TO ENSURE THAT ALL AGENCY DATA COLLECTION WILL DISAGGREGATE NATIVE HAWAIIAN STATISTICS AND MAKE THAT DATA AVAILABLE TO RESEARCHERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC**

WHEREAS, aggregate data is data that has been collected from two or more sources and presented as a whole; disaggregated data is data that has been extrapolated (taken) from aggregated data and divided and broken down into smaller information units, and aggregate race data is data that represents more than one race joined or combined to create a single race category; and

WHEREAS, an example of aggregate data is student achievement data that are reported for whole populations or as aggregate data; disaggregated data simply means looking at test scores by specific subgroups of students; and

WHEREAS, disaggregating data is another critical step to gaining increased knowledge from collective or aggregated information; and

WHEREAS, disaggregated or distinct data are essential tools for research, advocacy and social justice, shedding light on ways to mitigate disparities in health, educational, and social outcomes and improve support for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations and indigenous peoples; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2003) has repeatedly called for the collection of disaggregated data that describes the distinct experiences of Indigenous peoples; and

WHEREAS, there are several different ways to disaggregate data (i.e., gender, race, urban/rural location, income, socio-cultural or ethnic background, language, geographical location, political/administrative units, or age groups, etc.); and

WHEREAS, disaggregating data helps to expose hidden trends, it can enable the identification of vulnerable populations or help establish the scope of the problem to make vulnerable groups more visible to policy makers; and

WHEREAS, disaggregated data can show where resources would be most helpful and effectively spent; and

WHEREAS, on May 12, 1977, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issues a directive referred to as OMB-15 that provided basic definitions, standards, and guidelines for collecting, recordkeeping, and reporting data on four race categories as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black; White, and that Ethnicity would consist of the Hispanic, and Not of Hispanic Origin categories; and

WHEREAS, OMB-15 (1977) impairs and creates invisibility to data that represents Native Hawaiians because that data is aggregated under the Pacific Islander race and further aggregated with Asians; and

WHEREAS, methods of collecting and reporting data on Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) students' academic attainment conceal significant disparities in educational experiences and outcomes, according to a new report released Thursday, June 6, 2013 at a symposium in Washington, D.C.; and

WHEREAS, the report, **iCount: A Data Quality Movement for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Higher Education**, highlights the need for, and benefits of, collecting and reporting disaggregated data for these students, and

WHEREAS, Robert T. Teranishi, Associate Professor of Higher Education at the Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development at New York University (NYU), and one of the report's authors said, *"Continued use of data that treat AAPIs as an aggregate group is problematic; doing so conceals the unique challenges faced by AAPIs relative to the U.S. education system. Simply put, the aggregation of AAPI subgroups into a single data category is a civil rights issue that has yet to be resolved."*, and

WHEREAS, the University of California system initially recognized eight ethnic subgroups, but a campaign to broaden the number of subgroups led them to include 23 AAPI subcategories on the UC undergraduate application, and

WHEREAS, UC Davis found that these disaggregated data have allowed administrators in their system to see what student populations are underrepresented on our campus; second, they have informed campus wide policies, programs and services, so that resources are used more effectively; and third, professors and researchers have a rich data source for understanding the AAPI student population, and

WHEREAS, these data have allowed for a clearer picture of the realities and barriers to higher education for AAPI subgroups that are too often overlooked and underserved, and

WHEREAS, OMB-15 (rev. October 30, 1997) directs Revised Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity via Federal Register Notice that five minimum categories for data on race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White, and that there will be two categories for data on ethnicity: "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino"; and

WHEREAS, OMB-15 (rev. October 30, 1997) defines the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race group as "A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other "Pacific Islands." Therefore, the detailed races are: Native Hawaiian, Guamanian, Chamorro, and Samoan; and

WHEREAS, decennial Census 2000 provided a race box "Native Hawaiian" to be checked if respondents self-identified as such and was no longer aggregated with the Asian race for reporting purposes; and

WHEREAS, disaggregated data are essential tools for advocacy and social justice, shedding light on ways to mitigate disparities in educational, health and social outcomes and improve support for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, and

WHEREAS, the 2000 census, with its option for respondents to mark 1 or more race categories, is the first US census to recognize the multiethnic nature of all US populations but especially Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, and

WHEREAS, Census 2000 documented 239,655 Native Hawaiians alone and in any combination in the State of Hawai'i and 401,162 Native Hawaiians alone and in any combination total in the U.S.; and

WHEREAS, Census 2000 data products often aggregated the data representing Native Hawaiians under the race category of Pacific Islanders thus continuing the impairment and invisibility of data that represents Native Hawaiians; and

WHEREAS, Census 2000 and Census 2010 data validate the increasing diversity and complex race and ethnic mixtures that are the heterogeneous U.S. and is anticipated to out-number the dominate white race or homogeneous group in the near future; and

WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders have for the most part been "invisible" in policy debates regarding such matters as health care, education, and housing, largely because of a paucity of data stemming from the lack of disaggregated data on this heterogeneous group; and

WHEREAS, there should be greater regional/local funding for studies in regions where Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander populations are substantial; and

WHEREAS, there is a need to collect disaggregated data using categories that make sense for representing the demography; and

WHEREAS, the decennial 2010 Census data products continue to harmfully aggregate data under the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race category that sets an example to other government agencies and data producers to mimic that practice while continuing the pattern of impairment and invisibility of the Native Hawaiian population; and

WHEREAS, the Hawaii State Data Center reports Census 2010, Summary File 2, under the Pacific Islander race group additional selected detailed races as Chuukese, Kosraean, Marshallese, Palauan, and Pohnpeian; and

WHEREAS, the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders continue to aggregate Asian American issues with that of Pacific Islanders that include Native Hawaiians, that, in fact, Native Hawaiians do not share common political issues, but colonized issues by U.S. entities, that caused Native Hawaiians to become indigenous in their homeland (ka pae'āina) nor border issues; and

WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians are often mentioned in immigration issues and other such issues that do not pertain to them but are important to immigrant Asians and other Pacific Islanders who enter the U.S. by negotiated compacts; and

WHEREAS, disaggregated data that represents Native Hawaiians is important in planning a self-determining future and strategies to preserve, protect, and advance the Native Hawaiian peoples that the data identifies in health, education, welfare, and policy at every level of government; and

WHEREAS, regardless of the method, it is important for disaggregated data to be accessible for use by researchers and the general public; and

WHEREAS, systemic reform about the collection, reporting and use of disaggregated data can best be facilitated through partnerships and working groups; and

WHEREAS, these efforts should be supported by the government and philanthropy to offset the cost associated with changing systems and creating a broader network of support.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs at its 54<sup>th</sup> annual convention at Kalapaki Beach, Kauai, Hawaii this 16<sup>th</sup> day of November 2013, urging the Governor, the Judiciary, and State Legislature to ensure that all agency data collection will disaggregate Native Hawaiian statistics and make that data available to researchers and the general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Association urges the Governor, the Judiciary, and State Legislature to ensure that all agency data collection will disaggregate all data that represents Native Hawaiians for reporting and distribution purposes, including print and various media of publication including electronic website information and research, and make that data available to researchers and the general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be given to the Governor of Hawaii, State Senate President, State Speaker of the House, State Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, State House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Human Resources, Department of Human Services, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of Public Safety, Hawaii Public



Housing Authority, University of Hawaii, Chief Justice of the State of Hawaii, Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board of Trustees, and all County Mayors.



The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of November 2013, at the 54th Annual Convention of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs at Kalapaki Beach, Kaua'i, Hawai'i

*Annelle C. Amaral*  
Annelle C. Amaral, Acting President

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Monday, June 14, 2021 8:23 AM  
**Subject:** Council Testimony

## Written Testimony

Name	John Robert Egan
Phone	808 927 0836
Email	jregan@hawaii.edu
Meeting Date	06-15-2021
Council/PH Committee	Council
Agenda Item	21-100, proposed CD-1
Your position on the matter	Support
Representing Organization	Self
Written Testimony	Disaggregation of data works to further existing goals of governance, and better serves our diverse community. This will also facilitate federal grant applications by providing targeted information in support of grant objectives.
Testimony Attachment	
Accept Terms and Agreement	1

IP: 192.168.200.67



OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Administrative Testimony

Testimony of Sylvia M. Hussey Ed.D.

Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

Honolulu City Council

Committee on Transportation, Sustainability and Health

**Resolution 21-100 CD1**

URGING THE STATE OF HAWAII AND THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU TO  
DISAGGREGATE GOVERNMENTAL DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING BEYOND  
FEDERAL MINIMUM STANDARDS

June 15, 2021

9:00 a.m.

