

SB 404

Report Title:

RELATING TO THE CORRECTIONS POPULATION
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Measure Title:

Adds the OHA administrator and a member of the public, who is knowledgeable about issues relating to the criminal justice system and has substantial experience or expertise in traditional Native Hawaiian practices, to the corrections population management commission.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
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TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 404
RELATING TO
THE CORRECTIONS POPULATION MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
by
Ted Sakai, Interim Director
Department of Public Safety

Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
Senator Will Espero, Chair
Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chair

Senate Committee on Tourism and Hawaiian Affairs
Senator Brickwood Galuteria, Chair
Senator Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair

Friday, February 8, 2013; 2:45 p.m.
State Capitol, Room 224

Chair Espero, Chair Galuteria and Members of the Committee:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) supports Senate Bill 404, relating to the Corrections Population Management Commission (CPMC), which adds two new commission members to represent the Native Hawaiian community. This measure is a recommendation of the Native Hawaii Justice Task Force (Task Force).

In 2010, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) produced a report entitled *The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System* which concluded that Native Hawaiians are overrepresented at every stage of the criminal justice system. The same conclusion had been reached in earlier studies on Native Hawaiians and the criminal justice system (Kassebaum, 1981 and 1994).

In response to the report's findings, Act 170, Session Laws of Hawaii 2011, established the Task Force to recommend policies and strategies to "reduce or prevent

individuals' unnecessary involvement with the criminal justice system." The Task Force has reported its findings and recommendations to the 2013 Hawaii State Legislature.

During the course of its work, the Task Force held Pae 'Aina Summits across the State in order to engage the Native Hawaiian Community and the community at large in discussions of the 2010 OHA report findings. Those in attendance often addressed the historic social and economic context that contributes to the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. Poverty, educational achievement, employment opportunities, substance abuse, and mental illness experienced by Native Hawaiian's were seen as contributing factors. Many testified that the focus of incarceration should be on rehabilitation and preparing offenders for their successful return to the community, using Native Hawaiian culture and values as the vehicle to provide programs and services.

The purpose of this measure is to ensure the active voice of the Native Hawaiian community is heard when addressing criminal justice policies and programs. The Task Force recommends this is best achieved by expanding the membership of the CPMC through the addition of the OHA administrator and a member of the public knowledgeable about the criminal justice system and who possesses expertise in traditional Native Hawaiian practices.

The CPMC is charged with making recommendations to the Legislature and appropriate authorities concerning a broad array of criminal justice issues, including sentencing policy, pre-trial release, intermediate punishments and alternatives to incarceration, and probation, corrections, and parole programs.

The Department concurs with the recommendation of the Task Force and requests your favorable consideration of this bill.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.



SB404
RELATING TO THE CORRECTIONS POPULATION MANAGEMENT
COMMISSION

Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
Senate Committee on Tourism and Hawaiian Affairs

February 8, 2013

2:45 p.m.

Room 224

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) strongly **SUPPORTS** SB404, which is a bill in OHA's 2013 Legislative Package. This bill continues the work of the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force (Act 170, 2011) by adding two members to the Corrections Population Management Commission (CPMC), which we hope will lead to the development of appropriate and effective cultural programs.

In 2010, OHA produced a comprehensive report detailing the disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. Since then, OHA has administered the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force (NHJTF), which was tasked by the Legislature to address this multi-faceted issue. A copy of the NHJTF 2012 legislative report and related materials are available at:
www.oha.org/nativehawaiianjusticetaskforce

This bill is necessary to further the findings and recommendations of the NHJTF report. Foremost, this bill would allow the continuation of the vital interagency relationships between OHA and other state agencies that started with the NHJTF. The CPMC is an interagency body whose primary function is to address overcrowding and reentry issues in Hawai'i's criminal justice system. Secondly, as a member of CPMC, a Native Hawaiian cultural expert could assist and inform agencies to develop appropriate and effective cultural programs that are responsive to the unique needs of pa'ahao (prisoners).

Therefore, OHA urges the committee to **PASS** SB404. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify on this important measure.

