THE SENATE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2023 STATE OF HAWAII

S.C.R. NO. 61

MAR 1 0 2023

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE HAWAII CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE ON AGING TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE OF AGE DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING APPLICANTS OVER THE AGE OF SIXTY.

WHEREAS, the United States Congress passed the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, title 29 United States Code section 621, as amended, to protect certain applicants and employees forty years of age and older from discrimination on the basis of age in the hiring; promotion; discharge; compensation; or terms, conditions, or privileges of employment; and

9 WHEREAS, in April 2017, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics published a summary of an article that appeared in 10 the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Economic Letter 2017-11 06, February 27, 2017, "Age Discrimination and Hiring of Older 12 Workers", reporting on employer responses to applicant profiles 13 for advertised positions by measuring the number of callbacks 14 each age group of fictitious but otherwise identical applicants 15 received for a subsequent interview; and 16

WHEREAS, the authors found that, across all the 18 applications, the callback rate for interviews was uniformly 19 lower for older applicants - a finding that they describe as 20 "consistent with age discrimination in hiring"; for sales 21 positions, the thirty percent gap in callback rates between 22 young and older men was statistically significant but still 23 smaller than the thirty-six percent gap in the rates for young 24 and older women; and 25 26

WHEREAS, the National Council on Aging and American
Association of Retired Persons have produced numerous studies
documenting the pervasiveness of ageism in the workplace; and



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WHEREAS, there is ample anecdotal information suggesting 1 2 that many human resources departments utilize specific search engines such as Intelius, TruthFinder, Spokeo, and BeenVerified 3 to prescreen applicant information before contacting a 4 5 prospective employee for an interview; and 6 7 WHEREAS, Patrick Button, Assistant Professor of Economics at Tulane University, offered testimony before the United States 8 9 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that explained that enforcement of anti-discrimination laws as applied to hiring is 10 11 more difficult than other types of anti-discrimination enforcement because most of the discrimination occurs at the 12 interview offer phase, making it nearly impossible to prove that 13 14 age discrimination is the reason for a lack of interview; and 15 WHEREAS, this body finds that in Hawaii, many employers do 16 not acknowledge receipt of a resume or application for a 17 18 position, which is an important factor in proving hiring discrimination; and 19 20 21 WHEREAS, the State of Connecticut passed legislation in 2021 that makes it a discriminatory employment practice for an 22 23 employer to require a prospective employee to provide a date of birth, dates of school attendance, or graduation dates on an 24 initial employment application; and 25 26 27 WHEREAS, Hawaii has a strong commitment to the protection of civil rights; and 28 29 WHEREAS, article I, section 5, of the Hawaii State 30 31 Constitution provides that, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor be 32 33 denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be denied the enjoyment of the person's civil rights or be discriminated 34 35 against in the exercise thereof because of race, religion, sex or ancestry."; and 36 37 WHEREAS, the Legislature gave meaning to this commitment by 38 39 creating the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission through the enactment of Act 219, Session Laws of Hawaii 1988, and Acts 386 40 and 387, Session Laws of Hawaii 1989, and making discriminatory 41

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practices in employment unlawful, including discrimination 1 because of age under section 378-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes; and 2 3 WHEREAS, in establishing the Executive Office on Aging, the 4 5 Legislature declared that, "in keeping with the traditional American concept of the inherent dignity of the individual in 6 our democratic society, the older people of our State are 7 entitled to, and it is the joint and several duty and 8 9 responsibility of the State of Hawaii and its counties to enable our older people to secure equal opportunity to the full and 10 free enjoyment of" an adequate income in retirement and 11 opportunity for employment with no discriminatory personnel 12 13 practices because of age; now, therefore, 14 BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirty-second 15 Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2023, the 16 17 House of Representatives concurring, that the Hawaii Civil 18 Rights Commission and Executive Office on Aging are requested to 19 study the prevalence of age discrimination in the hiring of applicants over the age of sixty; and 20 21 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Hawaii Civil Rights 22 23 Commission and Executive Office on Aging are requested to collaborate on a report to the Legislature concerning: 24 25 Any discriminatory practices and barriers limiting the 26 (1)ability of Hawaii's kupuna to reenter the workforce; 27 28 (2) Recommendations on mitigation measures to eliminate 29 age discrimination and reduce barriers to hiring 30 individuals over the age of sixty; and 31 32 Any other matters the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission 33 (3) and Executive Office on Aging deem appropriate; and 34 35 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Hawaii Civil Rights 36 Commission and Executive Office on Aging are requested to submit 37 their findings and recommendations, including any proposed 38 legislation, to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior 39 to the convening of the Regular Session of 2024; and 40 41

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Director of Labor
and Industrial Relations, Director of Health, Executive Director
of the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission, and Director of the
Executive Office on Aging.
OFFERED BY:

