Purpose

The Island Community Report provides an annual summary of the latest information on Native Hawaiian communities on Lānaʻi including community issues which the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is actively monitoring, available Native Hawaiian data, and OHA’s grants and loans. Topics are organized by our Strategic Directions of Educational Pathways, Health Outcomes, Quality Housing, and Economic Stability.

Island Community Reports are produced by Administration to inform the OHA Board of Trustees prior to trustee meetings held on each island. Following each Island Community Meeting, this report is posted to the OHA website for public review.
Lānaʻi At-A-Glance

Population

- Lānaʻi Island represented 0.2% (611) of the state’s total Native Hawaiian population (2010).¹
- Maui County had a Native Hawaiian population of 37,219. Native Hawaiians represented 22.6% of the county’s total population 164,568 and 12% of the state’s total Native Hawaiian population 310,789 (2017-2021).²

Governance

Note. For the complete Governance listings, including Senate; House of Representatives; County Level Governance Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Agencies; and Networks, refer to Appendix A.

Office of the Mayor of the County of Maui³
- Richard T. Bissen, Jr., Mayor
- Kekuhaupio “Keku” Akana, Managing Director
- Leo Caires, Chief of Staff

Maui County Council Chair⁴
- District 3 – Wailuku-Waiheʻe-Waikapū
  - Councilmember Alice L. Lee

Maui-Lānaʻi Island Burial Council⁵
- Makawao – VACANT
- Lahaina – VACANT
- Hāna – VACANT
- Honuaʻula – Vernon Kalanikau
- Wailuku – Michelle Hoʻopipi
- Landowner/Developer – Everett Dowling
- Landowner/Developer – Iris Peʻelua
- Landowner/Developer – Scott Fisher
EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS

**STRATEGY 1:** Support development and use of educational resources for all Hawaiian lifelong learners in schools, communities and 'ohana.

**STRATEGY 2:** Support education through Hawaiian language medium and focused Charter Schools.

### Current Issues/ OHA Activities

There are no Current Issues related to Educational Pathways at this time.

### Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Lānaʻi are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

#### Strategic Outcome 1.1
Increased number and percent of Native Hawaiian students who enter educational systems ready to learn

### Table 1. Early Learning Programs on Lānaʻi (2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOE Public Pre-kindergarten</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start / Early Head Start</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Aha Pūnana Leo/ʻŌlelo</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Visiting</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. For more Early Learning information, refer to Appendix B

- Among all Native Hawaiian children ages 0 to 4 living in Maui County (3,778), 30% (1,142) are enrolled in preschool, compared to 27% of Native Hawaiian children statewide (8,187 of 30,170).¹¹

### Table 2. Lānaʻi Public and Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools (SY22-23)¹²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total DOE schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate/Middle</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Level Schools</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DOE schools</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. For complete Enrollment Counts by School Type, refer to Appendix C

- 16% (88) of the public school students enrolled on Lānaʻi Island (566) were Native Hawaiian (SY22-23).¹³
Information on the number of Lānaʻi public high school graduates who were Native Hawaiian in SY21-22 is unavailable due to data suppression.14

Table 3. Lānaʻi Public High School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide (SY21-22) 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Total Number of Graduates</th>
<th>Total Number of Native Hawaiian Graduates</th>
<th>Percent of Native Hawaiian Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide</th>
<th>Percent of Total School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lānaʻi High</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic Outcome 1.3
Increased number of Native Hawaiians engaged in traditional learning systems that re-establish/maintain strong cultural foundations/identity

Table 4. Traditional Learning Systems (2023)16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reported participating in traditional learning systems (for example: hālau hula, hālau waʻa, lāʻau lapaʻau) daily, weekly, or monthly</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reported they are currently learning ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reported they are interested in learning ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi but cannot access learning resources due to cost, time, or other constraints</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the 17 Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and 28 Hawaiian-medium schools (of which six are also listed as Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools) located throughout the state, Lānaʻi currently has no Hawaiian Focused Charter School and one Hawaiian-medium program. Since 2006, OHA has provided the Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter Schools over $25 million dollars through its Grants Program. More research is needed to establish each school's baseline definition of "adequately resourced" and its status.

Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools, Programs, and Hawaiian-medium Schools on Lānaʻi (SY22-23)

- Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools
  - None
- Kaiapuni Programs
  - One program for K-1 at Lānaʻi High & Elementary

The Office of Hawaiian Education (OHE) was established in 2015 to administer and implement policies related to the HIDOE Hawaiian Studies Program (Kupuna Program) and Hawaiian Language Immersion Program (Kula Kaiapuni). There are currently no Native Hawaiian Charter Schools or Hawaiian-medium school systems.

OHA Funding Activities

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) Mālama Education Loan Activity on Lānaʻi
There are no Mālama Education loans on Lānaʻi.

Table 5. Educational Pathways Granting Activity on Lānaʻi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Type (Budget Year)</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Community Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education Scholarship Administration (FB20-21)</td>
<td>University of Hawaii at Manoa - NHSEMP</td>
<td>Higher Education Scholarship Administration</td>
<td>$1,100,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. Kuahiwi a Kai: Lānaʻi Watershed Conservation Program

Issue Summary: Lānaʻi is currently experiencing unnatural erosion patterns due to years of overgrazing and mismanagement of introduced ungulates including deer.

Context: Excessive erosion is destroying native ecosystems and historic sites.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation partnered with Pūlama Lānaʻi to develop the “Kuahiwi a Kai: Lānaʻi Watershed Conservation Program” to improve land management and increase community involvement in conservation efforts. Other partners include the University of Hawaiʻi, the Nature Conservancy, the Lānaʻi Culture and Heritage Center, and Kekulamamo, led by Anthony Pacheco, who will use video storytelling to document the Kuahiwi a Kai conservation program and resources of the area.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA continues to monitor this issue and the ongoing progress of the program.

2. Lānaʻi residents struggle with one airline and access to medical care:

Issue Summary: Lānaʻi has a shortage of doctors, especially community care and mental health physicians since the one mental health care coordinator has retired. To receive specialized treatment or medical care, residents must rely on the only air carrier on island, Mokulele Airlines, to travel from Lānaʻi to Oʻahu. Mental health has been outsourced to doctors that are often out of state physicians, and there are no longer any mental health physicians travelling to the island to check on patients.

Context: Living on Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi, residents have no choice when traveling by air as there is only one airline servicing the islands, Mokulele Airlines, which is run by the mainland company Southern Airlines. For the past year, Mokulele has canceled and delayed flights without notice, causing passengers flying to Oʻahu for routine medical care to miss their appointments. Some residents choose to book a day earlier and pay out of pocket for lodging and transportation which is non-refundable through insurance leading to strain on their financial burden. There have been instances when the patient is not able to get a flight because the insurance company took too long to approve their travel. When flights are cancelled or unavailable, appointments are then rescheduled two weeks to a month out. Patients not wanting to contend with the flight situation choose not to travel for treatment, exacerbating their health issues and ultimately hala (die).

According to the Hawaiʻi Department of Health, of the 122 psychiatric visits Lānaʻi patients received in 2022, only nine were in person. The nearest inpatient mental health and addiction
intervention program is at the Aloha House on Maui, however, with the inconsistent flight availability those needing immediate treatment for psychological episodes and addiction are severely impacted.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The unreliability and high cost of flying Mokulele Airlines contributed to poorer health conditions for Lānaʻi residents. Congresswoman Jill Tokuda of the U.S. Representative of Hawaiʻi’s Second District is in the process of writing a letter to the Federal Aviation Administration regarding the Lānaʻi’s airline access crisis. Rep. Tokuda doesn’t think subsidies alone are going to solve the issue and suggests immediate action should be taken, such as increasing the length of the runway so that more planes can land.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA Public Policy Advocates have been focusing more on the federal agencies to address beneficiary needs. Currently, there are several significant federal funding sources that may assist with the expansion of the runway including the Infrastructure Act and the Inflation Reduction Act. OHA recently met with the State Department of Transportation and will continue to have dialogue with them and our federal congressional delegation regarding this pressing issue.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Lānaʻi are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

COVID Cases on Lānaʻi (as of 06/30/2023)¹⁸
- Test positivity seven-day moving average: 0%
- Cases per 100,000 people: 0
- Change in cases week over week: 0

Vaccination Data among NHPI (as of 06/30/2023)¹⁹
- 23% of the vaccinated population are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI), whereas NHPI are 29% of the total Maui County population.

Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators

Overall, Health Status²⁰
- 47% of Native Hawaiians on Lānaʻi report very good general health, while the portion reporting excellent is suppressed compared to 41% of all Lānaʻi residents reporting excellent or very good general health (2011-2021).

Mental Health²¹
- 23% of Native Hawaiians on Lānaʻi report ever being told they have a depressive disorder compared to 16% of all on Lānaʻi residents (2012-2021).

Health Care Provider Rates
- Maui County had 80 primary care providers per 100,000 people compared to 93 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2020).²²
- Maui County had 208 mental health providers per 100,000 people compared to 284 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2022).²³
Native Hawaiian Health Centers (NHHC) receive Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems Program funding through the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) Health Center Program appropriation to provide medical and enabling services to Native Hawaiians. NHHC provides Native Hawaiians with access to health education, health promotion, and disease prevention services. Across the system, services include nutrition programs, screening and control of hypertension and diabetes, immunizations, and basic primary care services. This system is primarily federally funded under the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act.

The island of Lānaʻi is served by Nā Puʻuwai NHHC, a private not for profit community-based health enhancement, disease prevention and health care center serving the islands of Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi. Located in Kaunakakai on Molokaʻi, it is one of five Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems developed to improve Native Hawaiian health equity and disparities.

Location: 604 Mauna Loa Hwy, Kaunakakai, HI 96748
Lānaʻi office: (808) 565-7204
Fax: (808) 560-3385
e-mail: appointments@napuuwai.org
website: https://napuuwai.org/

Strategic Outcome 3.3
Decrease the number/percent of Native Hawaiian in jails and prisons

- Native Hawaiians constituted 31% of the female inmate population and 39% of the male inmate population of Maui Community Correctional Center (2018) compared to the Maui County 21% female and 20% male Maui County adult resident population (2015).

Arrests in Maui County (2019 Calendar Year)

- 35% (317 of 901) of adults arrested for Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) were Native Hawaiian.
- 32% (21 of 66) of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses were Native Hawaiian.

- 26% (1,861 of 7,075) of adults arrested for Part II Offenses (violent, property related, drug manufacturing/sale, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related, other) were Native Hawaiian.
- 31% (180 of 577) of juveniles arrested for Part II Offenses were Native Hawaiian.
Table 6. Maui County Police Department (2021)\textsuperscript{27}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Crime Victims</td>
<td>5,918</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Crime Victims</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Arrestees</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Offense Victims</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Offense Victims</td>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Offense Arrestees</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Offense Arrestees</td>
<td></td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Offense Victims</td>
<td>3,978</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Offense Victims</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Offense Arrestees</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Offense Arrestees</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society Offense Arrestees</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society Offense Arrestees</td>
<td></td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Lānaʻi Police Department data included in count.