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE ON PRISONS

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Sen. Will Espero, Chair

Sen. Rosalyn Baker, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON TOURISM AND HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Sen. Brickwood Galuteria, Chair

Sen. Gil Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair

Friday, February 8, 2013

2:45 p.m.

Room 224

STRONG SUPPORT FOR SB 404- CPMC + OHA & HAWAIIAN PRACTITIONER

Aloha Chairs Espero & Galuteria, Vice Chairs Baker & Keith-Agaran and Members of the Committees!

My name is **Kat Brady** and I am the Coordinator of Community Alliance on Prisons, a community initiative promoting smart justice policies for more than a decade. This testimony is respectfully offered on behalf of the 5,800 Hawai'i individuals living behind bars, always mindful that approximately 1,500 Hawai'i individuals are serving their sentences abroad, thousands of miles away from their loved ones, their homes and, for the disproportionate number of incarcerated Native Hawaiians, far from their ancestral lands.

SB 404 adds the OHA administrator and a member of the public, who is knowledgeable about issues relating to the criminal justice system and has substantial experience or expertise in traditional Native Hawaiian practices, to the corrections population management commission.

Community Alliance on Prisons is in strong support of this measure which expands the CPMC to 13 members.

The Corrections Population Management Commission (CPMC) was established through Act 343, Session Laws of Hawaii 1993. It expanded from eight to eleven members representing all three branches of state government, the county prosecuting attorney, and two community representatives.

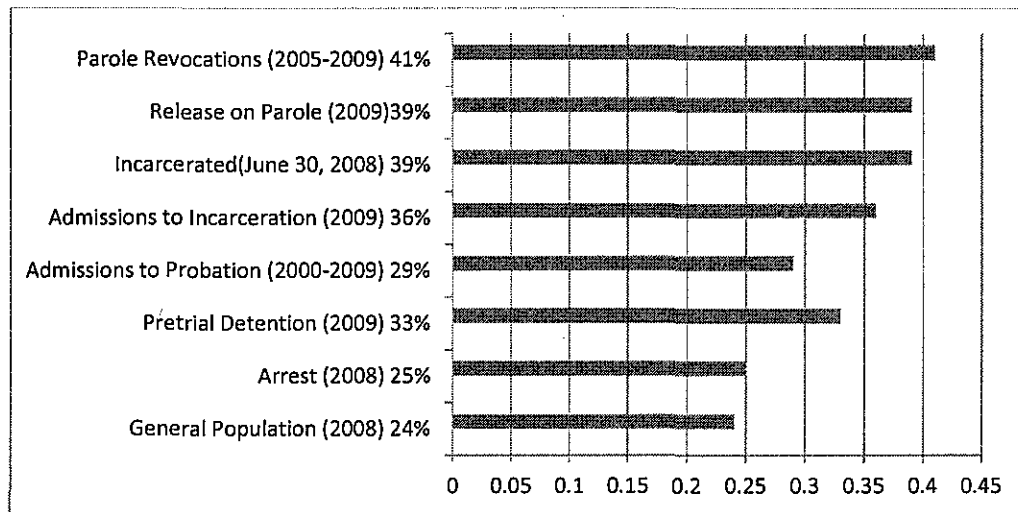
The objective for the CPMC is "establish maximum inmate population limits for each correctional facility and to formulate policies and procedures to prevent the inmate population from exceeding the capacity of each correctional facility" (Section 353F-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes). The CPMC is administratively attached to the Department of Public Safety.

It is no secret that Hawaiians are disproportionately represented in Hawai'i's criminal justice system which is due to the disparate treatment they receive at almost every stage of Hawai'i's justice system. It, therefore, is important to have Hawaiian input on this important commission.

In 2010, OHA commissioned the Justice Policy Institute to research the disparate treatment of Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. The findings of that report are revealing and should be disturbing to all people of good will.

The Disproportionate Impact of the Criminal Justice System on Native Hawaiians Accumulates at Each Stage.