Council Chamber

The Administration of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) **SUPPORTS** Resolution 21-100 CD1, which would provide needed disaggregated data to more specifically and accurately inform effective policymaking, and also proposes suggested amendments to include groups who have led efforts to disaggregate data and who may be most impacted by data disaggregation and data governance practices.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted longstanding data challenges faced by state, county, and private entities throughout Hawai'i. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are broad—affecting our community's health, employment, and housing security, for example—and may also include more nuanced, secondary effects such as increases in domestic violence. Unfortunately, efforts to better understand and address the significant and unique impacts of the pandemic on Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have been stymied by insufficient and inconsistent demographic data collection, processing, retention, and sharing by and between critical government entities and programs. Notably, these data governance challenges have been a source of concern for many years, even prior to the pandemic, and have long inhibited the development of data-driven, fact-based, and tailored policies and interventions to address the varied and unique needs of our Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities.

Part of data governance includes the methodologies in which data is collected, processed, and shared. Data disaggregation is one way to ensure that the data collected will provide the needed specificity and accuracy to best inform policymaking decisions. OHA has advocated for disaggregated data through various legislative efforts, including its most recent data governance resolution (SCR5) that passed this 2021 legislative session. SCR5 seeks to address these longstanding data challenges by: (1) requesting that certain state agencies, the county police departments, and the Judiciary compile and share existing disaggregated data on Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders; (2) urging those same entities to work with OHA and the Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander Hawai'i COVID-19 Response, Recovery, and Resilience Team (NHPI 3R Team) to develop

procedures and agreements for improved data collection, processing, retention, and sharing; and (3) urging the Governor to establish a Task Force on 21st Century Data Collection to assess the current data collection, processing, retention, and sharing procedures, needs, and challenges across state agencies.

This resolution is an important step towards ensuring that policymaking for COVID-19 recovery efforts are based upon community-specific data. Disaggregated data on Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders is particularly crucial to understanding how and to what extent these communities are specifically impacted by COVID-19, so that resources can be allocated efficiently and effectively. Looking beyond the current pandemic, this resolution will continue to provide needed disaggregated data to best inform policymaking that will benefit all of our island's communities.

Through our advocacy for disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data, OHA has built upon existing relationships with various community stakeholders, including the NHPI 3R Team. It is through our efforts and experience with SCR5, that we know (1) the importance of working with groups like the NHPI 3R Team who have been in the process of creating a standardized list of disaggregated groups reflective of Hawai'i's population, and (2) the importance of consistent and ongoing consultation, particularly with groups most disparately impacted.

Should the Committee decide to adopt this resolution, we offer the following suggested amendments to Resolution 21-100 CD1:

- (1) Suggested amendment language to the second "be it resolved" clause (recommended new language is underlined):

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council recommends the disaggregated data include, at a minimum, the racial/ethnic categories set forth above, and be further developed in collaboration with relevant stakeholders such as the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander COVID-19 Response, Recovery, and Resilience Team;

and

- (2) Suggested new language, to be inserted after the second "be it resolved" clause (recommended new language is underlined):

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council urges ongoing, consistent, and equitable consultation with the groups most disparately impacted or represented in disaggregated data to ensure the accuracy and

OHA Testimony on Resolution 21-100 CD1  
Committee on Transportation, Sustainability and Health  
June 15, 2021  
Page 3

integrity of data collection and reporting, while incorporating due sensitivities to not further stigmatize any one group; and

Therefore, OHA urges the Committee to recommend that the City Council **ADOPT** Resolution 21-100 CD1. Mahalo nui loa for the opportunity to testify on this matter.



## Medical-Legal Partnership for Children in Hawai'i

A Project of the William S. Richardson School of Law  
2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822  
T: (808) 688-3313 / [www.mlpchawaii.org](http://www.mlpchawaii.org)

City Council, City and County of Honolulu  
Committee on Transportation, Sustainability, and Health  
Radiant Cordero, Chair  
Brandon J.C. Elefante, Vice Chair  
Esther Kia'āina  
Augie Tulba

Hearing Date: Tuesday, June 15, 2021, at 9 a.m.

**Re: Support of 21-100, CD1, urging the State of Hawai'i and City and County of Honolulu to disaggregate governmental data collection and reporting beyond federal minimum standards.**

Dear Committee Members,

The Medical-Legal Partnership (MLP) strongly supports Resolution 21-100, CD1.

Data disaggregation is necessary to competently and equitably serve and protect all of Hawai'i's residents. Federal minimum standards are insufficient, particularly in Hawai'i. It is now well-documented that state agencies let down NHPI communities during the early days of the pandemic, and the Department of Health's decision to delay releasing disaggregated COVID-19 morbidity and mortality data was an unnecessary hurdle in this fight.<sup>1</sup> The consequences were deadly, as Pacific Islanders were twice as likely to be killed or hospitalized by COVID-19.<sup>2</sup>

The need for data disaggregation is not limited to the Department of Health but applies to all state- and county-level agencies. First, many NHPI families were unable to access Unemployment Insurance at the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations due to language access, technology access, and even initial confusion about COFA eligibility.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., Anita Hofschneider, *Health Officials Knew COVID-19 Would Hit Pacific Islanders Hard. The State Still Fell Short*, Civil Beat, August 17, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/08/health-officials-knew-covid-19-would-hit-pacific-islanders-hard-the-state-still-fell-short/>; Anita Hofschneider, *DOH Says Native Hawaiians Have A High COVID-19 Rate. But How High?*, Civil Beat, April 29, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/04/native-hawaiians-have-a-high-covid-19-rate-but-how-high/>.

<sup>2</sup> Anita Hofschneider, *Hawaii Pacific Islanders Are Twice As Likely to Be Hospitalized for COVID-19*, Civil Beat, November 20, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/11/hawaii-pacific-islanders-are-twice-as-likely-to-be-hospitalized-for-covid-19/>.

<sup>3</sup> Anita Hofschneider, *Advocates: Lack of Interpreter Services at Unemployment Office is Illegal*, Civil Beat, July 7, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/07/advocates-lack-of-interpreter-services-at-unemployment-office-is-illegal/>; Anita Hofschneider, *Hawaii Updates Unemployment Application to Include Pacific Migrants*, Civil Beat, April 14, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/04/hawaii-updates-unemployment-application-to-include-pacific-migrants/>.



## Medical-Legal Partnership for Children in Hawai'i

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Second, although county law enforcement has repeatedly denied the existence of racial disparity problems, the community has long shared stories of racial disparities in policing.<sup>4</sup> The data that does exist is troubling: for example, with the COVID-19 stay-at-home order, Micronesians represented 26% of those taken into custody for violating the orders, even though they represent only 1% of the whole state population.<sup>5</sup>

The advocates at the MLP have heard story after story of these disparities and their harmful effects on families, but where anecdotes are not enough to move policy, we need data. The only way to truly understand the problem is with greater and more transparent disaggregated data, a powerful tool for both community members and state agencies. Resolution 21-100 is an important step in that process, and its passage is a matter of health equity, racial justice, and civil rights.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony supporting Resolution 21-100, CD1.

Dina Shek

Legal Director, Medical-Legal Partnership for Children in Hawai'i

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<sup>4</sup> Christine Jedra & Anita Hofschneider, 'Significant' Disparity In Use Of Force Questioned By Honolulu Police Commission, Civil Beat, February 3, 2021, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2021/02/significant-disparity-in-use-of-force-against-some-groups-questioned-by-honolulu-police-commission/>; Anita Hofschneider, ACLU Presses HPD To Fix Racial Disparities In Policing, Civil Beat, July 6, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/07/aclu-presses-hpd-to-fix-racial-disparities-in-policing/>; Anita Hofschneider, Honolulu Police Chief Hopes Nationwide Reform Movement Skips Hawai'i, Civil Beat, Jun. 19, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/06/honolulu-police-chief-hopes-nationwide-reform-movement-skips-hawaii/>.

<sup>5</sup> Ashley Mizuo, Racial Disparities Emerge In HPD Enforcement Of Stay-At-Home Violations, Hawai'i Public Radio, Jun. 29, 2020 at <https://www.hawaiipublicradio.org/post/racial-disparities-emerge-hpd-enforcement-stay-home-violations#stream/0>.

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Monday, June 14, 2021 12:10 PM  
**Subject:** Transportation, Sustainability and Health Testimony  
**Attachments:** 20210614120949\_NHPI3R\_DRC\_groups\_Res\_21-100.docx

## Written Testimony

**Name** Kapono Chong-Hanssen, MD  
**Phone** 808-634-0256  
**Email** Kaponoch@gmail.com  
**Meeting Date** 06-15-2021  
**Council/PH Committee** Transportation, Sustainability and Health  
**Agenda Item** Resolution 21-100 Disaggregated Data  
**Your position on the matter** Support  
**Representing Organization** Organization

**Written Testimony**

'Ahahui o nā kauka (Association of Native Hawaiian Physicians)  
'Ahahui o nā kauka, the Association of Native Hawaiian Physicians, has long supported the disaggregation of Asian and Pacific Islander racial and ethnic groups beyond federal minimum standards, and the importance of this need was highlighted by the unique experience of the COVID-19 pandemic in Hawai'i in comparison to the continental US. This data disaggregation is key to addressing future public health needs, research, and social determinants of health influencing the health disparities our Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities face.

While we fully support the intent of this resolution, several of our members have also worked to develop a list of races/ethnicities for data and research purposes as part of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander COVID-19 Response, Recovery, and Resilience Team (3R Team). We suggest consideration of the list developed by the NHPI3R data and research committee instead of the current racial categories proposed in resolution 21-100 as we saw two particular concerns. First, we suggest category 12 currently termed "Guamanian" be changed to "Chamorro" to more clearly represent the indigenous people of Guam as many other racial/ethnic groups, such as Filipinos and Micronesians, who are residents of Guam may also be considered "Guamanian". Second, we suggest category 11 currently termed "Micronesian" be followed by more specific groups to avoid confusion regarding who is considered "Micronesian" rather than category 13 "Other Pacific Islander". We offer the attached table comparing the categories currently offered by this resolution with those developed by the NHPI3R team as well as the original NHPI3R list (appendix 1).

O wau iho no me ka 'oia 'i 'o,

Kapono Chong-Hanssen, MD - 'Ahahui o nā kauka Advocacy Committee



IP: 192.168.200.67

Resolution 21-100 list	NHPI 3R Data & Research Committee list <a href="https://www.nhpicovidhawaii.net/">https://www.nhpicovidhawaii.net/</a>
1) White;	1. White or Caucasian
2) Black;	2. Black or African American
3) American Indian or Alaska Native;	3. American Indian 4. Alaska Native
4) Japanese;	8. Japanese
5) Chinese;	6. Chinese
6) Filipino;	7. Filipino
7) Korean;	9. Korean
8) Other Asian;	5. Asian Indian 10. Vietnamese 11. Other Asian (please specify _____)
9) Native Hawaiian;	12. Native Hawaiian
10) Samoan;	14. Samoan
11) Micronesian;	18. Marshallese 19. Chuukese 20. Kosraean 21. Pohnpeian 22. Yapese 23. Palauan 24. Nauruan 25. Kiribati
12) Guamanian;	13. Chamorro
13) Other Pacific Islander;	15. Tongan 16. Fijian 17. Tahitian 26. Other Pacific Islander (please specify _____)
	27. Other (please specify _____)
	28. Unknown

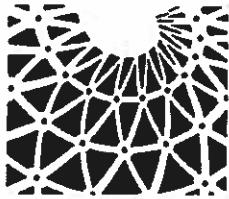
## Appendix 1 - NHPI 3R Data & Research Committee

### Race/Ethnicity Data Collection Long Form

1. What is your race/ethnicity? (Check all that apply)

1. White or Caucasian
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian
4. Alaska Native
5. Asian Indian
6. Chinese
7. Filipino
8. Japanese
9. Korean
10. Vietnamese
11. Other Asian (please specify \_\_\_\_\_)
12. Native Hawaiian

13. Chamorro
14. Samoan
15. Tongan
16. Fijian
17. Tahitian
18. Marshallese
19. Chuukese
20. Kosraean
21. Pohnpeian
22. Yapese
23. Palauan/Belauan
24. Nauruan
25. Kiribati
26. Other Pacific Islander (please specify \_\_\_\_\_)
27. Other (please specify \_\_\_\_\_)
28. Unknown
29. Refused/Prefer not to answer



KANAEOKANA



NATIVE HAWAIIAN  
EDUCATION COUNCIL



Papa Ola Lōkahi



KUA'ĀINA ULU 'AUAMO



OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS



THE QUEEN'S  
HEALTH SYSTEMS



INPEACE



ASSOCIATION OF  
HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUBS



HAWAII APPLESEED  
CENTER FOR LAW & ECONOMIC JUSTICE



BOYS & GIRLS CLUB  
OF HAWAII



Kamehameha Schools



Native Hawaiian  
LEGAL CORPORATION

City Council, City & County of Honolulu  
Committee on Transportation, Sustainability, and Health

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Date: Tuesday, June 15, 2021

Where: Via Videoconference

RE: Resolution 21-100, CD1, urging the State of Hawai'i and the City and County of Honolulu to disaggregate governmental data collection and reporting beyond federal minimum standards

Aloha e Luna Ho'omalua Cordero, Hope Luna Ho'omalua Elefante, a me nā Lālā o kēia Kōmike.

The above-named organizations **SUPPORT** Resolution 21-100, CD1, urging the State of Hawai'i and the City and County of Honolulu to disaggregate governmental data collection and reporting beyond federal minimum standards.

Quality data is critical for government and private sector entities to effectively plan, prioritize resources, implement services, and create policy to support resilient and healthy Hawai'i communities. Thankfully, Hawai'i's state and county governments collect a variety of data that informs these efforts. That data, however, would be more useful if collected and shared in consideration of the unique identities, experiences, and needs of Hawai'i's diverse population, including Native Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Islander communities.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, disparities in public health outcomes have highlighted the importance of understanding the impact that events, policies, and programs have on different racial and ethnic groups. Greater disaggregation of data for these groups, beyond what is required by federal minimum standards, supports more accurate research, which can improve our knowledge of and ability to respond to inequities among Hawai'i's diverse peoples.

For these reasons, we humbly ask that you adopt Resolution 21-100, CD1. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify on this necessary measure.



## HIPHI Board

Kilikina Mahi, MBA  
Chair  
KM Consulting LLC

Michael Robinson, MBA, MA  
Immediate Past Chair  
Hawai'i Pacific Health

JoAnn Tsark, MPH  
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John A. Burns School of  
Medicine, Native Hawaiian  
Research Office

Debbie Erskine  
Treasurer  
Kamehameha Schools

Keshia Adolpho, LCSW  
Malakai Community Health  
Center

Keawe'aimoku  
Kaholokula, PhD  
John A. Burns School of  
Medicine, Department of  
Native Hawaiian Health

Mark Levin, JD  
William S. Richardson School  
of Law

Rachel Novotny, PhD, RDN, LD  
University of Hawai'i at  
Mānoa, College of Tropical  
Agriculture and Human  
Resources

May Okihiro, MD, MS  
John A. Burns School of  
Medicine, Department of  
Pediatrics

Misty Pacheco, DrPH  
University of Hawai'i at Hilo,  
Department of Kinesiology and  
Exercise Sciences

Garret Sugai  
MDX Hawai'i

Date: June 14, 2021

To: Councilmember Cordero, Chair  
Councilmember Elefante, Vice Chair  
Members of the Committee on Transportation, Sustainability and  
Health

Re: Support for Resolution 21-100, Proposed CD1, Urging the State of  
Hawai'i and the City Administration to disaggregate governmental  
data collection and reporting beyond federal minimum standards.

Hrg: June 15, 2021 at 9:00 AM, City Council Chamber, via  
Videoconference

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The Hawai'i Public Health Institute<sup>i</sup> is in **Support of Resolution 21-100, Proposed CD1**, which seeks to improve data governance policies by calling for greater disaggregation of data based on race in population data collection and reporting by the State of Hawai'i and the City and County of Honolulu.

In 2021, the Hawai'i State Legislature officially declared that racism is a public health crisis in our state<sup>ii</sup>, reflecting a greater understanding of the influence of social determinants of health on Hawai'i's communities. Without sound data to support action, though, we risk losing momentum, and an opportunity to decrease health risks for Hawai'i's populations that are most impacted by systemic racism.

Timely, detailed, and disaggregated data is a key component to developing effective policy. In particular, capturing data for Filipino, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Micronesian, Tongan, Chamorro, and other Pacific Islander communities will identify critical needs and inform policies. This is especially important in light of the disparities highlighted and exacerbated by COVID-19<sup>iii</sup>. Beyond the pandemic, good data will be key to ending long-standing health inequities.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of Resolution 21-100, Proposed CD1.

Mahalo,

Jaylen Murakami  
Advocacy and Outreach Coordinator

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<sup>i</sup> Hawai'i Public Health Institute is a hub for building healthy communities, providing issue-based advocacy, education, and technical assistance through partnerships with government, academia, foundations, business, and community-based organizations.