Strategic Outcome 3.4
Communities are empowered to take care of iwi kūpuna

- 27% of Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County report participating in the caring of iwi kūpuna at least once a year, compared to 20% of non-Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County.\textsuperscript{28}

To measure the outcome of communities empowered to care for iwi kūpuna, no data source has been identified at this time. While there are ongoing efforts to preserve iwi kūpuna from the grassroots level up, a multi-prong approach utilizing state level policy, cultural education and awareness, and resources to mālama iwi kūpuna is needed. The State of Hawaiʻi established five Island Burial Councils (Hawaiʻi, Maui/Lānaʻi, Molokaʻi, Oʻahu and Kauaʻi/Niʻihau) under the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and OHA continues to seek qualified candidates to recommend to the governor as nominees to fill vacancies.\textsuperscript{29}

Members meet monthly to:
- Determine whether previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites will be preserved in place or relocated.
- Assist the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and SHPD in developing an inventory of Native Hawaiian burial sites.
- Recommend appropriate management, treatment, and protection of Native Hawaiian burial sites, and on any other matters related to Native Hawaiian burial sites.
### Table 7. Spiritual, Emotional, and Cultural Health (*2022, 2023)*30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th></th>
<th>Statewide</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ke Akua Mana: Spirituality and the sacredness of mana</strong></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who report belief in a higher power was at least moderately important to their wellbeing.</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pilina: Mutually sustaining relationships</strong></td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who report ‘ohana (family) relationships were at least moderately important to their wellbeing.</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>‘Ōiwi: Cultural identity and native intelligence</strong></td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents feeling moderately, quite a bit, or extremely connected to an ethnic or cultural community</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly*</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – understand common words and phrases</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – converse at a beginner level with others</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – converse at an intermediate level with others</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – converse at an advanced level with others</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ʻĀina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people</strong></td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting they always, most of the time or sometimes draw upon their cultural heritage when making a difficult decision or taking on challenging task</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ea: Self-determination</strong></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who reported voting in the Nov. 8, 2022 general elections</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waiwai: Ancestral abundance, collective wealth</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who reported contributing to the well-being of Native Hawaiian community daily, weekly, or monthly*</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategic Outcome 4.2
Increased community stewardship of Hawai‘i’s natural and cultural resources that foster connection to ‘āina, ‘ohana, and communities

Table 8. Cultural Health (2023)³¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting that they interact with ‘āina or kai for cultural, spiritual, subsistence, health, or recreational reasons:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiritual</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsistence</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreational</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lānaʻi Community Subsistence/Fishery Areas³²
There are no state-approved Community Subsistence Fishing Areas on Lānaʻi.

Strategic Outcome 4.3
Increased restoration of Native Hawaiian cultural sites, landscapes, kulāiwi and traditional food systems

More research is needed to establish a baseline measurement for restoration of Native Hawaiian cultural sites, landscapes, kulāiwi, and traditional food systems. OHA currently supports restoration of culturally significant sites and restoration efforts through its Grants Program.

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Lānaʻi
There are no OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Lānaʻi.

OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activity on Lānaʻi (for funeral and emergency health purposes)
There are no OHA Consumer Micro Loans on Lānaʻi.

Table 9. Health Outcomes Granting Activity on Lānaʻi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Type (Budget Year)</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Community Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iwi Kupuna Repatriation &amp; Reinterment (FB22-23)</td>
<td>The Hawaiian Church of Hawaiʻi Nei</td>
<td>E Hoʻomau O Na Malama I Na Iwi Kupuna</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Hawaiʻi, Maui, Lānaʻi, Oʻahu, Kauaʻi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are no Current Issues related to Quality Housing at this time.

Current Conditions

Note: When data points for Lānaʻi are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

- 43% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County are at least moderately worried that they may not be able to afford the place where they live in the next 3-5 years (2023).\(^{33}\)
- 74% of Native Hawaiians are likely or very likely to have their current living situation be the same in the next 3-5 years (2023).\(^{34}\)
- 25% (57 of 224) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander households on Lānaʻi rented their home compared to 49% (585 of 1,197) of all renters on Lānaʻi (2015).\(^{35}\)
- In Maui County, 39% (3,593 of 9,116) of Native Hawaiian households rented their home compared to 36% (19,483 of 53,919) of all renters in Maui County and 43% (32,538 of 76,408) of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (2021).\(^{36}\)
- 72% (41 of 57) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander renters on Lānaʻi were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward rent) (2015).\(^{37}\)
- In Maui County, 36% (1,308 of 3,593) of Native Hawaiian renters were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward rent) compared to 42% (13,778 of 32,538) of all Native Hawaiians statewide (2021).\(^{38}\)
Strategic Outcome 5.2
Increased numbers/percent of Native Hawaiians who own housing that meets their ‘ohana’s financial and wellbeing needs

- 75% (167 of 224) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander occupied housing units on Lānaʻi were owner-occupied compared to 51% (612 of 1,197) of all owner-occupied units on Lānaʻi (2015).39
- In Maui County, 61% (5,523 of 9,116) of Native Hawaiian households owned their homes compared to 64% (34,436 of 53,919) of all homeowners in Maui County and 57% (43,870 of 76,408) of all Native Hawaiian homeowners statewide (2021).40
- 68% (114 of 167) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander homeowners (with or without a mortgage) on Lānaʻi were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward housing payments) (2015).41
- In Maui County, 71% (3,911 of 5,523) of Native Hawaiian homeowners (with and without a mortgage) were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward mortgage) compared to 72% (31,680 of 43,870) of all Native Hawaiians statewide (2021).42
Table 10. Community Characteristics (2023)\(^43\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...feel at least moderately connected to the geographic community in which they live.</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...consider their neighborhood/community one of the top three factors that contribute the most to their quality of life.</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...believe the following are one of the top three characteristics that make up a thriving community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safe neighborhoods and physical spaces</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access to quality education</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>living wage jobs</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access to quality health care</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affordable housing</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food security</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sense of place/cultural experiences</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthy and productive lands</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people that treat each other fairly</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...family has provided financial or housing support to someone who lost their place to live or was in danger of doing so in the last 12 months.</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...living arrangements changed one or more times (for example, moved to a new place or the number of people residing in your household changed) in the past 12 months.</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...act as a leader in their neighborhood</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in the past 12 months, did not participate in any community-building activities.</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 11. Community Characteristics (2022)\(^{44}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...believe that keiki care (for example, day care) is important or very important to their community's wellbeing.</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...believe that cultural and historical sites are important or very important to their community's wellbeing.</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...within the past 12 months, have made use of cultural and historical sites at least monthly.</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...within the last 12 months, have made use of locally owned businesses at least monthly.</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 12. Community Characteristics (2021)\(^{45}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...feel at least moderately connected to their neighbors.</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...know someone who will help them in an emergency.</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are satisfied with the quality of the Native Hawaiian-focused education programs in their community.</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are limited in their access to education programs by distance and transportation to at least a moderate extent.</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Outcome 6.1

Increased affordable non-traditional housing options (accessory dwelling units/tiny homes, large multi-generational lots or homes) in communities of ‘ohana’s choice

### Table 13. Occupied Less-traditional Housing Units (2018 and 2017)\(^{46}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lānaʻi</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total housing units</td>
<td>1,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less-traditional housing units (number)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less-traditional housing units (% total units)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6% of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-occupied housing units on Lānaʻi were less-traditional housing units (13 of 224) compared to 7% statewide (5,735 of 81,546) (2015).\textsuperscript{47}

Strategic Outcome 6.2
Increased housing unit supply on Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) Information (2022)\textsuperscript{48}

- DHHL currently holds 50 acres of land on Lānaʻi, 0.02% of its total landholdings (203,981).
- DHHL has 44 lessees on Lānaʻi, 0.4% of the 9,981 leases statewide.
  - Residential: 44 (0.5% of Statewide)
  - Agricultural: 0 (0% of Statewide)
  - Pastoral: 0 (0% of Statewide)
- DHHL has 774 undivided interest leases (lots with no homes) statewide.
- DHHL Lānaʻi Island Waitlist\textsuperscript{49}
  - Total Waitlist: 71
  - Residential: 71 (0.3% of Statewide Waitlist)
  - Agricultural: 0 (0% of Statewide Waitlist)
  - Pastoral: 0 (0% of Statewide Waitlist)

Strategic Outcome 6.3
Decreased rate of Native Hawaiian ʻōhana out of state migration

- 33% of Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County reported planning to or thinking about moving from Hawaiʻi, compared to 37% of the total state Native Hawaiian population.\textsuperscript{50}
- 55% of former Maui County Native Hawaiian residents reported moving due to the high cost of living, followed by 33% due to employment opportunities and 31% due to affordable housing.\textsuperscript{51}

Table 14. Considering Moving in the Past Year (2022)\textsuperscript{52}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have not considered moving away from Hawaiʻi in the past year</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have considered moving away from Hawaiʻi in the past year</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...to take a new job or pursue a career advancement</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...to continue with a current job that moved out of Hawaiʻi</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...to increase my earnings potential (i.e., make more money)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...due to a lower cost of living elsewhere</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...to be closer to family or friends</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...for other reasons</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Respondents able to choose up to three reasons.
OHA Funding Activities

NHRLF Mālama Home Improvement Loans on Lānaʻi
There are no Mālama Home Improvement loans on Lānaʻi

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repair purposes on Lānaʻi
There are no Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repairs on Lānaʻi

Quality Housing Granting Activity on Lānaʻi
There are no Quality Housing grants awarded on Lānaʻi
Current Issues/ OHA Activities

There are no Current Issues related to Economic Stability at this time.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Lānaʻi are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

Strategic Outcome 7.1
Increased number / percent of Native Hawaiian ʻohana who are able to provide high quality keiki and kupuna care

- Lānaʻi has no licensed centers available for children under 12 months, nor registered family childcare homes for children of any age. The average full-time rate of a licensed childcare center on Lānaʻi is $895 for children between the ages of 1 and 3.\(^{53}\)
- Keiki care programs (e.g., A+) are utilized at a higher rate by Native Hawaiians (26%) compared to non-Hawaiians (10%) in Maui County (2022).\(^{54}\)
- During 2020-2021, the cost of assisted living facilities in Maui County ranged from $4,700 to $7,200 per month and approximately $345 per day for semi-private skilled nursing facilities.\(^{55}\)
- Kūpuna care programs (e.g., Meals on Wheels) are utilized at a higher rate by Native Hawaiians (9%) compared to non-Hawaiians (2%) in Maui County (2022).\(^{56}\)

Table 15. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2022)\(^{57}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...have made use of kupuna wellness resources (for example, computer classes, exercise programs) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>10% Native Hawaiian, 13% Non-Hawaiian</td>
<td>12% Native Hawaiian, 11% Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have you made use of kupuna care (for example, Meals on Wheels, assisted living, memory care) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>9% Native Hawaiian, 2% Non-Hawaiian</td>
<td>10% Native Hawaiian, 3% Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have made use of keiki care (for example, day care) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>23% Native Hawaiian, 10% Non-Hawaiian</td>
<td>22% Native Hawaiian, 10% Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have made use of out-of-school-time programs for youth (for example, A+ after school, sports, YMCA) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>26% Native Hawaiian, 10% Non-Hawaiian</td>
<td>27% Native Hawaiian, 14% Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2021)\textsuperscript{58}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of preschool programs in their community.</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the out-of-school programs in their community.</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17. Lānaʻi Average Monthly Cost of Child Care by Age, Licensed Centers (2023)\textsuperscript{59}

There are four licensed childcare centers on Lānaʻi.

Table 18. Lānaʻi Child Care by Facility Type (2023)\textsuperscript{60}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Care Facility</th>
<th>2022 State Total</th>
<th>2022 Lānaʻi Island Total</th>
<th>Number of Children Enrolled on 6/29/2023</th>
<th>Desired Capacity</th>
<th>Licensed Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Infant/Toddler Center</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Family Child Care Home/Licensed Group Homes</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Group Child Care (Preschools)</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Before and After School Programs</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>815</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>101</strong></td>
<td><strong>101</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Desired capacity = Number of children willing to accept; Licensed capacity = Number of children licensed to care for

Table 19. Maui County Capacity of Elderly Living with Assistance Facilities (2020-2021)\textsuperscript{61}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assisted living facilities</th>
<th>Adult residential care home</th>
<th>Skilled nursing facilities (elderly)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More research is needed to understand the current level and nature of access to capital and credit for Native Hawaiian businesses and individuals.

Financial institutions on Lānaʻi:
- 0 Community Development Financial Institutions
- 2 bank branch offices
- 0 Small Business Development Centers
- 1 credit union branches

Strategic Outcome 7.3
Increase number of Native Hawaiian ‘ohana who are resource stable (financial, subsistence, other)

Table 20. Higher Education Institutions on Lānaʻi (2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community College</th>
<th>Public Universities</th>
<th>Private Colleges/Universities</th>
<th>For-Profit Colleges/Universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. For the list of Higher Education Institutions on Lānaʻi, refer to Appendix D

Highest Level of Education Attainment Reported by Native Hawaiians (2021)
- Native Hawaiian educational attainment in Maui County is at parity with the total Maui County population
  - One year or more of college experience with no degree attained: 17% Native Hawaiians (3,493 of 20,926) and 16% total county (19,198 of 117,819)
  - Earning an associate degree: 10% Native Hawaiians (2,081 of 20,926), 10% total county (11,222 of 117,819).
- A smaller percentage of Native Hawaiians attained bachelor’s (9%, 1,791) and advanced degrees (4%, 843) in comparison to the total Maui County population (20%, 23,505 and 10%, 11,854 respectively).

Table 21. Post-secondary Educational Attainment (2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of the population with...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Total Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates degree</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s degree</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional school degree</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctorate degree</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in Maui County (2021)

• Native Hawaiian median household income in Maui County was $86,968, 99% of the median income of all Maui County residents ($88,249).66
• Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in Maui County were $2,521 less than all men countywide ($41,832 vs. $44,353).67
• Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in Maui County were $3,332 less than all women countywide ($32,661 vs. $35,993).
• Earnings for Native Hawaiian women were approximately 78% of their male counterparts.
• Earnings for all women in Maui County were 81% of their male counterparts.68

Table 22. Financial Stability (2023)69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...could NOT cover an emergency expense of $500 with their current finances.</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are not making ends meet or are living paycheck-to-paycheck.</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have made use of social services (for example, food and financial assistance) at least monthly within the past 12 months.</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...within the past 12 months have skipped or reduced at least one meal a day or a few meals a week because money was tight.</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are worried about getting laid off and/or being unable to find work, for themselves or their family.</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are worried about not being able to pay for basic needs like food or housing, for themselves or their family.</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults, for themselves or their family.</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are worried about loss of services or small businesses in their community, for themselves or their family.</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native Hawaiian Employment and Labor Statistics in Maui County (2021)\textsuperscript{70}

- The Native Hawaiian unemployment rate in Maui County was 7% compared to 6% for all residents.
- 68% (17,250 of 25,460) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in Maui County compared to 66% (87,195 of 132,243) of all Maui County residents.
- 63% (16,003 of 25,460) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the labor force were employed compared to 62% (81,592 of 132,243) for all Maui County residents.

Native Hawaiian Business Ownership in Maui County (2012)\textsuperscript{71}

- 1,738 Native Hawaiian-owned firms were in Maui County, 13% of all Native Hawaiian-owned firms in the state of Hawai‘i (13,147) and 10% of total firms in Maui County (17,146).
  - 153 of these firms had paid employees, employing 1,223 people per pay period.
  - The total sales, receipts, or value of shipments for these firms was $150,600,000.

More research is needed to better understand the market dynamics for Native Hawaiian products.

- There were 85 acres of taro harvested from 58 farms in Maui County (2017).\textsuperscript{72}

Strategic Outcome 7.4
Increased Native Hawaiian employment rate

Strategic Outcome 8.1
Increased number of successful, community strengthening Native Hawaiian-owned businesses

Strategic Outcome 8.2
Establishment of new markets for Native Hawaiian products (e.g., kalo, loko i’a grown fish, etc.) that can provide Native Hawaiian producers a livable wage
### Table 23. Maui County Local Business and Food Consumption (2022)\textsuperscript{73}

| Percentage of respondents who have used locally owned businesses in the past 12 months | Maui County | State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almost Daily | 32% | 35% | 30% | 32% |
| Weekly | 34% | 39% | 36% | 42% |
| Monthly | 24% | 22% | 26% | 21% |
| Once or Twice a Year | 6% | 2% | 4% | 3% |
| Rarely | 2% | 0% | 2% | 2% |
| Almost Never | 2% | 0% | 2% | 1% |

### Barriers to local food consumption

|障礙 to local food consumption | Maui County | State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not knowing where or how to access local foods grown or raised in Hawaii is a barrier to accessing them | 12% | 13% | 16% | 12% |
| Local foods grown or raised in Hawaii cost too much to access them | 70% | 51% | 62% | 52% |
| Local foods or ingredients are not available nearby | 7% | 11% | 8% | 9% |
| It's more convenient to buy imported foods than local foods | 35% | 23% | 34% | 28% |

### Percentage of respondents who access local foods

| Percentage of respondents who access local foods | Maui County | State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Directly purchased from farms | 24% | 21% | 21% | 19% |
| At farmer's markets | 72% | 74% | 76% | 73% |
| At grocery stores | 85% | 90% | 84% | 88% |
| via Community Supported Agriculture networks (e.g., CSA box) | 12% | 9% | 15% | 10% |
| Growing food at home | 34% | 43% | 35% | 40% |
| Growing food outside the home (e.g., community garden) | 5% | 4% | 7% | 4% |
| By hunting or fishing | 35% | 13% | 25% | 11% |
| Through other means | 5% | 10% | 5% | 8% |

**Strategic Outcome 8.3**

Establishment of new markets for Native Hawaiian products (e.g., kalo, loko ia’a grown fish, etc.) that can provide Native Hawaiian producers a livable wage.

More research is needed to establish a baseline understanding of what constitutes an Indigenous economic system consistent with Native Hawaiian knowledge, culture, values, and practices.
Table 24. Views on the Economy (2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of respondents who...</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...believe that Hawaii's economy at least moderately benefits the majority of Hawaii’s people.</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...consider the following to be one of the five best factors to describe a strong and sustainable economy for Hawaii’s future.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversified economy (i.e., not solely reliant on one industry)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary/mainstream tourism</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable tourism</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local food production/agriculture economy</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military development/investment</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livable wages/income</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare that is affordable, available, and accessible</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable, healthy foods</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing that is affordable, available, and accessible</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business friendly taxes and regulations</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong social safety nets (SNAP/Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, TANF/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Head Start Preschool Program, School Lunch Program, etc.)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A highly competent and technologically skilled workforce</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy and thriving ocean and land ecosystems</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land development for commercial use</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other economic descriptions not listed in the survey</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Lānaʻi
There are no OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Lānaʻi

NHRLF Debt Consolidation Loans on Lānaʻi
- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 5/31/23: two (2) loans, total disbursed $30,128
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed $0

NHRLF Mālama Business Loans on Lānaʻi (Loan amounts from $2,500 to $100,000)
There are no Mālama Business Loans on Lanaʻi.
NHRLF Hua Kanu Loans on Lānaʻi (Loan amounts from $150,000 to $1,000,000)
There are no Hua Kanu loans on Lānaʻi.

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans (for auto repair, CDL, apprenticeship program, or career development course purposes)
There are no Consumer Micro Loans for auto repair, CDL, apprenticeship program, or career development course purposes on Lānaʻi.

Table 25. Economic Stability Granting Activity on Lānaʻi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Type (Budget Year)</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Community Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Grant - Economic Stability (FB22-23)</td>
<td>Purple Maia Foundation</td>
<td>Mālama Design Studio</td>
<td>$498,660</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Grant - Homestead Community (FB22-23)</td>
<td>Homestead Community Development Corporation</td>
<td>Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW)</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Financial Assistance (FB22-23)</td>
<td>ALU LIKE, Inc.</td>
<td>Kūlia Like</td>
<td>$830,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX A

Island of Lānaʻi State Senate

- Senate District 7 – Hāna, East and Upcountry Maui, Molokaʻi, Lānaʻi, Kahoʻolawe, Molokini
  - Senator Lynn DeCoite – Assistant Majority Floor Leader
  - Member of the following committees – Energy, Economic Development, & Tourism, Agriculture & Environment, Ways & Means

Maui State House of Representatives

- House District 13 – Molokaʻi, Lānaʻi, Kahoʻolawe, portion of Kahului, Haʻikū, Peʻahi, Huelo, Nāhiku, Hāna, Kipahulu
  - Representative Mahina Poepoe
  - Member of the following committees: Water & Land, Corrections, Military, & Veterans, Finance

COUNTY LEVEL GOVERNANCE, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, AND AGENCIES

Maui County Council

- District 1 – East Maui
  - Councilmember Shane Sinenci
- District 2 – West Maui
  - Councilmember Tamara Paltin
- District 3 – Wailuku-Waiheʻe-Waikapū
  - Councilmember Alice L. Lee; Chair
- District 4 – Kahului
  - Councilmember Tasha Kama
- District 5 – South Maui
  - Councilmember Tom Cook
- District 6 – Makawao-Haʻikū-Pāʻia
  - Councilmember Nohe Uʻu-Hodgins
- District 7 – Upcountry
  - Councilmember Yuki Lei Sugimura, Vice Chair
- District 8 – Lānaʻi
  - Councilmember Gabe Johnson
- District 9 – Molokaʻi
  - Councilmember Keani Rawlins-Fernandez

Standing Committees of the Council

- Agriculture, Diversification, Environment, & Public Transportation – Gabe Johnson, Chair
- Budget, Finance, and Economic Development – Yuki Lei Sugimura, Chair
• Disaster, Resilience, International Affairs, & Planning – Tamara Paltin, Chair
• Efficiency Solutions & Circular Systems – Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Chair
• Government Relations, Ethics, & Transparency – Nohe U’u-Hodgins, Chair

County of Maui Departments and Agencies

• Budget Office – Maria Zielinski, Budget Director
• Chief of Staff – Leo Caires
• Chief of Communications & Public Affairs – Mahina Martin
• Chief Innovation Officer
• Corporation Counsel, Department of – Victoria J Takayesu, Corporation Counsel
• Corporation Counsel, Department of – Sonya Toma, First Deputy
• Emergency Management Agency – Herman Andaya, Administrator
• Agriculture, Department of – Rogerene “Kali” Arce, Director
• Agriculture, Department of - Koa Hewahewa, Deputy Director
• Environmental Management, Department of – Shane Agawa PE, Director
• Environmental Management, Department of – Robert Schmidt, Deputy Director
• Finance, Department of – Scott Teruya, Finance Director
• Finance, Department of – Steve Tesoro, Deputy Director
• Fire and Public Safety, Department of – Bradford Ventura, Fire Chief
• Fire and Public Safety, Department of – Gavin Fujioka, Deputy Fire Chief
• Housing and Human Concerns – Lori Tsuhako, Director
• Housing and Human Concerns – Saumalu Mataa’a, Deputy Director
• Liquor Control – Layne N. Silva, Director
• Liquor Control – Jarrett K Kaho’ohano, Deputy Director
• Management, Department of – Kekuhaupio “Keku” Akana, Managing Director

• Housing, Land Use – Tasha Kama, Chair
• Water & Infrastructure – Tom Cook, Chair
• Water Authority, Social Services, & Parks – Shane Sinenci, Chair

• Parks and Recreation, Department of – Patrick McCall, Director
• Parks and Recreation, Department of – Shane Dudoit, Deputy Director
• Personnel Services, Department of – David Underwood, Director
• Personnel Services, Department of – Cynthia Razo-Porter, Deputy Director
• Planning Department – Kathleen Aoki, Director
• Planning Department – Garrett Smith, Deputy Director
• Police Department – John Pelletier, Chief of Police
• Police Department – Wade Maeda, Deputy Chief of Police
• Prosecuting Attorney, Department of – Andrew H. Martin, Prosecuting Attorney
• Prosecuting Attorney, Department of – Shelly C Miyashiro, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
• Public Works Administration – Jordan Molina, Director
• Public Works Administration – Wendy Taomoto PE, Deputy Director
• Transportation, Department of – Marc Takamori, Director
• Transportation, Department of – Kauanoe Tagangan, Deputy Director
• Water Supply, Department of – John Stuffelbean PE, Director
• Water Supply, Department of – James “Kimo” Landgraf, Deputy Director
• Economic Development – Luana Mahi, Director
• M/C Workforce Development – Chentelle Rowland, Executive Director
• Community / Development Block Grant – Patience Kahula, Director
Legislative Branch

- County Auditor, Office of – Lance Taguchi, Office of the County Auditor
- County Clerk, Office of – Kathy Kaohu, City Clerk
- Council Services, Office of – Traci N.T. Fujita, Director
- Corporation counsel, Department of – Sonya Toma, First Deputy
- Emergency Management Agency – Herman Andaya, Administrator
- Agriculture, Department of – Rogerene “Kali” Arce, Director
- Agriculture, Department of - Koa Hewahewa, Deputy Director
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- Environmental Management, Department of – Robert Schmidt, Deputy Director
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Legislative Branch

- County Auditor, Office of – Lance Taguchi, Office of the County Auditor
- County Clerk, Office of – Kathy Kaohu, City Clerk
- Council Services, Office of – Traci N.T. Fujita, Director

Semi-Autonomous City Agencies

- None
Neighborhood Boards
• N/A – Neighborhood Boards is a City & County of Honolulu community construct.

County of Maui Boards and Commissions
• Affirmative Action Advisory Council
• Animal Control Board
• Board of Ethics
• Board of Variances and Appeals
• Board of Water Supply
• Charter Commission
• Civil Service Commission
• Commission on Children and Youth
• Commission on Healing Solutions for Homelessness
• Commission on Person with Disabilities
• Committee on Status of Women
• Cost of Government Commission
• Council on Aging
• Fire and Public Safety Commission
• Hana Advisory Committee to Maui Planning Commission
• Kula Agricultural Park Committee
• Lānaʻi Planning Commission
• Liquor Control Adjudication Board
• Liquor Control Commission
• Maui County Arborist Committee
• Maui County Cultural Resources Commission
• Maui Planning Commission
• Maui Redevelopment Agency
• Molokaʻi Planning Commission
• Police Commission
• Public Works Commission
• Real Property Tax Review Board
• Salary Commission
• Solid Waste Resource and Advisory Committee
• Urban Design Review Board
• Volunteer Advisory Board
• Wastewater Community Working Group
• Workforce Investment Board

NETWORKS
Hawaiian Agencies and Organizations
• Legal Aid
• Alu Like, Inc. (via Oʻahu office)
• Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (via neighbor island office)
• Maui Economic Opportunity
• Nā Puʻuwai
• Lānaʻi Family Guidance Center

Hawaiian Royal Order Societies
• Royal Order - inactive

Hawaiian Civic Clubs
• Lānaʻi Hawaiian Civic Club - inactive

Hawaiian Homestead Associations
• Homestead Association
• Lānaʻi Community Association
Others

- ALU LIKE, Inc.
- People Attentive to Children (PATCH)
- Kuhaʻo Business Center
- The Institute for Native Pacific Education and Culture (INPEACE)
- Molokaʻi Youth Center
- Molokaʻi Community Service Counsel
- Molokaʻi Child Abuse Prevention Pathways
- Molokaʻi Community Health Center
- Molokaʻi Salvation Army
- Molokaʻi Child Family Services
- Molokaʻi Community Wellness
- Molokaʻi Island Foundation
- Molokaʻi Chamber of Commerce
- Maui Economic Opportunity – Molokaʻi
### Table 26. Early Childhood Education Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOE Public Pre-Kindergarten&lt;sup&gt;83&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Lānaʻi High and Elementary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start / Early Head Start&lt;sup&gt;84&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Aha Pūnana Leo/ʻŌlelo&lt;sup&gt;85&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Visiting&lt;sup&gt;86&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs&lt;sup&gt;87&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>E Mālama I Na Keiki O Lānaʻi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 27. Lāna‘i Department of Education Public Schools (includes Hawaiian-Focused Charter Schools)\(^{88}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Total SY2022 Enrollment</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOE Elementary Schools</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE Intermediate/Middle Schools</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE High Schools</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE Multi-Level Schools</td>
<td>Lāna‘i High &amp; Elementary</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hawaiian-Focused Charter School
Appendix D