Native Hawaiians are more likely to receive a sentence of incarceration over probation.



Native Hawaiians as a Percentage of Total

Given a determination of guilt, Native Hawaiians are more likely to get a prison sentence than all other groups

An analysis of data from the Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, controlling for age, gender, and type of charge, found that for any given determination of guilt, Native Hawaiians are much more likely to get a prison sentence than almost all other groups, except for Native Americans. Importantly, the other major group of defendants after Native Hawaiians, Whites, are only about 67 percent, or two-thirds, as likely as Native Hawaiians to be incarcerated if judged guilty.¹

Native Hawaiians receive longer prison sentences than most other racial or ethnic groups.

Controlling for severity of charge, age at arrest and gender of the person charged, Native Hawaiians are sentenced to 119 days more in prison than Tongans, 73 more days than Native Americans, 68 days more than Hispanics, and 11 days more than Whites.

Native Hawaiians are sentenced to longer probation terms than most other racial or ethnic groups.

A multivariate analysis controlling for severity of the charge, age, gender and race shows that Native Hawaiians also serve more time on probation than other racial and ethnic groups, except for Hispanics. On average, a Japanese person is sentenced to 14 fewer days of probation than a Native Hawaiian person, and Whites are sentenced to nearly 21 fewer days of probation than Native Hawaiians.²

¹ Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, 2000-2008.

² Ibid

Native Hawaiians make up the highest percentage of people incarcerated in out-of-state facilities.

In 2005, of the 6,092 people who were under the custody of the Public Safety Department, which includes people in jails, 29 percent (1,780) were in facilities operated by other states or private companies on behalf of states. Of the people in out-of-state facilities, 41 percent are Native Hawaiians.³

Hawai'i has the largest proportion of its population of women in prison,⁴ with Native Hawaiian women comprising a disproportionate number of women in the prison.

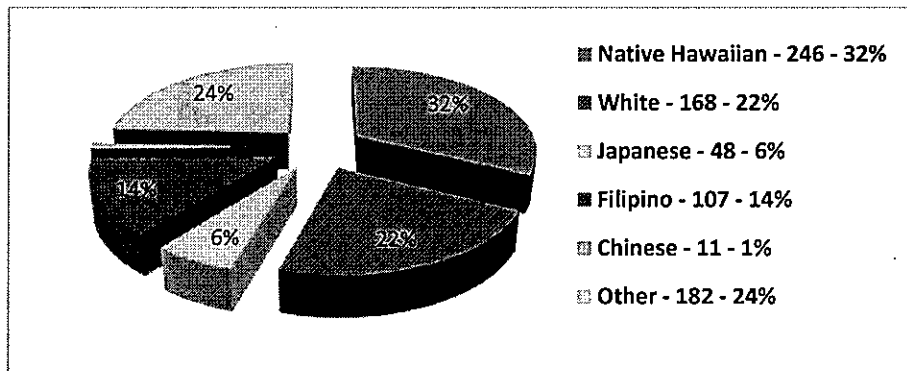
While Native Hawaiian men and women are both disproportionately represented in Hawai'i's criminal justice system, the disparity is greater for women. Forty-four percent of the women incarcerated under the jurisdiction of the state of Hawai'i are Native Hawaiian. Comparatively, 19.8 percent of the general population of women in Hawai'i identify as Native Hawaiian or part Native Hawaiian.⁵

Parole revocations contribute to the number of Native Hawaiians in prison in Hawai'i.

Although Hawai'i released 644 people from prison to parole in 2009, 249 people were also returned to prison by revoking parole. Native Hawaiians had one of the lowest ratios of release to revocations. For every five Native Hawaiians released, two Native Hawaiians had their parole revoked (2.5:1 ratio). Japanese people have a slightly lower ratio (2.4:1) and Chinese people having the highest, with eight people being released for every one person returning to prison on a parole revocation.⁶

Native Hawaiians bear a disproportionate burden of the punitive response to drug use.

Hawai'i's criminal justice approach to drug use was a significant contributor to the total number of people admitted to prison or jail in 2009 (762 or about 13 percent), but has even greater significance for Native Hawaiians. As seen in the pie chart, Native Hawaiians made up the largest portion (32 percent) of the people admitted to prison for drug offenses in 2009.⁷



³ Office of Hawaiian Affairs, "Databook 2006: Public Safety," March 2006. www.oha.org/pdf/databook/2006/DataBook2006PublicSafety.pdf

⁴ Heather C. West, William J. Sabol, and Matthew Cooper, *Prisoners in 2008* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2009).

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, "Hawai'i, S0201. Selected Population Profile, Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination, 2006-2008 American Community Survey," December 31, 2009.

⁶ Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, 2009.

⁷ Ibid

This concentrated impact of incarceration for Native Hawaiians is most evident when considering that approximately 80,000 people in Hawai'i over the age of 12 reported using illicit drugs in the previous month. Compared to numbers of people that report using drugs, a relatively small number are arrested and then sent to prison or jail; about 2,000 were arrested for drug offenses in 2009 and 726 were admitted to prison or jail, 32 percent of whom were Native Hawaiian.⁸

In 2011, the Legislature passed and the Governor enacted Act 170 creating a Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force⁹ to make recommendations to the Legislature.

In December 2012, the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force Report was released. Some of the recommendations relevant to the Corrections Population Management Commission and this bill are:

B. The disproportionate representation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system

B. 7. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Native Hawaiian community stakeholders should collaborate with State agencies for the further development of culturally-based standards and evaluations that may be applied to Native Hawaiians who come into contact with the criminal justice system. The legislature should assist in funding this effort.

B.10. The legislature should develop guidelines for the Hawai'i Paroling Authority concerning the setting of the minimum term and factors to be considered for parole. One such consideration is access to programs.(45)¹⁰

D. Impact of the state's contracting with non-state facilities on Native Hawaiians

D.1. The State of Hawai'i should the increase oversight of non-state facilities pursuant to best practices.

D.2. The Department of Public Safety should develop criteria regarding the transfer of inmates between facilities that promote the access and completion of programs prior to an inmate's minimum sentence date.

D.4. The Department of Public Safety should ensure that inmates scored classification is not overridden for the purposes of placing him or her in specific programs or facilities.

⁸ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, "Appendix C: Tables of Change between the 2005-2006 and the 2006-2007, Model-Based Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia), by Measure," February 11, 2010. www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k7/State/AppC.htm#TabC-1; Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Uniform Crime Report," Crime in the United States, Table 69 Arrests by State, www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm; Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, 2008.

⁹ NATIVE HAWAIIAN JUSTICE TASK FORCE REPORT, December 2012.
http://www.oha.org/sites/default/files/2012NHJTF_REPORT_FINAL_0.pdf

¹⁰ (45) Vote taken. Two votes against the Recommendation: Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu, "The specific bases and parameters for this recommendation are unclear." Department of the Attorney General, "Additional time is needed to review this issue due to the breadth of the recommendation. In addition, completing this Recommendation could not be expected to reduce the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the justice system relative to other ethnic groups."

D.5. The Department of Public Safety should determine the number of prisoners placed in private facilities who have been reclassified after out-of-state transfer, the basis for reclassification, including infractions, and the amount of time added to his or her sentence as a result of such reclassification.

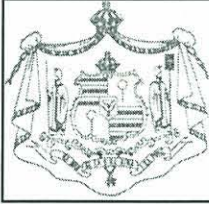
D.6. The Department of Public Safety should ensure that prisoners who are housed in non-state facilities, and who are eligible by classification for pre-release transitional programs such as work furlough, are returned to Hawai'i with sufficient time to complete programs prior to their tentative parole date.

D.7. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Native Hawaiian community stakeholders should collaborate with State agencies for the further development of culturally-based standards and evaluations that may be applied to Native Hawaiians who come into contact with the criminal justice system. The legislature should assist in funding this effort.

In summary, it is crucial that Hawaiians (OHA CEO and a practitioner) participate as full members of the Corrections Population Management Commission bring the cultural perspective so desperately needed on this Commission.