<sup>ii</sup> House Concurrent Resolution 113 (Regular Session, 2021), [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2021/bills/HCR112\\_SD1.htm](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2021/bills/HCR112_SD1.htm).

<sup>iii</sup> Hawai'i State Department of Health (2021). COVID-19 in Hawai'i: Addressing Health Equity in Diverse Populations. Disease Outbreak Control Division: Special Report. Honolulu, Hawai'i.

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**From:** Faye F Untalan <funtalan2008@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, June 14, 2021 4:33 PM  
**Subject:** Testimonial Support for Resolution 21-100.CD1

CAUTION: Email received from an EXTERNAL sender. Please confirm the content is safe prior to opening attachments or links.

My name is Faye Untalan, retired professor of the University of Hawaii, School of Public Health and a former member of the US Census Bureau, as an Advisory Member to the Racial and Ethnic Advisory Committee for the Decennial Census 1980, 1990 and 2010. I am Chamorro and served on the Asian and Pacific Islanders panel which was later changed to Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders. Data collection for Pacific Islanders who reside in the US has always been a problematic challenge. Their diversity, their history, their experiences and relationships with the US is complex. Furthermore, little is known about them by many American leaders and politicians. Lumping social, economic and other data with larger, more developed and established populations such as Asian groups, tend to obscure the reality and conditions for Pacific Islanders. Thus, I am submitting this testimony to support Resolution 21-100. CD1 to disaggregate racial data collection and reporting for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders with Asian populations. Thank you for this opportunity to share my concerns.

Faye Untalan

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Faye Untalan, PhD

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**From:** CLK Council Info  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 15, 2021 4:59 AM  
**Subject:** Transportation, Sustainability and Health Testimony

## Written Testimony

Name	Kamanaopono Crabbe
Phone	808-348-4675
Email	hi808kane@gmail.com
Meeting Date	01-06-2021
Council/PH Committee	Transportation, Sustainability and Health
Agenda Item	Resolution 21-100
Your position on the matter	Support
Representing	Organization
Organization	Pouhana Consultation Services and APIHF
Written Testimony	
Testimony Attachment	
Accept Terms and Agreement 1	

IP: 192.168.200.67



June 15, 2021

Councilmember Radiant Cordero  
Chair, Committee on Transportation, Sustainability and Health  
City Council of Honolulu  
Honolulu Hale, Room 203  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Chair Cordero, Vice Chair Tulba, and members of the committee,

I am Dr. Kamana`opono Crabbe, and on behalf of Pouhana Consultation Services and in collaboration with the Asian Pacific Island Health Forum, a national nonprofit advocating for health parity among Asian American, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders across the United States, we **STRONGLY SUPPORT RESOLUTION 21-100 to DISAGGREGATE GOVERNMENTAL DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING BEYOND FEDERAL MINIMUM STANDARDS**. Such a policy urges the State of Hawaii and the City Administration to disaggregate governmental data collection and reporting beyond federal minimum standards.

As a trained Clinical Psychologist in Health Psychology with over 30 years of working with Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders afflicted with diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease, and comorbid behavioral health risk factors, collection of quality, accurate data is crucial to understanding the plight of social determinants of health among this distinct kanaka maoli, indigenous Native Hawaiians and the various Pacific Island ethnic groups. Disaggregated data is crucial to precisely comprehend these specific communities who are most vulnerable to higher rates of chronic diseases and especially epidemics such as COVID-19.

Nearly six months after the outbreak of COVID-19 in February 2020, the State of Hawai`i nor the DHHS and Federal government had any clear picture regarding the prevalence and incident rates of the coronavirus affecting NHPs as well as the various Micronesian groups. If it were not for a handful of NHPI health and community leaders, the state as well as federal government and other health providers would not have known how serious the epidemic impacted the mortality and morbidity within and among these communities. Luckily, the Native Hawaiian Pacific Island Coronavirus Task Force was organized to increase the awareness and importance for disaggregated data to address the public health prevention programs necessary to establish community prevention efforts locally and nationally.

Another important consideration for disaggregated data beyond the federal government's OMB minimum standards is that granular data is necessary to accurately capture the spread of such illness and in what communities statewide to mobilize resources from government as well as the public and private sectors.

Thus, I urge the committee to strongly pass RESOLUTION 21-100 given Hawai`i's diverse Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kamana`opono M. Crabbe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Kamana`opono M. Crabbe, Ph.D.