Higher Education Institution on Lāna‘i

- Community Colleges
  - University of Hawai‘i Maui College: Lāna‘i Education Center

- Public Universities
  - None

- Private Colleges/Universities
  - None

- For-Profit Colleges/Universities
  - None
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 2 (SF2).
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B01001, Total Population. B02019, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in any Combination by Selected Groups.
4. Council of the County of Maui, Councilmembers. mauicounty.us/councilmembers; Hawaiʻi operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session
7. Confirmation pending
12. Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education (2022). Data provided by the Hawai‘i Data eXchange Partnership (DXP ID456); State Department of Education. Information pulled from Office of Hawaiian Affairs Native Hawaiian Databook (NHDB), Chap. 6, Table 6.06. https://www.ohadatabook.com/go_chap06.21.html
15. Ibid.
17. According to the Hawai‘i Department of Education, “Kaapuni schools deliver instruction exclusively through the medium of Hawaiian language. English is introduced as a subject starting in grade 5.” Therefore, “Hawaiian-medium schools” and “Kaapuni schools” will be used interchangeably throughout this report; Hawai‘i State Department of Education. Kaapuni schools — Hawaiian language immersion. Accessed June 29, 2023. https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/Hawaiian-language-immersion-schools.aspx
19. Ibid.
26 Arrest data provided by county, not island; Crime in Maui County 2019. p. 28, 30, 34, 36. 


34 Ibid.


2023 ISLAND COMMUNITY REPORT APPENDIX – LĀNAʻI 35
Less-traditional housing units include the Census categories
one-family house attached to one or more houses; mobile
homes; and boats, RVs, vans, etc. These include both owner-
occupied and renter-occupied units; U.S. Census Bureau.

Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group,
Lili’uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola
Lokahi (2022). ‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey

https://marzanoresearch.shinapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.1
98649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027

Ibid.

Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group,
Lili’uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola
Lokahi (2022). ‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey

https://marzanoresearch.shinapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.1
98649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027

Data not available at the island level; Department of
Business, Economic Development and Tourism (2021). The
Elderly Population in Hawaii: Current Living Circumstances
and Housing Options. Table 11: Cost of assisted living
and skilled nursing facilities for the elderly, 2020-2021. p. 15.


Ibid.

Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group,
Lili’uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola
Lokahi (2022). ‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey

https://marzanoresearch.shinapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.1
98649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027

53 People Attentive to Children (PATCH). Molokai County Point-

https://stage.worklifesystems.com/Hawaii?county= Lana%20County

54 Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group,
Lili’uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola
Lokahi (2022). ‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey

https://marzanoresearch.shinapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.1
98649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027

55 People Attentive to Children (PATCH). Molokai County Point-

https://stage.worklifesystems.com/Hawaii?county= Lana%20County

56 Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group,
Lili’uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola
Lokahi (2022). ‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey

https://marzanoresearch.shinapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.1
98649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027

57 People Attentive to Children (PATCH). Molokai County Point-

https://stage.worklifesystems.com/Hawaii?county= Lana%20County

58 Ibid.

59 Department of Business, Economic Development and
Living Circumstances and Housing Options. Table 10: Capacity of
elderly living with assistance facilities, 2020-2021. p. 10.


60 Ibid.

61 Department of Business, Economic Development and
Living Circumstances and Housing Options. Table 10: Capacity of
elderly living with assistance facilities, 2020-2021. p. 10.


62 Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (2023). Native
American Funding and Finance Atlas. Accessed June 28,
2023.

https://www.minneapolisfed.org/indiancountry/resources/native-american-funding-and-finance-atlas


https://maui.hawaii.edu/outreach-centers/

64 Educational attainment population data defines the total
population as adults 25 years and older; U.S. Census Bureau.
2021 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected
Population Tables. B15002 Sex by Educational Attainment for
the Population 25 Years and Over.

Ibid.  


https://data.census.gov/table?q=DP03:+SELECTED+ECONOMIC+CHARACTERISTICS&t=001:062&g=050XX00US15009&tid=ACSDP5YSPT2021.DP03

https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboards_version4/?_ga=2.198649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027

https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboards_version4/?_ga=2.198649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027

Hawai‘i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session; Lāna‘i and Maui representatives will be detailed in respective island reports; Hawai‘i State Legislature, Senate Leadership.

Hawai‘i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session; Lāna‘i and Maui representatives will be detailed in respective island reports; Hawai‘i State Legislature, House Leadership.

County of Maui, County Council.

County of Maui, Committees.
https://www.mauicounty.us/committees/

Government, Maui County, HI – Official Website.
https://www.maui.gov/

County of Maui, Legislative Agencies.
https://www.maui.gov/1012/Legislative-Agencies

Ibid.


https://earlylearning.hawaii.gov/we-support-early-childhood/we-value-children-and-families/EOEL-Public-
prekindergarten-program/eoel-public-prekindergarten-classrooms-at-doe-schools/


88 Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education (2022). Data provided by the Hawai‘i Data eXchange Partnership (DXP ID456); State Department of Education. Information pulled from Office of Hawaiian Affairs Native Hawaiian Databook (NHDB), Chap. 6, Table 6.06. https://www.ohadatabook.com/go_chap06.21.html