Community Alliance on Prisons urges the committee to pass this important legislation to address the growing problems of Hawaiian overrepresented in our correctional system

Mahalo for this opportunity to testify.



Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs

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JOINT SENATE COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC SAFETY,
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS,
AND
TOURISM AND HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SENATE BILL 404

RELATING TO THE CORRECTIONS POPULATION
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Aloha Chairman Espero of the Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs and Chairman Galuteria of the Committee on Tourism and Hawaiian Affairs. The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs(AHCC) supports this bill.

On January 19, 2013, the AHCC Officers and Board of Directors met in their first quarterly meeting and the package of bills introduced into the legislature by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs(OHA) was on the agenda.

It was unanimously agreed to support SB404, placing the OHA Administrator, as well as a knowledgeable member of the public, on the Corrections Population Management Commission. In view of the recent comprehensive report on incarcerated populations commissioned by OHA, it seems a logical progression.

Thank you for the opportunity to support this measure.

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Unity, Equality, Aloha for All

To: PSM/THA
From: Kenneth R. Conklin, Ph.D.
Re: SB404
Date: January 30, 2013

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION

This testimony has the purpose of informing members of the legislature, and the general public, about the following three points:

1. The OHA report of September 2010 alleging racial disparities in the criminal justice system has zero credibility because: it was done in secret; every stage of data collection and analysis was done in a locked room under direct supervision by OHA employees seeking predetermined conclusions; there was no peer review by outside scientists either regarding research design nor regarding the conclusions; and all data was then destroyed so that no outside audit can ever be done.
2. The median age of ethnic Hawaiians is 26 while the median age of everyone else is 42. Drug abuse, criminal activity, and especially violence, are mostly done by younger people and not so much by middle-aged people. So the disproportionate representation of ethnic Hawaiians in the criminal justice system, and their longer sentences, are due to their enormously disproportionate youth and not due to Native Hawaiians being fundamentally bad nor to racial discrimination against them.
3. Native Hawaiian institutions like OHA and Bishop Estate (Kamehameha Schools) count anyone with one drop of Hawaiian native blood as being Hawaiian, but do not also count them as being members of the other races which comprise (and usually predominate in) their ancestry. This method of

counting is fundamentally dishonest, and makes it look like Native Hawaiians have the worst statistics for all manner of social, economic and medical outcomes. The purpose of dishonest counting is to characterize Native Hawaiians as poor downtrodden victims of social injustice, thus arousing public sympathy and political support for massive handouts and for creation of a phony Indian tribe.

1. THE OHA REPORT ALLEGING RACIAL DISPARITIES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WAS BASED ON DATA COLLECTED AND ANALYZED IN SECRET, ALWAYS UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION BY OHA EMPLOYEES PAID TO ENSURE A PREDETERMINED OUTCOME -- THEN THE DATA WERE DESTROYED, THUS PREVENTING ANY PEER REVIEW OF METHODS OR CONCLUSIONS.

The OHA report alleging disparate treatment of ethnic Hawaiians by the judiciary and criminal justice system was released in September 2010. It appears to describe a rigorous scientific analysis of data. But in fact the data were collected and analyzed by a small group of project insiders who worked in secret, in a locked room at the University of Hawaii, always under direct supervision by their OHA sponsors, and who later destroyed their collected data to protect the privacy rights of the criminals. Real scientific studies are peer-reviewed before publication to make sure the data are reliable, the analysis is done in accord with generally accepted scientific standards, and the conclusions are valid. But in this case the data were collected and interpreted in secret, and then destroyed. We simply do not know whether the "research" team collected all the data for all the criminals or only the most damning items from the most egregious cases. We don't know whether they created a Procrustean bed, choosing data categories friendly to their predetermined conclusions and chopping off the feet or stretching the torsos of the data to fit their categories. Thus there was not, nor can there ever be, a peer review of the report's reliability or validity. OHA and the group who produced this "study" should be embarrassed if their methods are compared with legitimate work done by scientists developing new drugs or reporting experiments in physics, biology, etc.

