



Island Community Report: O‘ahu



Compiled by the Office of Strategy Management

Purpose

The Island Community Report provides an annual summary of the latest information on Native Hawaiian communities on O‘ahu 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.

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O'ahu At-A-Glance

Note. Honolulu County contains the island of O'ahu.

Population

- Honolulu County had a Native Hawaiian population of 196,071, representing 19% of the county's total population of 1,015,167 and 63% of the state's total Native Hawaiian population of 310,789 (2017-2021).¹

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 Honolulu County²

- Rick Blangiardi, Mayor
- Michael D. Fromby, Managing Director
- Krishna F. Jayaram, Deputy Managing Director

Honolulu County Council Chair³

- District 4 – *Hawai'i Kai, Kuli'ou'ou, Niu Valley, 'Āina Haina, Wailupe, Wai'alae Iki, Kalani Valley, Kāhala, Wilhelmina Rise, Kaimukī, Kapahulu, Diamond Head, and Waikīkī.*
 - Councilmember Tommy Waters; Council Chair

O'ahu Burial Council⁴

- 'Ewa – Mana Caceres
- Ko'olaupoko – Benjamin Shafer
- Ko'olaupoko – Brickwood Galuteria
- Wai'anae – Lynette Cruz, Ph.D.
- Kona – Nanea Lo
- Waialua – Dianne Fitzsimmons
- Landowner/Developer – Chuck Ehrhorn
- Landowner/Developer – W. Kamana'o Mills
- Landowner/Developer – VACANT



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

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 O‘ahu (2023)

Type	Number of Locations
DOE Public Pre-kindergarten ⁵	23
Head Start / Early Head Start ⁶	6
‘Aha Pūnana Leo/‘Ōlelo ⁷	5
Home Visiting ⁸	1
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ⁹	42

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

- Among all Native Hawaiian children ages 0 to 4 living on O‘ahu (18,916), 27% (5,089) are enrolled in preschool, compared to 27% of Native Hawaiian children statewide (8,187 of 30,170) (2021).¹⁰

Table 2. O‘ahu Public and Charter Schools (SY22-23)

Elementary	Intermediate/Middle	High School	Multi-Level Schools	Total Public Schools
122	27	20	16	185

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

- 19% (21,775) of the public and charter school students enrolled on O‘ahu (112,838) are Native Hawaiian (SY22-23).¹¹

Strategic Outcome 1.2

Increased number or percent of Native Hawaiian students graduating high school who are college, career, and community ready

- 21% (1,586) of the 7,555 O'ahu public high school graduates were Native Hawaiian (SY21-22).¹²
- 36% (582) of all O'ahu Native Hawaiian public high school graduates (1,595) enrolled in colleges nationwide, compared to 56% (3,350) non-Hawaiian graduates (5,938) (SY21-22).¹³

Table 3. O'ahu Public High School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide (SY21-22)¹⁴

School	Total Graduates	Native Hawaiian Graduates		Percent of Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide	
		Total	%	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
'Aiea HS	227	40	18%	38%	56%
Ānuenue	22	18	82%	44%	+
Campbell HS	629	108	17%	38%	50%
Castle HS	206	94	46%	51%	71%
Farrington HS	464	36	8%	28%	49%
Kahuku HS	201	89	44%	37%	42%
Kailua HS	165	88	53%	48%	73%
Kaimuki HS	147	19	13%	32%	31%
Kaiser HS	272	37	14%	51%	72%
Kalāheo HS	168	24	14%	67%	65%
Kalani HS	371	32	9%	59%	78%
Kapolei HS	455	144	32%	36%	52%
Leilehua HS	329	56	17%	25%	44%
McKinley HS	308	23	8%	48%	63%
Mililani HS	626	95	15%	52%	68%
Moanalua HS	472	62	13%	48%	65%
Nānākuli HS	126	100	79%	33%	31%
Olomana	12	7	58%	+	+
Pearl City HS	380	69	18%	23%	58%
Radford HS	254	16	6%	31%	50%
Roosevelt HS	336	50	15%	56%	75%
School for Deaf & Blind	+	+	+	+	+
Waialua HS	84	20	24%	+	+
Wai'anae HS	378	240	64%	22%	31%
Waipahu HS	614	59	10%	31%	47%

Table 3 continued

School	Total Graduates	Native Hawaiian Graduates		Percent of Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide	
		Total	%	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
CHARTER SCHOOLS					
Hakipuʻu Learning Center NCPCS	+	+	+	+	+
Hālau Kū Māna NCPCS	+	+	+	+	+
Hawaiʻi Technology Academy PCS	172	32	19%	44%	47%
Kamaile Academy PCS	21	15	71%	+	+
Kapolei Charter School	41	27	66%	22%	50%
Ke Kula ʻO Samuel M. Kamakau Laboratory PCS	+	+	+	+	+
Myron B. Thompson Academy NCPCS	23	5	22%	+	+
University Laboratory School	52	+	+	63%	86%

+ In addition to any reporting gaps on the institutional level, data requested from DXP is suppressed if the number for a specific variable and year is less than 5.

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)¹⁵

Percentage of respondents who...	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...reported participating in traditional learning systems (for example: hālau hula, hālau wa'a, lā'au lapa'au) daily, weekly, or monthly in the last 12 months	43%	13%	43%	22%
...reported they are currently learning 'Ōlelo Hawai'i	17%	8%	16%	13%
...reported they are interested in learning 'Ōlelo Hawai'i but cannot access learning resources due to cost, time, or other constraints	26%	23%	31%	24%

Strategic Outcome 2.1

Adequately resourced Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and Hawaiian-medium schools, including funding of transportation, special education, facilities and meals, and availability of qualified teachers

Of the 17 Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools (HFCS) and 28 Hawaiian-medium schools (of which six are also listed as HFCS) located throughout the state, O'ahu currently has six HFCS and nine Hawaiian-medium programs.¹⁶ Since 2006, OHA has provided HFCS over \$25 million dollars through its Grants Program. More research is needed to establish each school's baseline definition of "adequately resourced" and status.

Strategic Outcome 2.2

Increased availability of Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and Hawaiian-medium schools

Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools, Programs, and Hawaiian-medium Schools on O'ahu (SY22-23)

- Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools¹⁷
 - Hakipu'u Learning Center
 - Hālau Kū Māna
 - Ka Waihona o ka Na'auao
 - Kamaile Academy
 - Ke Kula 'o Samuel M. Kamakau
 - Mālama Hōnua
- Kaiapuni Programs¹⁸
 - Ānuenue
 - Blanche Pope Elementary
 - Castle High
 - Hau'ula Elementary
 - Kahuku High & Intermediate
 - Kailua High
 - Nānākuli Elementary
 - Pū'ōhala Elementary
 - Waiau Elementary

Strategic Outcome 2.3

Establishment of a Native Hawaiian Charter School and Hawaiian-medium system

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

OHA Funding Activities

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) Mālama Education Loan Activity on O'ahu

- Open Education Loans as of 6/30/23: Ten loans, total disbursed \$119,427
- There were no new Education Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 06/30/23

Table 5. Educational Pathways Granting Activity on O‘ahu

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter School Fund Administration (FB20-21)	Kanu o ka 'Aina Learning 'Ohana	Charter School Fund Administration	\$5,914,893	Statewide
'Ahahui Grant Program (FY21)	Aloha Week Hawai'i DBA Aloha Festivals	Aloha Festival's 75th Anniversary	\$10,000	O'ahu
Homestead Community Grant (FY21)	Papakōlea Community Development Corporation ¹⁹	Papakōlea Community Playground Project	\$75,000	O'ahu
Iwi Kupuna Repatriation & Reinterment (FY21)	The Hawaiian Church of Hawai'i Nei	E Ho'omau O Nā Mālama I Nā Iwi Kupuna	\$50,000	Hawai'i; Maui; Lāna'i; O'ahu; Kaua'i
Kūlia (FY21)	Kulaniākea	Hī'ilei	\$100,000	O'ahu
Native Hawaiian Teacher Education & Professional Development (FY21)	Institute for Native Pacific Education and Culture (INPEACE)	Ka Lama - Teacher Education Academy	\$175,000	O'ahu
'Ahahui Grant (FB22-23)	Adult Friends for Youth	PEARL Convention (Promoting Peace, Empathy, Acceptance, Respect, and Love)	\$5,050	Kaua'i; O'ahu
Community Grant - Economic Stability (FB22-23)	Purple Mai'a Foundation	Mālama Design Studio	\$498,660	Hawai'i; Kaua'i; Lāna'i; Maui; Moloka'i; O'ahu
Community Grant – Education (FB22-23)	Educational Services Hawaii Foundation	'Imi 'Ike Learning Centers	\$180,000	Hawai'i; Kaua'i; Maui; Moloka'i; O'ahu
	Purple Mai'a Foundation	Waiw.AI: Building a Flourishing Future for Kanaka with AI	\$200,000	Hawai'i; Lāna'i; O'ahu
Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter Schools (FB22-23)	Kanu o ka 'Āina Learning 'Ohana	KALO: Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter School Fund Administration - Phase II	\$2,850,000	Statewide
'Ahahui Grant (FY23)	Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association ²⁰	Hō'ihi	\$10,000	O'ahu

Note. The Grants Program continues close out FB20-21 grant activities, including reviewing final quarterly and annual reports, billings, and payments.



HEALTH OUTCOMES



STRATEGY 3: Advance policies, programs, and practices that strengthen Hawaiian wellbeing, including physical, spiritual, mental and emotional health.

STRATEGY 4: Advance policies, programs and practices that strengthen the health of the ‘āina and mo‘omeheu.

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. Ala Wai Canal Pedestrian Bridge Project

Issue Summary: The City & County of Honolulu is proposing to construct a 20 ft wide pedestrian cable-stayed bridge with a main 180 ft concrete tower to connect the Ala Wai Park to the Waikīkī area. Pedestrian and bicycle connections will occur via University Avenue and through Ala Wai Park. Location of the bridge will necessitate relocating the historic Malia canoe (registered on the National Register of Historic Places), currently utilized by the Waikīkī Surf Club for cultural purposes.

Context: A Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the project was released in March 2021. National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultations were initiated in 2021 and continuing into 2022. The Federal Highways Administration (FHWA), providing some funding for the project, has issued a preliminary determination that there will be no adverse effect to the Malia canoe despite the need to relocate it. This has upset the Waikīkī Surf Club which regularly uses the canoe for traditional cultural purposes.

Historically, the idea of a pedestrian bridge in this area has not been popular with the residents of the community as there is fear that it will increase traffic, disrupt parking, and invite criminal activity from Waikīkī. The county has tried several times to secure funding for the project but faced community opposition with each attempt.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The

Waikīkī Surf Club contacted OHA directly regarding the project in early 2021. They were concerned about possible impacts to the Malia canoe and related parking concerns that could affect cultural access. The project went “quiet” for a while, but recently received a boost of \$25 million from a federal RAISE grant for the project in July 2023. There is still a lot of push back about the design and need for the project from nearby residents and the community. The project received overwhelming negative comments at the Sept. 8, 2023 community meeting at Ala Wai Elementary School. Many residents thought it was a waste of money, and that the design was too big. Others were concerned about parking, access to the park, and possible increase in criminal activity.

OHA Position: OHA issued a letter in response to the DEA citing concerns about parking affecting cultural access, impacts to the restroom (which is also used by the Waikiki Surf Club), and impacts to the Malia canoe. A revised DEA has yet to be issued and no formal response has been provided to OHA regarding our DEA comments. OHA Compliance has been participating in the NHPA Section 106 consultations and has consistently advocated against FHWA’s no adverse effect determination. There is a clear impact to the Malia canoe that would require it to move if the bridge is installed. The State Historic Preservation Division also does not agree with the FHWA determination. Additional NHPA meetings have yet to be scheduled to address the outstanding concerns.