Quote from Appendix A regarding methodology:

"Through a strict confidentiality agreement between the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and its contractors, the HCJDC provided complete records from its database for all cases that were found in the State of Hawai'i criminal justice system between 2000 through 2009. Because the data contain sensitive

information on individuals, the researchers secured a restricted, locked office space at the University of Hawai'i Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) to conduct all analyses. Only representatives of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) and its contracted researchers were allowed into the room, and the computer on which the data were analyzed was used solely for the purposes of the project. At the conclusion of the research, the original data files were returned by hand on disc to the HCJDC. All HCJDC data files, including those derived from the raw data, on the computer used during the processing were deleted and expunged at the conclusion of the project."

Here's a quote from the bottom of page 19 of the full report, repeated at the end of page 84 in Appendix A. It is one of the most detailed descriptions of how the team analyzed the data; yet it is basically devoid of any way to judge whether the analysis was done correctly, and whether all the data were included in the analysis. The absence of any peer review, and the impossibility of ever doing one, renders the results and conclusions basically meaningless.

"Where the dependent variables of interest were metric -- or the analytic question was how much greater the degree of impact -- researchers used ordinary least squares (linear) regression analysis. An example of such a question is "how much longer is the average Native Hawaiian probation sentence than all other ethnic groups', controlling for other explanatory factors?" Many descriptive and multivariate models were developed as part of the research project, and only those results most directly related to the question of whether Native Hawaiians are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system in Hawai'i are presented."

With a Masters degree in Mathematics and Ph.D. in Philosophy, I have only the vaguest idea what that paragraph is saying. "Many descriptive and multivariate models were developed" -- like what, for example? Did they create unique analytical models or unique statistical techniques specifically designed for the purpose of producing the results they wanted? "...only those results ... are presented." So what happened to the other results? How can we know whether they should have been included, since there's no way to review them?

2. THE MEDIAN AGE OF ETHNIC HAWAIIANS IS ONLY 26 WHILE THE MEDIAN AGE OF EVERYONE ELSE IS 42 -- A 16 YEAR AGE GAP. YOUNG PEOPLE, REGARDLESS OF RACE, COMMIT A LOT MORE CRIMES AND WITH GREATER

VIOLENCE THAN OLDER PEOPLE. SO IF IT'S TRUE THAT NATIVE HAWAIIANS ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY REPRESENTED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND WITH LONGER SENTENCES, THE EXPLANATION IS THAT THEY ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY YOUNGER THAN EVERYONE ELSE -- 16 YEARS YOUNGER -- NOT THAT THEY ARE BEING TREATED UNFAIRLY.

Best practice for statistical analysis of alleged racially disparate outcomes is to compare people of different races but within the same age group; for example, the 5-year age cohorts reported by the Census Bureau (15-19, 20-24, etc.). So far as I am aware, the "studies" of Native Hawaiian racial disparities on all manner of social, economic, and medical topics simply lump all Native Hawaiians together regardless of age, and compare against other races, each race lumped regardless of age. In researching any allegation of disparate racial outcomes, it's important to record the age of each subject, and make comparisons within age cohorts. There are some astonishing allegations of Native Hawaiian disparities in income, drug abuse, incarceration etc. which might be technically correct when entire races are compared without regard to the age difference -- such allegations may be effective in building public sympathy and getting race-based grants for research or treatment; but the allegations are fundamentally dishonest because they fail to compare different races within the same age cohorts.

3. WHO IS BEING COUNTED AS NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND WHY ARE THEY NOT ALSO BEING COUNTED AS MEMBERS OF THE OTHER RACES IN THEIR ANCESTRY? DATA ANALYSIS IS BEING DONE IN A FRAUDULENT WAY TO MAKE IT LOOK LIKE NATIVE HAWAIIANS HAVE THE WORST OUTCOMES.