2. Army Training Land Retention at Three O'ahu Locations

Issue Summary: Currently, the Army is launching studies for a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to retain state lands that are leased for training purposes in three areas: Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, Kahuku Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation. Given that the current 65-year lease (originally acquired in August 1964) is set to expire in 2029, a new 65-year lease is being sought from the State of Hawai'i Board of Land and Natural Resources for a total of 6,300 acres of state-owned lands.

Context: The EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) was issued on July 31, 2021. The notice mentions that the DEIS will also analyze live-fire training at Makua Military Reservation at a "programmatic level." While OHA did not receive notice of the EISPN, OHA was contacted to participate in the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) interview process in June 2022 being prepared as part of the greater DEIS effort.

Community Positions & Related Activities: Historically, there has been consistent concern regarding military use of public trust lands and the inability to restore these lands. Several areas of Makua have become practically

inaccessible due to the presence of unexploded ordinances (UXOs) strewn across the land. Given that the Army will also be seeking lease renewal for Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on Hawai'i Island, it is expected that greater awareness and opposition will arise for all Army lease renewals.

OHA Position: OHA issued a formal letter in response to the CIA interview request declining to participate as we do not want to endorse support for the release of the DEIS at this time. This is a similar stance taken with PTA. As it is unclear if the state has been properly monitoring these lands, OHA has argued that a new lease should not be contemplated. While the state was not taken to court over the O'ahu training lands, the Ching v. Case ruling regarding PTA management makes clear that the state has a responsibility to periodically monitor these lease lands as a state trust responsibility. It would appear to OHA Compliance and Public Policy that a similar argument can now be made for any state lands leased by the military. The proposed letter declining the CIA interview on the same grounds also includes OHA's PTA EISN response letter as reference. As of September 2023, OHA has not received a response to our letter nor have we heard anything about progress of the DEIS.

3. Unfilled Interstate H-3 NHPA Mitigations

Issue Summary: In 1987, the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) to fulfill National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 obligations for Interstate H-3 construction. OHA and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation (HDOT) signed on as concurring parties. To this day, several actions remain outstanding: no accountability for 14 preservation sites in the Luluku area; missing data recovery reports for two (2) sites in Luluku; and no final disposition

of artifacts collected during archaeological work.

Context: OHA is a party to a Cooperative Agreement with the HDOT that created the Halawa Luluku Interpretive Development (HLID) Project to mitigate some of the impacts to cultural sites from H-3 through interpretive development. This effort resulted in the creation of an Interpretive Development Plan (IDP) and stewardship management plans (SMPs) for Halawa and Luluku areas. The IDP was also a stipulation of the 1987 MOA. While OHA's HLID project was focused on select sites in Halawa and Luluku, it is believed that HDOT and FHWA overlooked other responsibilities tied to the MOA. This did not come to light until

2014, as HLID was beginning to initiate procurement for steward support structures in Halawa and Luluku.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The Koʻolau Foundation has historically been dissatisfied with H-3 mitigations for the Haiku Valley area as the area was effectively removed from the HLID project. FHWA's claims the area is mostly inaccessible as most of the land is now owned by DHHL. However, the IDP prepared by HLID did call for preservation of two heiau within the valley: Kahekili Heiau and Kane a me Kanaloa Heiau. Implementation of preservation for these heiau proved to be difficult as the archaeology reports paid for by HDOT did not include location data or photos for the heiau. While HLID and the Koʻolau Foundation requested additional archaeological work to correct this problem, FHWA declined. OHA Compliance thus worked with the Koʻolau Foundation to generate an ethno-historic report to ascertain information about the location of these heiau.

OHA Position: OHA has consistently advocated for accountability of these outstanding actions since 2015. MOA meetings did run again from 2015 to 2017. However, HDOT discontinued

them without informing OHA. OHA subsequently wrote letters in 2018 and 2019 requesting that the MOA meetings reconvene. No response was received. It was only recently that HDOT and FHWA's responded when the Koʻolau Foundation also wrote to FHWA requesting reopening of the MOA discussions. The Hawai'i Congressional Delegation was copied on their letter. OHA subsequently piggybacked on this effort and coordinated formal responses (with the Koʻolau Foundation) to also request that the MOA be re-opened. Fortunately, FHWA agreed to re-open discussions, with the first meeting occurring in January of 2022. Meetings are still ongoing, with very slow progress towards completion. OHA Compliance staff has consistently been attending these meetings and interfacing with the Koʻolau Foundation. OHA Compliance issued a formal letter requesting additional consultation and reconsideration of determinations for the Haiku area in February of 2022. More recently, OHA Compliance issued a request for assistance from the Hawai'i Congressional Delegation as it seemed no real progress was being made on outstanding compliance commitments. At the urging of the Koʻolau Foundation, OHA recommended that at least \$20 million in federal funds be allocated to FHWA to complete these commitments.

4. Makakilo Quarry Expanded Operations

Issue Summary: Grace Pacific is seeking to amend an existing 2007 Special Use Permit (SUP) to expand operations at the Makakilo Quarry, at 91-920 Farrington Highway. Specifically, the amendment seeks to 1) extend the life of resource extraction and processing operations by 15 years to 2047; 2) reshape the area approved for resource extraction; 3) expand operating hours of certain activities in the quarry to 24-hours a day; and 4) allow operation of ready-mix concrete plant in the quarry pit. The SUP application was prepared by Cades & Schutte LLP on behalf of Grace Pacific LLC.

Context: The Makakilo Quarry has been in operation since 1973 and initially operated under SUP No. 72/SUP-1. A new SUP was sought in 2007 (No. 2007/SUP-6) to expand operation life and the excavation area further up the slopes of Pu'u Makakilo. As part of the approval for the SUP in 2007, the Land Use Commission (LUC) imposed 14 conditions on the applicant, which notably included closure of Parcel 4 by 2012, limitations on operating hours (from 6a.m. to 6p.m.), landscaping open space, and requirements for development of a beneficial reuse plan.

Community Positions & Related Activities:

Historically, the neighboring residents have been quite critical of the project and presented numerous concerns (i.e., noise, dust, general health, property values, view-planes, runoff) when the 2007 SUP was sought. Since this time, it appears many of these concerns may have been addressed as the applicant has been able to meet the LUC's 2007 SUP conditions. Notably, feedback at the August 2022 Neighborhood Board meeting for the current SUP amendment was reportedly positive.

OHA Position: OHA Compliance issued a comment letter on the SUP amendment questioning whether a Supplemental EIS needed to be done as the project was relying on an EIS from 1972. The draft 1972 EIS was to cover a 260-acre area for a 20-year period, with work operations commencing 10 hours a day for 6.5 days of the week. The EIS went on to state that "after 20 years, the quarry will have ceased all operations and removed all installations." In the spirit of HRS 343, the 1973 SUP conditions further called for the regular

submission of reports regarding any citizen complaints, fugitive dust, and replanting activities every six months to ensure the public's welfare was adequately protected and surrounding properties weren't being adversely affected. OHA Compliance has requested copies of these six-month reports, but DPP has indicated that they can't find them. Given the specific operational period, OHA assumed that at some point an extension would have perhaps been sought or a re-evaluation of environmental components done prior to the expiration of the original 20-year timeframe in the Draft EIS. However, OHA Compliance did not see any request for extension other than what was put forth in 2007. From follow up discussions with DPP staff, DPP shared that they are unsure whether HRS 343 is still applicable as the only trigger was use of state lands via a tunnel that runs under the Interstate H-1. As pointed out by OHA Compliance, HRS 343 was assumed since the applicant was seeking an exemption. DPP also questioned this and has asked for more information from the applicant regarding their operations and use of the state lands that the tunnel is on.

5. Red Hill Defueling Operations

Issue Summary: A Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) was put out for public comment on June 2023 by the Joint Task Force-Red Hill (RHBFSF) and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for the defueling of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility. The DEA was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), Executive Order 12114, and Council on Environmental Quality and Department of Navy regulations. Defueling is needed to protect human health and safety, and local water supplies from further contamination. This is the first step in the greater process of full closure and remediation of RHBFSF.

The proposed action is the gravity-based defueling of RHBFSF through the utilization of existing infrastructure. There is no new

construction proposed as part of the action. Three alternatives are currently being evaluated as part of the DEA. Alternative 1, or the "no action alternative", would distribute fuel to JBPHH at regular demand over a period of 10 to 14 months. Alternative 2 would transfer fuel aboard up to 11 marine tankers over a period of two to four months. Based on priority demand, the fuel would then be transported to one of nine possible locations: Campbell Industrial Park on O'ahu; Point Loma or Selby, California; Vancouver or Manchester, Washington; Sasebo, Japan; Subic Bay, Philippines; Port of Singapore; or, Darwin, Australia. Alternative 3 would also involve the marine transport of fuel but will allow for the commercial sale of up to 106 million gallons of fuel first prior to the dispersal to any of the relocation facilities listed in Alternative 2. Currently, it is

anticipated that there will be no significant environmental impacts from the proposed action.

Context: RHBFSF currently hosts a total of 20 vertical underground fuel storage tanks containing approximately 12.5 million gallons of fuel. In operation since 1943 under the Department of the Navy, the DEA documents at least two mass fuel leaks that occurred in January 2014 and May 2021. The latter release resulted in the contamination of the Red Hill drinking water well that serviced 93,000 Navy water system users. The Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS) further stopped pumping water from the Hālawā Shaft, Hālawā Well, and Aiea Well. On March 7, 2022, the Secretary of Defense directed the Department of Defense (DoD) to defuel and permanently close the RHBFSF. The DoD subsequently formed the JTF-RH on September 30, 2022, to ensure the safe and expeditious defueling of Red Hill. The defueling is also necessary to comply with the State of Hawai‘i Department of Health (DOH) 2021 and 2022 Emergency Orders, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2023 Consent Order.

Community Positions & Related Activities:

Historically, residents, beneficiaries, environmental groups (i.e., Sierra Club) and local agencies (BWS, DOH) have been critical of

the underground storage tanks as many leaks have occurred over the years. The most recent leaked sparked National outrage and harmed military families as fuel leaked into drinking water resources. Subsequently, the Navy is being sued by these families and other effected residents. There is a desire to have the fuel removed as quickly (and safely) as possible as well as general support for the proposed defueling action covered in the DEA.

OHA Position: OHA Compliance issued a letter in response to the DEA making the following suggestions: 1) allowing for minimum 30-day public comment periods given the length of these documents, technical details, and the heightened level of public interest; 2) maintaining consultation with National Historic Preservation Act Programmatic Agreement signatories when exemptions are proposed; 3) allowing access to third-party quality validator reports for Red Hill repairs; and 4) continued collaboration with the BWS on any actions taken by the Navy. OHA further expressed reservations with utilization of Alternative 3 as there is a greater level of environmental oversight for defueling locations disclosed in Alternative 2. Alternative 3, which would allow private purchase of the fuel, does not provide environmental oversight for wherever the fuel may be taken. Despite this reservation on Alternative 3, the Navy elected to go with Alternative 3 as the preferred alternative.

6. Closing Of Waimanalo Gulch Landfill

Issue Summary: Board of Water Supply said six potential locations identified to replace Waimanalo Gulch in Nanakuli were too close to Oahu’s aquifer. To complete the selection of an alternative to the Waimanalo Gulch landfill site, an extension is needed. The Department of Planning and Permitting claims that new legal restrictions placed on landfill sites by Act 73 (Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2020) has limited the selection of alternative landfill sites making the selection of a relocation site more difficult and the need to extend the special use permit until

a site is determined. Ultimately, the Land Use Commission has ordered closure of the landfill by March 2028.

Context: The City & County of Honolulu Planning Commission held a Public Hearing on June 28, 2023, requesting to modify the date in condition for the special use permit to extend from Dec. 31, 2023 to Dec. 31, 2024 for the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill.

Community Positions/Related Activities:

Honolulu Mayor Rick Blangiardi has stated that the city is in early talks with Commander of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Admiral John Aquilino about the future of Oahu’s waste management. “We’ve asked them to help us solve a problem,” said Blangiardi. One idea is to move the landfill to military property that the city would take over. Blangiardi says there are multiple military sites under discussion and the choice would need Department of Defense approval, but he’s repeatedly promised it won’t be on the west side. Council members representing the community have been in support of the discussions if the site gets shut down within the current timeline. “I think talking to anybody is better than asking for another extension, so I don’t support any more

extensions of this,” said Councilmember Andria Tupola. “That is exactly the route we need to go,” added state Rep. Darius Kila. “If the military wants to continue to be here in Hawaii, I need them to step up to be partners.”

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA’s Public Policy and Compliance Staff drafted testimony in response to the planning commission’s proposal focusing on ensuring that any future planning considerations include the burden on Native Hawaiian communities along with environmental concerns. OHA’s Public Policy staff will continue to provide coordinated advocacy with Compliance Staff to assist in finding better solutions to waste management on O’ahu and especially ensure that any solution does not over burden communities with high Native Hawaiian populations.

Current Conditions

COVID Cases in O’ahu (as of 09/22/2023)²¹

- Test positivity seven-day moving average: 13.6%
- Cases per 100,000 people: 93
- Change in cases week over week: 805

Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators

Overall, Health Status (2021)²³

- 52% of Native Hawaiian residents in O’ahu report very good (30%) to excellent (22%) general health compared to 57% of all O’ahu residents who report very good to excellent general health.

Vaccination Data (as of 09/22/2023)²²

- 21% of the vaccinated population are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI).
- 87% of vaccinated NHPIs are Native Hawaiian.

Mental Health (2021)²⁴

- 11% of Native Hawaiians on O’ahu report ever being told they have a depressive disorder compared to 11% of all O’ahu residents.

Strategic Outcome 3.1

Increased availability and access to quality, culturally based, and culturally adapted prevention and treatment interventions in ‘ohana, schools, and communities

Health Care Provider Rates

- Honolulu County had 99 primary care providers per 100,000 people compared to 93 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawai‘i (2020).²⁵
- Honolulu County had 290 mental health providers per 100,000 people compared to 284 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawai‘i (2022).²⁶

Strategic Outcome 3.2

Establishment of a fully functional, high quality, culturally adapted, primary Native Hawaiian Health System which coordinates effective wellness activities/programs

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.²⁷ 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.

O‘ahu is served by Ke Ola Mamo NHHC, a not-for-profit community-based health enhancement, disease prevention and health care center. With a clinic in Honolulu and offices across the island, Ke Ola Mamo is one of five Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems developed to improve Native Hawaiian health equity and disparities. The admin office is located in Honolulu, with appointments available at offices in Honolulu, Wai‘anae, Hauula, and Waimanalo.

Clinic: 321 N. Kuakini St. Suite 308, Honolulu, HI 96817

Phone: (808) 440-6852

Admin Office: 680 Iwilei Road Suite 500, Honolulu, HI 96817

Phone: (808) 848-8000

Website: <https://www.keolamamo.org/>

Strategic Outcome 3.3

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

- Native Hawaiians constituted 36% of the female inmate population and 34% of the male inmate population of O‘ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) (2017) compared to constituting 19% of the female and 19% of the male Honolulu County adult resident population (2021).²⁸

Arrests in Honolulu County (2019 Calendar Year)²⁹

- 21% (366 of 1,726) of adults arrested for Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) were Native Hawaiian.
- 12% (20 of 163) of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses were Native Hawaiian.
- 18% (5,417 of 30,432) of adults arrested for Part II Offenses (violent, property related, drug manufacturing/sale, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related, other) were Native Hawaiian.
- 14% (274 of 1,898) of juveniles arrested for Part II Offenses were Native Hawaiian.

Table 6. Honolulu County Police Department (2018-2021)³⁰

Indicator	Total	Native Hawaiian	
		#	%
Total Crime Victims	97,208	7,339	8%
Total Arrestees	28,740	4,288	15%
Person Offense Victims	28,628	3,442	12%
Person Offense Arrestees	12,485	1,793	14%
Property Offense Victims	69,079	3,959	6%
Property Offense Arrestees	11,040	1,754	16%
Society Offense Arrestees	5,941	899	15%

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

- 34% of Native Hawaiian residents of Honolulu County report participating in the caring of iwi kūpuna at least once within the last 12 months, compared to 8% of non-Native Hawaiian residents of Honolulu County (2023).³¹

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 multiprong approach utilizing state level policy, cultural education and awareness, and resources to mālama iwi kūpuna is needed. The State of Hawai'i established five Island Burial Councils (Hawai'i, Maui/Lāna'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu and Kaua'i/Ni'ihau) under the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and OHA continues to seek qualified candidates to recommend to the governor as nominees to fill vacancies.³²

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

Strategic Outcome 4.1

Preservation and perpetuation of Hawaiian language, culture, traditions, identity, and sense of lāhui

Table 7. Spiritual, Emotional, and Cultural Health (2021, 2022, 2023)³³

	Honolulu County		Statewide	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Ke Akua Mana: Spirituality and the sacredness of mana				
Respondents who report belief in a higher power was at least moderately important to their wellbeing.	85%	75%	89%	76%
Pilina: Mutually sustaining relationships				
Respondents who report 'ohana (family) relationships were at least moderately important to their wellbeing.	88%	98%	93%	95%
'Ōiwi: Cultural identity and native intelligence				
Respondents feeling at least moderately connected to an ethnic or cultural community	77%	68%	82%	75%
Respondents participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly (2022)	69%	43%	70%	44%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – understand common words and phrases	55%	49%	59%	50%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at a beginner level with others	22%	5%	24%	9%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an intermediate level with others	16%	2%	13%	2%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an advanced level with others	6%	0%	6%	1%
'Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people				
Respondents reporting they at least sometimes draw upon their cultural heritage when making a difficult decision or taking on challenging task	75%	68%	84%	66%
Ea: Self-determination				
Respondents who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months	36%	31%	39%	32%
Respondents who reported voting in the Nov. 8, 2022 general elections	75%	79%	80%	83%
Waiwai: Ancestral abundance, collective wealth				
Respondents who reported contributing to the well-being of Native Hawaiian community daily, weekly, or monthly (2021)	52%	27%	55%	33%
Respondents who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life	63%	84%	67%	82%

Note. Unless otherwise noted, data provided from 2023 survey

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)³⁴

	Honolulu County		Statewide	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
'Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people				
Respondents reporting that they interact with 'āina or kai for cultural, spiritual, subsistence, health, or recreational reasons:				
cultural	38%	19%	45%	24%
spiritual	37%	18%	37%	22%
subsistence	24%	12%	33%	20%
health	40%	38%	43%	43%
recreational	47%	59%	49%	55%

O'ahu Community Subsistence/Fishery Areas³⁵

- There are no State approved Community Subsistence Fishing Areas on O'ahu.

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 O'ahu

- Pahua Heiau – 1.15 acres
- Wahiawa – 511 acres
- Kukaniloko – 5 acres
- Waialua Courthouse – 1.06 acres

OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activity on O'ahu (for funeral and emergency health purposes)

- Open Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans as of 6/30/23: : Eight loans, total disbursed \$47,220
- There were no New Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 6/30/23

Table 9. Health Outcomes Granting Activity on O‘ahu

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
COVID-19 Impact and Response Grant: O‘ahu (FY21)	Ke Kula Nui O Waimānalo ³⁶	Ulu Pono Mahi‘aina 2.5	\$148,860	O‘ahu only
COVID-19 Impact and Response Grant: O‘ahu (FY21)	Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies Coalition of Hawai‘i	HMHB COVID-19 Community Response	\$149,999	O‘ahu only
Homestead Community Grant (FY21)	Papakōlea Community Development Corporation ³⁷	Papakōlea Community Playground Project	\$75,000	O‘ahu only
Iwi Kupuna Repatriation & Reinterment (FY21)	Kohanaiki ‘Ohana, Inc.; Hui Ho‘oniho	Iwi Kupuna Reburial at Kawaiaha‘o	\$32,998	O‘ahu only
‘Ohana and Community Based Program Grant: O‘ahu (FY21)	Institute for Native Pacific Education and Culture (INPEACE)	Kupu Ola Enhancement	\$134,309	O‘ahu only
Community Grant - ‘Ohana (FB22-23)	Papahana Kuaola	Nā Kama ‘Āina	\$100,000	O‘ahu only
Community Grant – Health (FB22-23)	ALU LIKE, Inc.	KOHOPONO	\$250,000	Kaua‘i; Maui; O‘ahu
Community Grant - Mo‘omeheu (FB22-23)	Hui Mālama O Ke Kai Foundation	Papahana Kālai Papa Me Pōhaku Ku‘i ‘Ai	\$99,840	O‘ahu only
Iwi Kupuna Repatriation & Reinterment (FB22-23)	The Hawaiian Church of Hawai‘i Nei	E Ho‘omau O Na Malama I Na Iwi Kupuna	\$50,000	Hawai‘i; Maui; Moloka‘i; O‘ahu; Kaua‘i
‘Ohana-Based Practices in Perpetuation of ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i: Community Research Grant (FB22-23)	Aha Pūnana Leo	Noii OHA	\$79,514	Statewide
	Papahana Kuaola	Nā Leo Makamae	\$84,757	O‘ahu only



QUALITY HOUSING



STRATEGY 5: Advance policies, programs and practices that strengthen Hawaiian resource management knowledge and skills to meet the housing needs of their ‘ohana.

STRATEGY 6: Support implementation of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and other efforts to meet the housing needs of ‘ohana.

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. Honolulu City Council Tax Changes

Issue Summary: After profound increases in property valuations within Honolulu County, Honolulu City Council members have submitted a few bills in 2023 to address resident’s increased property tax liability. “As a council, we have prioritized real property tax relief to ensure our local people are not priced out of our island home,” said Council Chair Tommy Waters. Though the changes are welcome, they do not go far enough to proportionately relieve Honolulu homeowners of the increase in property taxes compared to the increase in valuations upon which the rate is determined.

Context: Property valuations and their concomitant tax increases further prevent homeownership affordability for Native Hawaiians. The Native Hawaiian homeownership rate is lower than the state average (57% compared to the total state rate of 60%). For non-DHHL properties, the Native Hawaiian homeownership rate is 14 percentage points below the total state rate (46% vs. 60%). Recent census information reveals that more Native Hawaiians live on the continent (53%) than in Hawai‘i (47%). Housing costs have been cited as one of the drivers of this population shift.

Council Vice Chair Esther Kia‘aina said the council is trying to create a “fair and equitable tax structure” that balances the need to ease the tax burden placed on homeowners while ensuring the city still has the funds to maintain essential services. The rail project has increased those county costs and will further burden taxpayers with continuing maintenance costs.

Community Positions/Related Activities: Signed by the Mayor on July 25, 2023, Bill 37, now Ordinance 23-22, will increase the income eligibility cutoff for real property tax credit to \$80,000 per year from \$60,000 per year. Eligible property tax owners would have their tax assessment capped at 3% of their annual income. This helps with low-income homeowners who cannot afford their property taxes.

Bill 40, which has not yet passed out of the council, would raise both the homeowner’s exemption (to \$120,000 from \$100,000) and senior exemption (to \$160,000 from \$140,000). This is not in proportion to the increased valuation of the properties in Honolulu County.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA’s Public Policy will continue to monitor tax changes and other housing issues.

Current Conditions

- 47% of Native Hawaiians in Honolulu 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).³⁸
- 59% of Native Hawaiians in Honolulu County are likely or very likely to have their current living situation be the same in the next 3-5 years (2023).³⁹

Strategic Outcome 5.1

Increased numbers/percent of Native Hawaiians who rent housing that meets their 'ohana's financial and wellbeing needs

- 44% (20,567 of 46,820) of Native Hawaiian households on O'ahu rented their home compared to 42% (137,352 of 330,393) of all residents on O'ahu and 43% (32,538 of 76,408) of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (2021).⁴⁰
- 43% (8,777 of 20,567) of Native Hawaiian renters on O'ahu were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward rent) compared to 42% (13,778 of 32,538) of all Native Hawaiian renters statewide (2021).⁴¹

Strategic Outcome 5.2

Increased numbers/percent of Native Hawaiians who own housing that meets their 'ohana's financial and wellbeing needs

- 56% (26,253 of 46,820) of Native Hawaiian households on O'ahu owned their home compared to 58% (193,041 of 330,393) of all households on O'ahu and 57% of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (43,870 of 76,408) (2021).⁴²
- 72% (18,883 of 26,253) of Native Hawaiian homeowners (with or without a mortgage) on O'ahu were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward housing payments) compared to 72% (31,680 of 43,870) of all Native Hawaiian homeowners statewide (2021).⁴³

Strategic Outcome 5.3

Increased safety, stability, social support networks, and cultural connection in Native Hawaiian communities

Table 10. Community Characteristics (2021, 2022, 2023)⁴⁴

Percentage of respondents who...	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...feel at least moderately connected to the geographic community in which they live.	83%	79%	86%	86%
...consider their neighborhood/community one of the top three factors that contribute the most to their quality of life.	17%	19%	15%	22%
...believe the following are one of the top three characteristics that make up a thriving community				
safe neighborhoods and physical spaces	46%	59%	45%	52%
access to quality education	40%	33%	33%	33%
living wage jobs	39%	35%	35%	37%
access to quality health care	28%	33%	27%	39%
affordable housing	35%	32%	34%	35%
food security	22%	17%	26%	23%
sense of place/cultural experiences	23%	10%	24%	12%
healthy and productive lands	21%	13%	21%	15%
people that treat each other fairly	20%	29%	18%	23%
...their 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.	36%	17%	40%	23%
...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.	28%	21%	32%	24%
...act as a leader in their neighborhood	26%	21%	31%	28%
...in the past 12 months, did not participate in any community-building activities.	15%	17%	12%	13%
...believe that keiki care (for example, day care) is important or very important to their community's wellbeing. (2022)	92%	85%	92%	87%
...believe that cultural and historical sites are important or very important to their community's wellbeing. (2022)	91%	86%	92%	92%

Table 10 continued

Percentage of respondents who...	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...within the past 12 months, have made use of cultural and historical sites at least monthly. (2022)	50%	37%	51%	44%
...within the last 12 months, have made use of locally owned businesses at least monthly. (2022)	89%	93%	92%	95%
...feel at least moderately connected to their neighbors. (2021)	69%	71%	71%	74%
...know someone who will help them in an emergency. (2021)	95%	97%	94%	95%
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the Native Hawaiian-focused education programs in their community. (2021)	43%	27%	40%	31%
...are limited in their access to education programs by distance and transportation to at least a moderate extent. (2021)	30%	25%	33%	28%

Note. Unless otherwise noted, data provided from 2023 survey.

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 11. Occupied Less-traditional Housing Units (2021 and 2020)⁴⁵

	O'ahu		Statewide	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Total housing units	330,393	316,928	478,413	467,932
Less-traditional housing units (number)	39,825	38,047	49,422	47,428
Less-traditional housing units (% total units)	12%	12%	10%	10%

- 8% of the Native Hawaiian-occupied housing units on Honolulu County were less-traditional housing units (3,568 of 42,780) compared to 7% statewide (4,547 of 69,217) (2015).⁴⁶

Strategic Outcome 6.2

Increased housing unit supply on Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) Information (2022)⁴⁷

- DHHL currently holds 8,154 acres of land on O'ahu, 4% of its total landholdings (203,891).

- DHHL had 774 undivided interest leases (lots with no homes) statewide.
- DHHL had 4,431 lessees on O‘ahu, 44% of the 9,981 leases statewide.
 - Residential: 4,370 (52% of statewide)
 - Agricultural: 61 (6% of statewide)
 - Pastoral: 0 (0% of statewide)
- DHHL had 15,321 Native Hawaiians on the O‘ahu Waitlist⁴⁸
 - Residential: 11,285 (47% of statewide waitlist)
 - Agricultural: 4,036 (21% of statewide waitlist)
 - Pastoral: 0 (0% of statewide waitlist)

Strategic Outcome 6.3

Decreased rate of Native Hawaiian ‘ohana out of state migration

- 39% of Native Hawaiian residents of Honolulu County reported planning to or thinking about moving from Hawai‘i, compared to 37% of the total state Native Hawaiian population (2019).⁴⁹
- 73% of former Honolulu County Native Hawaiian residents reported moving due to the high cost of living, followed by 35% due to affordable housing and 22% due to employment opportunities.⁵⁰

Table 12. Considering Moving in the Past Year (2022)⁵¹

	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Have not considered moving away from Hawai‘i in the past year	51%	56%	52%	60%
Have considered moving away from Hawai‘i in the past year...				
...to take a new job or pursue a career advancement	11%	10%	10%	6%
...to continue with a current job that moved out of Hawai‘i	1%	1%	2%	1%
...to increase my earnings potential (i.e., make more money)	17%	16%	18%	11%
...due to a lower cost of living elsewhere	35%	29%	33%	26%
...to be closer to family or friends	5%	8%	4%	13%
...for other reasons	8%	13%	10%	9%

Note. Respondents able to choose up to three reasons.

OHA Funding Activities

NHRLF Mālama Home Improvement Loans on O‘ahu

- Open Mālama Home Improvement Loans as of 6/30/23: 60 loans, total disbursed \$1,818,803
- New Mālama Home Improvement Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 6/30/23: 17 loans, total disbursed \$797,253

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repair purposes on O‘ahu

- Open Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans as of 06/30/23: Three loans, total disbursed \$13,175
- There were no new Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 06/30/23

Table 13. Quality Housing Granting Activity on O‘ahu

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Homestead Community Grant (FY21)	Homestead Community Development Corporation ⁵²	Homestead Advocacy Education Project (HAEP)	\$75,000	O‘ahu only
Community Grant - Homestead Community (FB22-23)	Homestead Community Development Corporation ⁵³	Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW)	\$40,000	Hawai‘i; Maui; Lāna‘i; Moloka‘i; O‘ahu; Kaua‘i
Community Grant – Housing (FB22-23)	Honolulu Habitat for Humanity	Affordable Homeownership for Native Hawaiian Families	\$1,500,000	O‘ahu only
Community Grant – Housing (FY23)	Hawaiian Community Assets	Native Hawaiian Occupancy Ready Project	\$1,500,000	Hawai‘i; Kaua‘i; Lāna‘i; Maui; Moloka‘i; O‘ahu



ECONOMIC STABILITY



STRATEGY 7: Advance policies, programs and practices that strengthen ‘ohana’s ability to pursue multiple pathways toward economic stability.

STRATEGY 8: Cultivate economic development in and for Hawaiian communities.

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

There are no current issues related to Economic Stability at this time.

Current Conditions

Strategic Outcome 7.1

Increased number / percent of of Native Hawaiian ‘ohana who are able to provide high quality keiki and kupuna care

- The average full-time monthly cost of licensed childcare centers in Honolulu County is \$1,904 for children 0-6 months old, \$1,866 for children 6-12 months old, \$1,729 for children 12-18 months old, \$1,672 for children 18-24 months old, \$1,468 for children 2 years old, and \$1,185 for children 3 years old, and \$1,192 for children 4-5 years old (2023).⁵⁴
- Keiki out-of-school time programs (e.g., A+) are utilized more frequently by Native Hawaiians (27% at least monthly) compared to non-Hawaiians (11% at least monthly) in Honolulu County (2022).⁵⁵
- During 2020-2021, the cost of assisted living facilities in Honolulu County ranged from \$3,800 to \$8,800 per month and \$315 to \$585 per day for semi-private skilled nursing facilities.⁵⁶
- Kūpuna care programs (e.g., Meals on Wheels) are utilized more frequently by Native Hawaiians (12% at least monthly) compared to non-Hawaiians (4% at least monthly) in Honolulu County (2022).⁵⁷

Table 14. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2021, 2022, 2023)⁵⁸

Percent of respondents who...	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults (2023)	29%	23%	27%	21%
...have made use of kupuna wellness resources (for example, computer classes, exercise programs) at least monthly within the last 12 months. (2022)	12%	9%	12%	11%
...have you made use of kupuna care (for example, Meals on Wheels, assisted living, memory care) at least monthly within the last 12 months. (2022)	12%	4%	10%	3%
...have made use of keiki care (for example, day care) at least monthly within the last 12 months. (2022)	20%	12%	22%	10%
...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. (2022)	27%	11%	27%	14%
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of preschool programs in their community. (2021)	40%	32%	38%	35%
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the out-of-school programs in their community. (2021)	29%	27%	28%	27%

Note. Unless otherwise noted, data provided from 2023 survey

Table 15. Honolulu County Average Monthly Cost of Child Care by Age, Licensed Centers (2023)⁵⁹

Age Group	Average Part-Time Rate (Monthly)	Average Full-Time Rate (Monthly)
Licensed Centers		
0-6 months	\$1,316	\$1,904
6-12 months	\$1,268	\$1,866
12-18 months	\$1,231	\$1,729
18-24 months	\$1,209	\$1,672
2-year-olds	\$1,014	\$1,468
3-year-olds	\$882	\$1,185
4 - 5-year-olds	\$880	\$1,192
5–10-year-olds	\$360	\$890
11–15-year-olds	\$182	\$211

Table 15 continued

Age Group	Average Part-Time Rate (Monthly)	Average Full-Time Rate (Monthly)
Registered Family Child Care Homes (Licensed)		
0-6 months	\$773	\$977
6-12 months	\$768	\$983
12-18 months	\$759	\$979
18-24 months	\$724	\$961
2-year-olds	\$737	\$953
3-year-olds	\$725	\$946
4 - 5-year-olds	\$711	\$944
5–10-year-olds	\$681	\$927
11–15-year-olds	\$689	\$918

Table 16. Honolulu County Child Care by Facility Type (2023)⁶⁰

Child Care Facility	2022 State Total	2022 Honolulu County Total	Number of Children Enrolled on 9/19/2023	Desired Capacity	Licensed Capacity
Licensed Infant/Toddler Center	67	52	1,000	1,156	1,356
Registered Family Child Care Home/Licensed Group Homes	252	123	534	682	721
Licensed Group Child Care (Preschools)	385	251	10,271	12,379	14,881
Licensed Before and After School Programs	86	55	3,517	4,751	6,130

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

Table 17. Honolulu County Capacity of Elderly Living with Assistance Facilities (2020-2021)⁶¹

	Assisted living facilities			Adult residential care home			Skilled nursing facilities (elderly)		
	Facilities	Units		Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds	
		Number	Share		Number	Share		Number	Share
State Total	17	2,367	100%	456	2,619	100%	26	2,743	100%
Honolulu County	14	2,069	87%	397	2,336	89%	19	1,806	66%

Strategic Outcome 7.2

Increased access to capital and credit for community strengthening Native Hawaiian businesses and individuals

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 O‘ahu⁶²

- 7 Community Development Financial Institutions, including 3 Native CDFIs
- 152 bank branch offices
- 2 Small Business Development Centers
- 107 credit union branches

Strategic Outcome 7.3

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

Table 18. Higher Education Institutions on O‘ahu (2023) ⁶³

Community Colleges	Public Universities	Private Colleges/Universities	For-Profit Colleges/Universities
4	2	6	4

Note. For the list of Higher Education Institutions on O‘ahu, refer to Appendix D

Highest Level of Education Attainment Reported by Native Hawaiians (2021)⁶⁴

- Native Hawaiian educational attainment in Honolulu County is like the total Honolulu County population at several levels:
 - One year or more of college experience with no degree attained: 15% Native Hawaiian (16,908 of 113,329) and 14% total county (98,242 of 706,752).
 - Associate degree: 10% Native Hawaiian (11,073 of 113,329), 11% total county (78,370 of 706,752).
 - Doctorate degree: 1% Native Hawaiian (1,154 of 113,329), 1.6% total county (11,579 of 706,752).
- A significantly smaller percentage of Native Hawaiians attained degrees at the following levels compared to the total Honolulu County population:
 - Bachelor’s degree: 14% Native Hawaiian (15,730 of 113,329) and 23% total population (164,177 of 706,752)
 - Professional school degree: 0.8% Native Hawaiian (891 of 113,329), 2.5% total county (17,663 of 706,752).
 - Master’s degree: 5% Native Hawaiian (5,963 of 113,329) and 9% total population (62,611 of 706,752)

Table 19. Post-secondary Educational Attainment (2021) ⁶⁵

Percentage of the population with...	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Total Population	Native Hawaiian	Total Population
Associates degree	10%	11%	10%	11%
Bachelor's degree	14%	23%	13%	22%
Master's degree	5%	9%	5%	8%
Professional school degree	0.8%	2.5%	0.7%	2.4%
Doctorate degree	1%	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%

Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in O'ahu (2021) ⁶⁶

- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men on O'ahu were \$5,249 less than all men on O'ahu (\$44,744 vs. \$49,993).
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women on O'ahu were \$3,043 less than all women on O'ahu (\$34,236 vs. \$37,279).
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women on O'ahu were 77% of their male counterparts. Median earnings for all women were 75% of men.
- Native Hawaiian median household income on O'ahu was \$90,868, 98% of the median income of all O'ahu residents (\$92,600). ⁶⁷

Table 20. Financial Stability (2023) ⁶⁸

Percent of respondents who...	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...could NOT cover an emergency expense of \$500 with their current finances.	15%	9%	18%	8%
...are not making ends meet or are living paycheck-to-paycheck.	30%	17%	37%	25%
...have made use of social services (for example, food and financial assistance) at least monthly within the past 12 months.	16%	8%	24%	17%
...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.	15%	6%	20%	12%
...are worried about getting laid off and/or being unable to find work, for themselves or their family.	37%	24%	29%	22%
...are worried about not being able to pay for basic needs like food or housing, for themselves or their family.	36%	20%	38%	25%
...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults, for themselves or their family.	29%	23%	27%	21%
...are worried about loss of services or small businesses in their community, for themselves or their family.	23%	22%	24%	24%

Strategic Outcome 7.4

Increased Native Hawaiian employment rate

Native Hawaiian Employment and Labor Statistics in Honolulu County (2021)⁶⁹

- The Native Hawaiian unemployment rate was 6% compared to 5% for all O‘ahu residents.
- 67% (92,186 of 138,238) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in Honolulu County compared to 66% (543,130 of 821,265) of all Honolulu County residents.
- 62% (86,040 of 138,238) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the civilian labor force were employed compared 58% (473,065 of 821,265) for all Honolulu County residents.

Strategic Outcome 8.1

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

Native Hawaiian Business Ownership in Honolulu County (2012)

- 7,592 Native Hawaiian-owned firms were in Honolulu County, 58% of all Native Hawaiian-owned firms in the State of Hawai‘i (13,147) and 10% of total firms in Honolulu County (76,176).⁷⁰
 - The total sales, receipts, or value of shipments for these firms was \$1,445,592,000.
 - 770 of these firms had paid employees, employing 6,166 people per pay period.
- There are currently 339 enterprises registered with the Small Business Administration (SBA) as Native Hawaiian Organizations in Honolulu County, 80% of the total number of SBA Native Hawaiian Organizations statewide.⁷¹

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

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

- There were 186 acres of taro harvested from 37 farms in Honolulu County (2017).⁷²

Table 21. Honolulu County Local Business and Food Consumption (2022)⁷³

	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Percentage of respondents who have used locally owned businesses in the past 12 months				
Almost Daily	23%	30%	30%	32%
Weekly	39%	42%	36%	42%
Monthly	27%	21%	26%	21%
Once or Twice a Year	5%	2%	4%	3%
Rarely	3%	5%	2%	2%
Almost Never	2%	1%	2%	1%
Barriers to local food consumption				
Not knowing where or how to access local foods grown or raised in Hawaii is a barrier to accessing them	16%	20%	16%	12%
Local foods grown or raised in Hawaii cost too much to access them	59%	59%	62%	52%
Local foods or ingredients are not available nearby	8%	9%	8%	9%
It's more convenient to buy imported foods than local foods	38%	41%	34%	28%
Percentage of respondents who access local foods				
Directly purchased from farms	16%	9%	21%	19%
At farmer's markets	77%	60%	76%	73%
At grocery stores	88%	95%	84%	88%
via Community Supported Agriculture networks (e.g., CSA box)	14%	7%	15%	10%
Growing food at home	29%	22%	35%	40%
Growing food outside the home (e.g., community garden)	6%	4%	7%	4%
By hunting or fishing	13%	4%	25%	11%
Through other means	4%	4%	5%	8%

Strategic Outcome 8.3

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

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 22. Views on the Economy (2023)⁷⁴

Percent of respondents who...	Honolulu County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...believe that Hawaii's economy at least moderately benefits the majority of Hawaii's people.	56%	59%	57%	66%
...consider the following to be one of the five best factors to describe a strong and sustainable economy for Hawaii's future.				
Diversified economy (i.e., not solely reliant on one industry)	37%	69%	47%	65%
Contemporary/mainstream tourism	17%	7%	12%	9%
Sustainable tourism	25%	27%	23%	28%
Local food production/agriculture economy	52%	51%	57%	53%
Military development/investment	12%	13%	8%	9%
Livable wages/income	50%	52%	53%	50%
Healthcare that is affordable, available, and accessible	42%	40%	43%	45%
Affordable, healthy foods	32%	25%	29%	28%
Housing that is affordable, available, and accessible	52%	53%	51%	49%
Business friendly taxes and regulations	17%	14%	11%	12%
Strong social safety nets (SNAP/Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, TANF/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Head Start Preschool Program, School Lunch Program, etc.)	20%	11%	16%	12%
A highly competent and technologically skilled workforce	18%	18%	12%	12%
Healthy and thriving ocean and land ecosystems	30%	22%	30%	27%
Land development for commercial use	3%	2%	2%	2%
Other economic descriptions not listed in the survey	1%	1%	1%	2%

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Commercial Land Holdings on O'ahu

- Kaka'ako Makai – 30 acres
- Na Lama Kukui – 5 acres
- 500 N. Nimitz Hwy – 3.92 acres
- 501 Sumner Street – 1.21 acres

NHRLF Debt Consolidation Loans on O'ahu

- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 6/30/23: 67 loans, total disbursed \$1,020,281
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 6/30/23: 23 loans, total disbursed \$387,659

NHRLF Mālama Business Loans on O‘ahu (Loan amounts from \$2,500 to \$100,000)

- Open Mālama Business Loans as of 06/30/23: 32 loans, total disbursed \$1,362,481
- New Mālama Business Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 6/30/23: Nine loans, total disbursed \$510,800

NHRLF Hua Kanu Loans on O‘ahu (Loan amounts from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000)

- Open Hua Kanu Loans as of 6/30/23: Three loans, total disbursed \$650,000
- There were no new Hua Kanu Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 6/30/23

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans on O‘ahu (for auto repair, CDL, apprenticeship program, or career development course purposes)

- Open Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans as of 6/30/23: 11 loans, total disbursed \$61,625
- New Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans in FY23, 7/1/22 to 6/30/23: Two loans, \$10,000

Table 23. Economic Stability Granting Activity on O‘ahu

Grant Type	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
COVID-19 Impact and Response Grant: O‘ahu (FY21)	Ke Kula Nui O Waimānalo ⁷⁵	Ulu Pono Mahi‘aina 2.5	\$148,860	O‘ahu only
Homestead Community Grant (FY21)	Homestead Community Development Corporation ⁷⁶	Homestead Advocacy Education Project (HAEP)	\$75,000	O‘ahu only
Community Grant - Homestead Community (FB22-23)	Homestead Community Development Corporation ⁷⁷	Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW)	\$40,000	Hawai‘i; Maui; Lāna‘i; Moloka‘i; O‘ahu; Kaua‘i
Emergency Financial Assistance (FB22-23)	ALU LIKE, Inc.	Kulia Like	\$830,000	Hawai‘i; Maui; Lāna‘i; Moloka‘i; O‘ahu; Kaua‘i; Ni‘ihau
‘Ahahui Grant (FY23)	Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association ⁷⁸	Hō‘ihi	\$10,000	O‘ahu only

Pau



Island Community Report: O‘ahu

Appendix

APPENDIX A

Island of O‘ahu State Senate⁷⁹

- Senate District 9 – *Hawai‘i Kai, Kuli‘ou‘ou, Niu, ‘Āina Haina, Wai‘alae-Kāhala, Diamond Head, Kaimukī, Kapahulu*
 - Senator Stanley Chang
 - Member of the following committees:
Housing; Water and Land
- Senate District 10 – *Pālolo, St. Louis Heights, Maunalani Heights, Ala Wai mauka, portions of Kaimukī, Kapahulu, Mō‘ili‘ili, McCully*
 - Senator Les Ihara, Jr.; Majority Policy Leader
 - Member of the following committees:
Hawaiian Affairs; Labor and Technology
- Senate District 11 – *Mānoa, Makiki/Punchbowl, Tantalus and Papakōlea*
 - Senator Carol Fukunaga
 - Member of the following committees:
Commerce and Consumer Protection;
Energy, Economic Development, and
Tourism; Higher Education; Public Safety
and Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
- Senate District 12 – *Waikīkī, Ala Moana, Kaka‘ako, McCully*
 - Senator Sharon Y. Moriwaki
 - Member of the following committees:
Labor and Technology; Health and Human
Services; Ways and Means
- Senate District 13 – *Dowsett Highlands, Pu‘unui, Nu‘uanu, Pacific Heights, Pauoa, Punchbowl, Pālama, Liliha, Iwilei, Chinatown, and Downtown*
 - Senator Karl Rhoads
 - Member of the following committees:
Judiciary; Agriculture and Environment;
Housing
- Senate District 14 – *Kapālama, ‘Ālewa, Kalihi, Kalihi Valley, Ft. Shafter, Moanalua Gardens & Valley, Red Hill*
 - Senator Donna Mercado Kim
 - Member of the following committees:
Higher Education; Education; Energy,
Economic Development, and Tourism; Ways
and Means
- Senate District 15 – *Kalihi, Māpunapuna, Airport, Salt Lake, Āliamanu, Foster Village, Hickam, Pearl Harbor portions of ‘Aiea and Pearl City*
 - Senator Glenn Wakai; Majority Floor Leader
 - Member of the following committees:
Public Safety and Intergovernmental and
Military Affairs; Energy, Economic
Development, and Tourism; Government
Operations; Ways and Means

- Senate District 16 – *‘Aiea, ‘Aiea Heights, Hālawā, Pearlridge, Newtown, Royal Summit, Waimālu, Waiālu, Momilani, Pacific Palisades, and Pearl City*
 - Senator Brandon J.C. Elefante
 - Member of the following committees: Public Safety and Intergovernmental and Military Affairs; Water and Land; Judiciary; Transportation and Culture and the Arts
- Senate District 17 – *Portion of Mililani, Mililani Mauka, portion of Waipi‘o Acres, Launani Valley, Wahiawā, Whitmore Village*
 - Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz
 - Member of the following committees: Ways and Means
- Senate District 18 – *Mililani Town, Waipi‘o Gentry, Crestview, Waikele, portion of Waipahu, Village Park, Royal Kunia*
 - Senator Michelle N. Kidani; Vice President
 - Member of the following committees: Education; Higher Education; Ways and Means
- Senate District 19 – *Pearl City, Waipahu, West Loch Estates, Hono‘uli‘uli, Ho‘opili*
 - Senator Henry J.C. Aquino ; Assistant Majority Whip
 - Member of the following committees: Health and Human Services; Housing; Ways and Means
- Senate District 20 – *‘Ewa Beach, Ocean Pointe, ‘Ewa by Gentry, Iroquois Point, portion of ‘Ewa Villages*
 - Senator Kurt Fevella
 - Member of the following committees: Hawaiian Affairs; Education; Energy, Economic Development, and Tourism; Higher Education; Labor and Technology; Water and Land; Ways and Means
- Senate District 21 – *Kapolei, Makakilo, Kalaeloa, portions of Fernandez Village, and ‘Ewa*
 - Senator Mike Gabbard
 - Member of the following committees: Agriculture and Environment; Government Operations; Judiciary
- Senate District 22 – *Ko ‘Olina, Nānākuli, Mā‘ili, Wai‘anae, Mākaha, Mākua*
 - Senator Maile S.L. Shimabukuro
 - Member of the following committees: Hawaiian Affairs; Health and Human Services; Ways and Means
- Senate District 23 – *Kāne‘ohe, Kahalu‘u through Lā‘ie, Kahuku to Mokulē‘ia, Schofield Barracks, Kunia Camp*
 - Senator Brenton Awa
 - Member of the following committees: Agriculture and Environment; Commerce and Consumer Protection; Government Operations; Health and Human Services; Housing; Judiciary; Public Safety and Intergovernmental and Military Affairs; Transportation and Culture and the Arts
- Senate District 24 – *Kāne‘ohe, Kailua*
 - Senator Jarrett Keohokalole; Assistant Majority Whip
 - Member of the following committees: Commerce and Consumer Protection; Hawaiian Affairs; Transportation and Culture and the Arts
- Senate District 25 – *Kailua, Waimānalo, Hawai‘i Kai*
 - Senator Chris Lee; Assistant Majority Whip
 - Member of the following committees: Transportation; Energy, Economic Development, and Tourism; Judiciary

Hawai'i Island State House of Representatives⁸⁰

- House District 18 – *Portlock, Hawai'i Kai, Kalama Valley*
 - Representative Gene Ward; Minority Policy Leader
 - Member of the following committees: Agriculture & Food Systems; Energy & Environmental Protection; Finance
- House District 19 – *Wai'alae-Kāhala, 'Āina Haina, Niu Valley, Kuli'ou'ou*
 - Representative Mark J. Hashem
 - Member of the following committees: Corrections, Military, & Veterans; Consumer Protection & Commerce; Water & Land
- House District 20 – *Leahi, Kahala, Waialae, Kaimuki, Kapahulu*
 - Representative Bertrand Kobayashi
 - Member of the following committees: Finance; Health & Homelessness; Human Services
- House District 21 – *St. Louis Heights, Paolo Valley, Maunalani Heights, Wilhelmina Rise, Kaimuki*
 - Representative Jackson D. Sayama
 - Member of the following committees: Consumer Protection & Commerce; Culture, Arts, & International Affairs; Labor & Government Operations
- House District 22 – *Mānoa*
 - Representative Andrew Takuya Garrett
 - Member of the following committees: Labor & Government Operations; Culture, Arts, & International Affairs; Finance
- House District 23 – *Mō'ili'ili, McCully*
 - Representative Scott Y. Nishimoto
 - Member of the following committees: Finance; Health & Homelessness; Human Services
- House District 24 – *Waikīkī*
 - Representative Adrian K. Tam
 - Member of the following committees: Culture, Arts & International Affairs; Consumer Protection & Commerce; Labor & Government Operations
- House District 25 – *Ala Moana, Kaka'ako, Downtown*
 - Representative Scott K. Saiki
 - Member of the following committees: None
- House District 26 – *Makiki, Punchbowl*
 - Representative Della Au Belatti
 - Member of the following committees: Health & Homelessness; Consumer Protection & Commerce; Human Services
- House District 27 – *Pacific Heights, Nu'uanu, Liliha*
 - Representative Jenna Takenouchi
 - Member of the following committees: Health & Homelessness; Finance; Human Services
- House District 28 – *Sand Island, Iwilei, Chinatown*
 - Representative Daniel Holt
 - Member of the following committees: Economic Development; Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs; Tourism
- House District 29 – *Kamehameha Heights, Kalihi Valley, Kalihi*
 - Representative John Mizuno
 - Member of the following committees: Human Services; Health & homelessness; Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs
- House District 30 – *Kalihi, Kalihi Kai, Ke'ehi Lagoon, Hickam Village*
 - Representative Sonny Ganaden
 - Member of the following committees: Corrections, Military & Veterans; Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs; Water & Land
- House District 31 – *Fort Shafter Flats, Salt Lake, Pearl Harbor*
 - Representative Linda Ichiyama
 - Member of the following committees: Water & Land; Corrections, Military & Veterans; Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs

- House District 32 – *Fort Shafter, Moanalua, Āliamanu, Foster Village, portions of ‘Aiea and Hālawā*
 - Representative Micah P.K. Aiu
 - Member of the following committees:
Housing; Finance Transportation
- House District 33 – *Portion of Hālawā, ‘Aiea, Waimālu*
 - Representative Sam Satoru Kong
 - Member of the following committees:
Economic Development; Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs; Tourism
- House District 34 – *Pearl City, Waiau, Pacific Palisades*
 - Representative Gregg Takayama
 - Member of the following committees:
Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs; Corrections, Military & Veterans; Water & Land
- House District 35 – *Portions of Pearl City and Waipahū, Crestview*
 - Representative Cory M. Chun
 - Member of the following committees:
Corrections, Military & Veterans; Finance; Water & Land
- House District 36 – *Waipahū*
 - Representative Rachele F. Lamosao
 - Member of the following committees:
Economic Development; Finance; Tourism
- House District 37 – *Portions of Mililani Town, Mililani Mauka, Koa Ridge, Waipi‘o Gentry*
 - Representative Trish La Chica
 - Member of the following committees:
Economic Development; Education; Higher Education & Technology; Tourism
- House District 38 – *Portions of Mililani and Waipio Acres, Mililani Mauka*
 - Representative Lauren Matsumoto
 - Member of the following committees:
Housing; Legislative Management; Transportation
- House District 39 – *Royal Kunia, Village Park, Honouliuli, Hoopii, and portion of Waipahu*
 - Representative Luella Costales
 - Member of the following committees:
Consumer Protection & Commerce; Economic Development; Tourism
- House District 40 – *Portions of Lower Village and, ‘Ewa Beach, Iroquois Point*
 - Representative Rose Martinez
 - Member of the following committees:
Culture, Arts & International Affairs; Education; Higher Education & Technology; Labor & Government Operations
- House District 41 – *Portions of Ewa Beach, Ocean Pointe, Barbers Point*
 - Representative David Alcos III
 - Member of the following committees:
Culture, Arts & International Affairs; Finance; Labor & Government Operations
- House District 42 – *Portions of Varona Village, Ewa, and Kapolei, Fernandez Village*
 - Representative Diamond Garcia; Minority Floor Leader
 - Member of the following committees:
Education; Health & Homelessness; Higher Education & Technology; Human Services
- House District 43 – *Kapolei, Makakilo*
 - Representative Kanani Souza; Minority Whip
 - Member of the following committees:
Corrections, Military & Veterans; Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs; Water & Land
- House District 44 – *Honokai Hale, Nānākuli, Mā‘ili*
 - Representative Darius K. Kila
 - Member of the following committees:
Transportation; Finance; Housing
- House District 45 – *Wai‘anae, Mākaha*
 - Representative Cedric Asuega Gates
 - Member of the following committees:
Agriculture; Consumer Protection & Commerce; Energy & Environmental Protection

- House District 46 – *Portion of Waipio Acres, Launani Valley, Wahiawa, Whitmore Village, Waialua, Mokuleia*
 - Representative Amy A. Perruso; Majority Whip
 - Member of the following committees: Higher Education & Technology; Agriculture & Food Systems; Education: Energy & Environmental Protection
- House District 47 – *Waialua, Hale'iwa, Kawailoa Beach, Waimea, Sunset Beach, Waiale'e, Kawela Bay, Kahuku, Lā'ie, Hau'ula, Punalu'u, Kahana*
 - Representative Sean Quinlan
 - Member of the following committees: Tourism; Economic Development; Education; Higher Education & Technology
- House District 48 – *Ka'a'awa, Kahalu'u, 'Āhuimanu, Hei'eia, Kāne'ohe*
 - Representative Lisa Kitagawa
 - Member of the following committees: Finance; Housing; Legislative Management; Transportation
- House District 49 – *Kāne'ohe, Maunawili*
 - Representative Scot Z. Matayoshi
 - Member of the following committees: Labor & Government Operations; Culture, Arts & International Affairs; Education; Higher Education & Technology
- House District 50 – *Kailua, portion of Kāne'ohe Bay*
 - Representative Natalia Hussey-Burdick
 - Member of the following committees: Tourism; Consumer Protection & Commerce; Economic Development
- House District 51 – *Waimānalo, Keolu Hills, Lanikai, portion of Kailua*
 - Representative Lisa Marten
 - Member of the following committees: Education; Higher Education & Technology; Housing; Transportation

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

O'ahu County Council⁸¹

- District 1 – *Portions of 'Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Ho'opili, Makakilo, Kalaeloa, Honokai Hale, Ko 'Olina, Nānākuli, Mā'ili, Wai'anae, Mākaha, Kea'au, and Mākua*
 - Councilmember Andria Tupola, Ph.D.
- District 2 – *Waikele, Village Park, Royal Kunia, Wahiawā, Mokulē'ia, Waialua, Hale'iwa, Pūpūkea, Sunset Beach, Kahuku, Lā'ie, Hau'ula, Punalu'u, Kahana, Ka'a'awa, Kualoa, Waiāhole, and Kahalu'u*
 - Councilmember Matt Weyer
- District 3 – *'Āhuimanu, He'eia, Ha'ikū, Kāne'ohe, Maunawili, Kailua, Olomana, Enchanted Lake and Waimānalo*
 - Councilmember Esther Kia'āina; Council Vice Chair
- District 4 – *Hawai'i Kai, Kuli'ou'ou, Niu Valley, 'Āina Haina, Wailupe, Wai'ala'e Iki, Kalani Valley, Kāhala, Wilhelmina Rise, Kaimukī, Kapahulu, Diamond Head, and Waikīkī.*
 - Councilmember Tommy Waters; Council Chair
- District 5 – *Palolo Valley, St. Louis Heights, Mānoa, Mō'ili'ili, McCully, Ala Moana, Makiki, and portions of Kaka'ako.*
 - Councilmember Calvin Say
- District 6 – *Portions of Kaka'ako, Downtown Honolulu, Chinatown, Punchbowl, Papakōlea, Pauoa Valley, Nu'uaniu, Iwilei, Liliha, 'Ālewa Heights, Kalihi and Kalihi Valley.*
 - Councilmember Tyler Dos Santos-Tam

- District 7 – *Kapālama Kai, Kalihi Kai, Kahauiki, Mauiola (Sand Island), Moku Mokauea, Moanalua, Āliapa'akai (Salt Lake), Māpunapuna, Ahua (Airport), Āliamanu, Kapūkakī (Red Hill), Kapuaikaula (Hickam), Moku'ume'ume (Ford Island), Hālawā, 'Aiea, Kalauao, and Waimalu Kai.*
 - Councilmember Radiant Cordero; Council Floor Leader

Standing Committees of the Council^{xxxii}

- *Budget* – Radiant Cordero, Chair
- *Executive Matters and Legal Affairs* – Tyler Dos Santos-Tam, Chair
- *Transportation* – Tyler Dos Santos-Tam, Chair
- *Zoning* – Calvin Say, Chair
- *Park, Enterprise Services and Culture & the Arts* – Augie Tulba, Chair

- District 8 – *Portions of 'Aiea, Waimalu, Newtown, Pearl City, Seaview, Crestview, Waipi'o Gentry, Koa Ridge, Mililani Town, and Mililani Mauka.*
 - Councilmember Val Aquino Okimoto
- District 9 – *Waipahū, Iroquois Point, West Loch, 'Ewa Villages and portions of 'Ewa Beach.*
 - Councilmember Augie Tulba
- *Housing, Sustainability and Health* – Matt Weyer, Chair
- *Planning and the Economy* – Esther Kia'āina, Chair
- *Public Safety* – Val Okimoto, Chair
- *Public Infrastructure and Technology* – Andria Tupola, Chair
- *Executive Management* – Tommy Waters, Chair

City and County of Honolulu Departments and Agencies⁸³

- *Customer Services, Department of* – Kim Hashiro, Director
- *Human Resources, Director* – Nola N. Miyasaki, Director
- *Managing Director's Office* – Michael D. Formby
- *Community Services, Department of* – Anton C. Krucky, Director
- *Parks and Recreation, Department of* – Laura H. Thielen, Director
- *Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency, Office of* – Matthew Gonser, AICP, CFM, Executive Director
- *Emergency Management, Department of* – Hirokazu Toiya, Director
- *Transportation Services* – J. Roger Morton, Director
- *Culture and the Arts, Mayor's Office of* – C. Makanani Salā
- *Design and Construction, Department of* – Haku Milles, P.E., LEED AP, Director
- *Budget and Fiscal Services, Department of* – Anderw T. Kawano, Director
- *Economic Revitalization, Office of* – Amy Asselbaye, Executive Director
- *Honolulu Emergency Services Department* – Dr. James H. E. Ireland, Director
- *Information Technology, Department of* – Mark D. Wong, Director & Chief Information Officer
- *Neighborhood Commission Office* – Lloyd Yonenaka, Executive Secretary
- *Enterprise Services, Department of* – Jerry Pupillo, Director
- *Land Management, Department of* – Catherine Taschner, Acting Director
- *Housing, Office of* – Denise Iseri-Matsubara, Executive Director
- *Environmental Services, Department of* – Roger Babcock, Jr. Ph.D. P.E., Director
- *Medical Examiner Department* – Dr. Masahiko Kobayashi, M.D., Ph.D., Medical Examiner
- *Royal Hawaiian Band* – Clarke L.K. Bright, Band Director

- *Facility Maintenance, Department of* – Gene C. Albano, P.E., Director & Chief Engineer
- *Planning and Permitting, Department of* – Dawn Takeuchi Apana, Director
- *Corporation Counsel, Department of* – Dana M.O. Viola, Corporation Counsel
- *Honolulu Fire Department* – Sheldon Kalani Hao, Fire Chief
- *Honolulu Police Department* – Arthur J. Logan, Chief of Police
- *Ethics Commission* – Jan Yamane, Executive Director & Legal Council
- *Prosecuting Attorney, Department of* – Steven S. Alm, Prosecuting Attorney

Legislative Branch⁸⁴

- *County Auditor, Office of* – Arushi Kumar, City Auditor
- *County Clerk, Office of* – Glen I. Takahashi, City Clerk
- *Council Services, Office of* – James S. Williston, Esq., Director

City and County of Honolulu Boards and Commissions⁸⁵

- Honolulu Committee on Aging
- Honolulu County Arborist Advisory Committee
- Mayor’s Advisory Committee on Bicycling
- Building Board of Appeals
- Citizens Advisory Commission on Civil Defense
- Civil Services Commission
- Commission on Culture and the Arts
- Mayor’s Committee for People with Disabilities
- Ethics Commission
- Neighborhood Commission
- Board of Parks and Recreation
- Board of Review I, II, & III (Real Property Tax Assessment)
- Salary Commission
- Honolulu County Committee on the Status of Women
- Zoning Board of Appeals
- Transportation Commission
- O’ahu Workforce Investment Board (WB)
- Board of Public Golf Courses
- Board of Water Supply
- Fire Commission
- Liquor Commission
- Planning Commission
- Police Commission

Neighborhood Commission Office⁸⁶

- Richard Oshiro, Chair
- Claire Tamamoto, Vice Chair
- Mahealani Bernal, Secretary
- William Clark, Treasurer
- Jonathan I.W. Ching, Commissioner
- Steven J. Melendrez, Commissioner
- VACANT, Commissioner
- VACANT, Commissioner
- VACANT, Commissioner

Neighborhood Boards⁸⁷

- District 1 – *Hawai’i Kai*
 - Roberta Mayor
- District 2 – *Kuli’ou’ou/Kalani Iki*
 - Clarissa Burkert
- District 3 – *Wai’alae-Kāhala*
 - Richard Turbin
- District 4 – *Kaimukī*
 - Brian Kang
- District 5 – *Diamond Head/Kapahulu/St. Louis Heights*
 - Winston Welch
- District 6 – *Pālolo*
 - Colin Peros

- District 7 – *Mānoa*
 - Robert Zane
- District 8 - *McCully/Mō'ili'ili*
 - Paul Robotti
- District 9 – *Waikīkī*
 - Robert Finley
- District 10 – *Makiki*
 - Ian Ross
- District 11 - *Ala Moana-Kaka'ako*
 - Kathleen Lee
- District 12 - *Nu'uanu/Punchbowl*
 - Patrick Smith
- District 13 - *Downtown-Chinatown*
 - Ernest Carvalho
- District 14 - *Liliha/Pu'unui/'Ālewa/Kamehameha Heights*
 - Wesley Fong
- District 15 - *Kalihi-Pālama*
 - Amanda Ybanez
- District 16 - *Kalihi Valley*
 - May Mizuno
- District 18 - *Āliamanu/Salt Lake/Foster Village*
 - Chace Shigemasa
- District 20 - *'Aiea*
 - Richard Mizusawa, Vice Chair
- District 21 – *Pearl City*
 - Larry Veray
- District 22 – *Waipahū*
 - Connie Pagente Herolaga
- District 23 – *'Ewa*
 - Mitchell Tynanes
- District 24 - *Wai'ānae Coast*
 - Jonathan Ho'omanawanui
- District 25 - *Mililani/Waipi'o/Melemanu*
 - Dannielle Bass
- District 26 – *Wahiawā*
 - Jeanne Ishikawa
- District 27 – *North Shore*
 - Kathleen Pahinui
- District 28 – *Ko'olaupoa*
 - Pane Meatoga III
- District 29 – *Kahalu'u*
 - Jessie Nalani Anne Maka'īna'i
- District 30 - *Kāne'ohe*
 - Maurice Radke
- District 31 – *Kailua*
 - Bill Hicks
- District 32 – *Waimānalo*
 - Kimeona Kane
- District 34 - *Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale*
 - Anthony "Makana" Paris
- District 35 - *Mililani Mauka/Launani Valley*
 - Dean Hazama
- District 36 - *Nānākuli-Mā'ili*
 - Samantha Decorte

NETWORKS

Hawaiian Agencies and Organizations

- Kamehameha Schools, Kapālama and Mā'ili sites
- Lili'uokalani Trust – Island Wide sites
- Lunalilo Home
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

Hawaiian Royal Order Societies

- Royal Order of Kamehameha
- 'Ahahui Ka'ahumanu
- Hale o Nā Ali'i
- Māmakakaua (Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors)

Hawaiian Civic Clubs

- O‘ahu Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
- O‘ahu Hawaiian Civic Clubs
- Kalihi Palama Hawaiian Civic Club
- Waikīkī Hawaiian Civic Club
- Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu
- Wai‘anae Hawaiian Civic Club

Hawaiian Homestead Associations

- Papakōlea Community Development Center
- Nānākuli Homestead Association
- Wai‘anae Homestead Association
- Waimānalo Homestead Association
- Kapolei Community Development Corporation
- Sovereign Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations
- Princess Kahanu Estate Association

Others

- Key Project
- Papahana Kuaola
- Paepae o He‘eia
- Ka‘ala Farms
- Ma‘o Farms
- O‘ahu Island Burial Council
- Wai‘anae Economic Development Council
- Mālama Learning Center
- Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce
- Alu Like, Inc.
- Hawaiian Community Assets
- Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
- Native Hawaiian Education Association
- Polynesian Voyaging Society
- Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

APPENDIX B

Table 24. Early Childhood Education Programs

Type	Locations	
DOE Public Pre-Kindergarten ⁸⁸	'Aiea Elementary Wahiawā Elementary Hale'iwa Elementary Waialua Elementary Fern Elementary Ka'ewai Elementary Kalihi Uka Elementary Kāpalama Elementary Linapuni Elementary Pu'uhale Elementary Pālolo Elementary Likelike Elementary	Lincoln Elementary Nānāikapono Elementary Nānākuli Elementary Wai'anae Elementary Honowai Elementary Waiāhole Elementary Sunset Beach Elementary Blanche Pope Elementary Keolu Elementary Waimānalo Elementary and Intermediate Kailua Elementary
HCAP Head Start & Early Head Start ⁸⁹	<u>Part Day Part Year</u> 442 I Head Start Aiea I & Pre-Plus Head Start Ala Wai Head Start Ben Parker I Head Start Daniel K Inouye Head Start Enchanted Lakes Head Start Ewa I & II Head Start Hauula Head Head Start Heeia Head Start Iroquois Point Head Start Jefferson II Head Start Ka Pua I & II Head Start Kaewai Head Start Kahaluu Head Start Kahuku Elementary School Kailua Pre-Plus Head Start Kaimiloa Head Start Kainalu I & II Head Start Kaiulani I Head Start Kalihi Kai Head Start Kaneohe Head Start Kapalama Head Start Keiki Country II Head Start Kipapa Head Start KMCBH Kunia I, II, III & V Head Start Laie I & II Head Start	Lanakila El. Head Start Makaha I Head Start Makakilo Head Start Maunawili Head Start Nanakuli I & II Head Start Palolo I & II Head Start Pauoa Head Start Pohakea I Head Start Puohala Head Start Puuhale I Head Start Queen Kaahumanu Head Start Ulu Ke Kukui I Head Start Wahiawa Pre-Plus Head Start Wahiawa UMC I & II Head Start Waianae Head Start Waimalu Head Start Waimanalo Pre-Plus Head Start Waipahu II Head Start Waiau Pre-Plus Head Start Aiea Pre-Plus Head Start <u>Full Day Part Year</u> Ewa Pre-Plus Head Start Jefferson Pre-Plus Head Start Kaala Pre-Plus Head Start Keiki Country I Head Start Kuhio Pre-Plus Head Start Salt Lake Pre-Plus Head Start Waipahu Pre-Plus Head Start

Table 24 continued

Type	Locations	
Early Head Start Parents and Children Together (PACT) ⁹⁰	Kalihi Pearl City Waianae	Waialua Waimanalo Ewa, Barber's Point, and Maili in partnership with Kamaaina Kids*
Head Start Parents and Children Together (PACT) ⁹¹	Kalihi	
'Aha Pūnana Leo/'Ōlelo ⁹²	Pūnana Leo o Nu'uanu Pūnana Leo o Mānoa Pūnana Leo o Wai'anae	Pūnana Leo o Ko'olau Poko Pūnana Leo o Waialua
Home Visiting ⁹³	Parents and Children Together (PACT) – Early Head Start (Home Visits available island wide)	
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ⁹⁴	Hāwī – 1 Hilo – 12 Holualoa – 1 Honoka'a – 1 Kailua-Kona – 7 Kamuela – 4 Kea'au – 1	Kealahou – 2 Kohala Coast – 1 Laupāhoehoe – 1 Pāhala – 1 Pāhoa – 3 Waikoloa – 1

APPENDIX C

Table 25. O‘ahu Public and Hawaiian-Focused Charter Schools Enrollment⁹⁵

School Name	Total SY22-23 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Elementary Schools			
Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	357	97	27%
Āhuimanu Elementary School	282	83	29%
‘Aiea Elementary School	289	30	10%
Aikahi Elementary School	456	44	10%
‘Āina Haina Elementary School	379	26	7%
Ala Wai Elementary School	356	22	6%
Ali‘iolani Elementary School	255	48	19%
Āliamanu Elementary School	638	31	5%
Alvan A. Scott Elementary School	412	62	15%
August Ahrens Elementary School	1,187	56	5%
Barbers Point Elementary School	518	153	30%
Benjamin Parker Elementary School	283	131	46%
Blanche Pope Elementary School	204	181	89%
Chester W. Nimitz Elementary School	533	10	2%
Daniel K. Inouye Elementary School	623	3	1%
Enchanted Lake Elementary School	309	96	31%
‘Ewa Beach Elementary School	744	80	11%
‘Ewa Elementary School	1,118	261	23%
Gustave H. Webling Elementary School	439	54	12%
Haha‘ione Elementary School	518	39	8%
Hale‘iwa Elementary School	228	53	23%
Hau‘ula Elementary School	357	187	52%
He‘eia Elementary School	378	164	43%
Helemano Elementary School	457	51	11%
Ho‘okele Elementary School	791	197	25%
Hokulani Elementary School	238	16	7%
Holomua Elementary School	1,095	147	13%
Honowai Elementary School	590	84	14%
Horace Meek Hickam Elementary School	481	*	*
Iliahi Elementary School	333	112	34%
Iroquois Point Elementary School	582	61	11%
John H. Wilson Elementary School	522	27	5%

Table 25 continued

School Name	Total SY22-23 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Elementary Schools			
Joseph J. Fern Elementary School	394	36	9%
Ka’a’awa Elementary School	114	55	48%
Kaala Elementary School	384	130	34%
Kaelepulu Elementary School	193	25	13%
Kaewai Elementary School	277	30	11%
Kahala Elementary School	327	27	8%
Kahalu’u Elementary School	260	133	51%
Kahuku Elementary School	330	105	32%
Kailua Elementary School	309	69	22%
Kaimiloa Elementary School	635	109	17%
Kainalu Elementary School	517	56	11%
Kalei’opu’u Elementary School	772	75	10%
Kalihi Elementary School	193	20	10%
Kalihi-kai Elementary School	528	29	6%
Kalihi-uka Elementary School	259	28	11%
Kalihi-waena Elementary School	465	28	6%
Kamiloiki Elementary School	384	45	12%
Kane’ohe Elementary School	564	192	34%
Kanoelani Elementary School	733	130	18%
Ka’ōhao School	328	20	6%
Kapālama Elementary School	518	39	8%
Kapolei Elementary School	749	252	34%
Kapunahala Elementary School	456	193	42%
Kauluwela Elementary School	455	62	14%
Keolu Elementary School	106	29	27%
Keoneula Elementary School	932	93	10%
King Liholiho Elementary School	446	32	7%
King William Lunalilo Elementary School	260	29	11%
Kīpapa Elementary School	518	79	15%
Koko Head Elementary School	308	34	11%
La’ie Elementary School	662	147	22%
Lanakila Elementary School	325	40	12%
Lehua Elementary School	259	30	12%
Leihoku Elementary School	804	482	60%
Linapuni Elementary School	105	7	7%
Ma’ema’e Elementary School	657	75	11%
Ma’ili Elementary School	655	302	46%

Table 25 continued

School Name	Total SY22-23 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Elementary Schools			
Major Sheldon Wheeler Elementary School	635	14	2%
Mākaha Elementary School	418	262	63%
Makakilo Elementary School	456	107	24%
Makalapa Elementary School	555	32	6%
Mālama Honua Public Charter School*	165	113	69%
Manana Elementary School	290	50	17%
Mānoa Elementary School	513	34	7%
Mauka Lani Elementary School	538	126	23%
Maunawili Elementary School	345	103	30%
Mililani Ike Elementary School	479	28	6%
Mililani Mauka Elementary School	673	83	12%
Mililani Uka Elementary School	691	107	16%
Mililani Waena Elementary School	714	107	15%
Moanalua Elementary School	671	61	9%
Mokapu Elementary School	883	+	+
Mokulele Elementary School	221	7	3%
Momilani Elementary School	408	39	10%
Nanaikapono Elementary School	730	429	59%
Nānākuli Elementary School	361	298	83%
Noelani Elementary School	394	21	5%
Nuʻuanu Elementary School	329	33	10%
Palisades Elementary School	376	74	20%
Pālolo Elementary School	272	41	15%
Pauoa Elementary School	371	102	28%
Pearl City Elementary School	411	75	18%
Pearl City Highlands Elementary School	530	56	11%
Pearl Harbor Elementary School	420	26	6%
Pearl Harbor Kai Elementary School	355	6	2%
Pearl Ridge Elementary School	433	54	13%
Pohakea Elementary School	492	75	15%
Prince Jonah Kuhio Elementary School	196	29	15%
Princess Miriam K. Likelike Elementary School	263	23	9%
Princess Victoria Kaiulani Elementary School	259	13	5%
Pūʻōhala Elementary School	319	192	60%
Major Sheldon Wheeler Elementary School	635	14	2%
Mākaha Elementary School	418	262	63%
Makakilo Elementary School	456	107	24%
Makalapa Elementary School	555	32	6%

Table 25 continued

School Name	Total SY22-23 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Elementary Schools			
Salt Lake Elementary School	664	83	13%
Samuel K. Solomon Elementary School	762	6	1%
Sunset Beach Elementary School	366	35	10%
Thomas Jefferson Elementary School	340	28	8%
Wahiawa Elementary School	436	108	25%
Waiʻanae Elementary School	446	260	58%
Waiāhole Elementary School	97	48	50%
Waiʻalae Elementary Public Charter School	459	43	9%
Waialua Elementary School	442	63	14%
Waiau Elementary School	458	181	40%
Waikele Elementary School	496	48	10%
Waikīkī Elementary School	554	26	5%
Waimalu Elementary School	370	83	22%
Waipahu Elementary School	863	77	9%
William R. Shafter Elementary School	392	5	1%
DOE Intermediate/Middle Schools			
ʻAiea Intermediate School	468	68	15%
Āliamanu Middle School	688	32	5%
DreamHouse ʻEwa Beach Public Charter School	382	143	37%
ʻEwa Makai Middle School	1,119	139	12%
George Washington Middle School	569	52	9%
Hālau Kū Māna Public Charter School*	122	87	71%
Highlands Intermediate School	736	124	17%
Honoʻuliʻuli Middle School	714	213	30%
Ilima Intermediate School	615	83	14%
Kailua Intermediate School	706	125	18%
Kaimukī Middle School	950	62	7%
Kapolei Middle School	655	198	30%
King David Kalakaua Middle School	898	62	7%
Major Sheldon Wheeler Middle School	635	14	2%
Mililani Middle School	1,580	193	12%
Moanalua Middle School	692	59	9%
Niu Valley Middle School	772	59	8%
Prince David Kawānanakoa Middle School	589	75	13%
Princess Ruth Ke'elikolani Middle School (Formerly: Central Middle School)	324	39	12%
Robert Louis Stevenson Middle School	576	90	16%
Samuel Wilder King Intermediate School	517	215	42%

Table 25 continued

School Name	Total SY22-23 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		School Name	
#		%	
DOE Intermediate/Middle Schools			
Sanford B. Dole Middle School	530	49	9%
SEEQS: the School for Examining Essential Questions of Sustainability	176	20	11%
Wahiawa Middle School	650	163	25%
Wai'anae Intermediate School	671	349	52%
Waipahu Intermediate School	1,084	73	7%
William P. Jarrett Middle School	260	44	17%
DOE High Schools			
Admiral Arthur W. Radford High School	1,267	53	4%
'Aiea High School	995	170	17%
Moanalua High School	2,064	193	9%
Leilehua High School	1,625	265	16%
Mililani High School	2,565	333	13%
Henry J. Kaiser High School	1,160	154	13%
Kalani High School	1,414	98	7%
Wallace Rider Farrington High School	2,238	199	9%
Kaimukī High School	620	92	15%
Theodore Roosevelt High School	1,433	228	16%
William McKinley High School	1,502	130	9%
James Campbell High School	3,039	437	14%
The Kapolei Charter School by Goodwill Hawai'i	158	102	65%
Kapolei High School	2,025	567	28%
Wai'anae High School	1,831	1,044	57%
Pearl City High School	1,519	253	17%
Waipahu High School	2,661	222	8%
James B. Castle High School	1,108	453	41%
Kailua High School	836	368	44%
Kalaheo High School	856	90	11%
DOE Multi-Level Schools			
Hakipu'u Learning Center*	49	34	69%
Hawai'i School for the Deaf & the Blind	54	17	32%
Hawai'i Technology Academy	1,403	228	16%
Ka Waihona o ka Na'auao Public Charter School*	611	524	86%
Kahuku High & Intermediate School	1,319	448	34%
Kamaile Academy Public Charter School*	957	545	57%
Kamalani Academy	156	51	33%

Table 25 continued

School Name	Total SY22-23 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Multi-Level Schools			
Ke Kula ‘o Samuel M. Kamakau Laboratory Public Charter School*	121	86	71%
Kula Kaiapuni O Anuenue	448	363	81%
Myron B. Thompson Academy	523	101	19%
Nānākuli High & Intermediate School	960	680	71%
Olomana School	69	43	62%
University Laboratory School	451	56	12%
Voyager: A Public Charter School	273	37	14%
Waialua High & Intermediate School	621	134	22%
Waimānalo Elementary & Intermediate School	349	227	65%

*Hawaiian-Focused Charter School

+ Data is suppressed if the number for a specific variable and year is less than 10.

APPENDIX D

Table 26. Higher Education Institution on Hawai'i Island⁹⁶

Type	Name
Community Colleges	Honolulu CC Kapi'olani CC Leeward CC Windward CC
Public Universities	University of Hawai'i, Mānoa University of Hawai'i, West O'ahu
Private Colleges/Universities	Brigham Young University Chaminade University Hawai'i Pacific University Hawai'i Tokai International College New Hope Christian College Wayland Baptist University
For-Profit Colleges/Universities	Institute for Clinical Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine Remington College University of Phoenix World Medicine Institute Acupuncture and Herbal Medicine

SOURCES

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