There are very few "Native Hawaiians" who have 100% native ancestry. I've seen estimates the number is fewer than 3,000. There appear to be no objective data regarding the percentages of Native Hawaiians who have various percentages of native blood quantum; but my impression is that about 75% of "Native Hawaiians" have at least 75% of their ancestry being other than Native Hawaiian. To put it very simply: most "Native Hawaiians" are not mostly Native Hawaiian.

Of course it's very important to allocate research subjects correctly to racial groups if someone is studying alleged racial disparities. It might be "politically correct" to let each person choose what race he claims to identify with; but political correctness is not scientific correctness.

An easy way to improve data collection and analysis would be allocate each person to whichever race comprises at least 50% of his ancestry; or if many subjects have such fragmented heritage that there is no single race comprising at least 50%, then start over again and allocate each person to whichever race has the highest percentage of his heritage.

But the best way to collect and report the data would be to discover for each research subject the percentage of his heritage that belongs to each race, and then allocate the findings proportionately to each of those races.

Thus, if someone is $1/2$ Japanese, $1/4$ Caucasian, $1/8$ Filipino, and $1/8$ Hawaiian; and if he is incarcerated, then the "Hawaiian" race would receive only $1/8$ of a tally mark for incarceration. And of course don't forget to allocate $1/2$ tally mark to Japanese, $1/4$ to Caucasian, and $1/8$ to Filipino. I believe that researchers at OHA and Bishop Estate (Kamehameha Schools) like to count someone with even one drop of native blood as "Native Hawaiian" and, equally important, they fail to count that person in the data for the other races. Such a dishonest way of counting is the primary reason why the Hawaiian grievance industry is successful in making it look like Native Hawaiians have the worst statistics for all manner of social, economic, and medical outcomes.

While fractional allocation to racial groups would be the best statistical method, it is also more difficult to get honest race information for Native Hawaiians than for other races, because of political issues. For example, Census 2010 says there are more than 80,000 (yes, eighty thousand!) "pure" Hawaiians living in Hawaii!! That absurd datum happened because many ethnic Hawaiians, some with very low native quantum, chose to mark only the one box for "Native Hawaiian" in the race section of the Census form, even though the Census form clearly instructed respondents they could mark as many boxes as appropriate. The Hawaiian renaissance and resurgence of racial pride, and quest for official recognition of tribal nationhood, have caused many people with some degree of Hawaiian native heritage to suppress their other ancestries. Furthermore, some Hawaiian race-based institutions encourage recipients of their largesse to do that in order to maximize the amount of governmental and philanthropic money, and political power, flowing to those institutions. Nevertheless, a careful researcher has an obligation to secure accurate information about a person's race if the primary focus of the research is alleged racial disparities.

FURTHER DETAILED ANALYSES

Abusive disparate treatment of ethnic Hawaiians by the judiciary and the criminal justice system? In-depth, detailed rebuttal to a report by the Hawaiian grievance industry released September 28, 2010.
<http://tinyurl.com/3xxc5ja>

"Ethnic Hawaiians Disproportionately Incarcerated? Not!"
<http://tinyurl.com/b47ea9c>

"The Hawaiian Grievance Industry -- Panhandling for Race-Based Handouts and Political Power"
<http://tinyurl.com/9t4jv>

Book: "Hawaiian Apartheid: Racial Separatism and Ethnic Nationalism in the Aloha State"
<http://tinyurl.com/2a9fqa>

SB404

Submitted on: 1/29/2013

Testimony for PSM/THA on Feb 8, 2013 14:45PM in Conference Room 224

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dante K. Carpenter	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments: Senators Wil Espero & Brickwood Galuteria, Co-Chairs, Committees on Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs & Tourism and Hawaiian Affairs, including all members: My name is Dante K. Carpenter, a former legislator and Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee. I am in full support of the intent and purpose of SB 404 (Companion HB 218), which would add two positions to the present Corrections Population Management Commission. The recent findings of the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force has shown a definite need to continue to address its concerns with a broader cross-sectional representation of our statewide community. I strongly support the passage of SB 404. I may be contacted at (808) 596-2980. Mahalo a nui loa!