



Island Community Report: Moloka'i



Compiled by the Office of Research and Evaluation

Purpose

The Island Community Report provides an annual summary of the latest information on Native Hawaiian communities on Moloka'i 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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Moloka'i At-A-Glance

Note. Maui County contains the islands of Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Maui.

Population

- Moloka'i had a Native Hawaiian population of 4,374 representing 65% of the island's total population (6,710) and 1% of the state's total Native Hawaiian population (2021).¹
- Maui County had a Native Hawaiian population of 37,219, representing 23% of the county's total population of 164,568 and 12% of the state's total Native Hawaiian population of 310,789 (2021).²

Governance

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

Office of the Mayor of the County of Maui³

- Richard T. Bissen, Jr., Mayor
- Kekuhaupio "Keku" Akana, Managing Director
- Leo Caires, Chief of Staff

Maui County Council Chair⁴

- District 3 – *Wailuku-Waihe'e-Waikapū*
 - Councilmember Alice L. Lee

Moloka'i Island Burial Council⁵

- *Kalawao* – VACANT
- *East Moloka'i* – Keomailani Hirata
- *West Moloka'i* – La'akea Poepoe
- *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

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

Strategic Outcome 1.1

Increased number and percent of Native Hawaiian students who enter educational systems ready to learn

Table 1. Early Learning Programs on Moloka‘i

Type	Number of Locations
EOEL Public Pre-kindergarten ⁶	2
Head Start / Early Head Start ⁷	1
‘Aha Pūnana Leo ⁸	1
Home Visiting ⁹	3
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ¹⁰	7

Note. For more early learning program information, refer to Appendix B

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

Table 2. Moloka‘i Department of Education Public and Charter Schools (SY23-24)¹²

Elementary	Intermediate/Middle	High School	Multi-Level Schools	Total
4	1	1	0	4

Note. Includes Hawaiian-Focused Charter Schools. For complete Enrollment Counts by School Type, refer to Appendix C

- 81% (1,021) of the public-school students enrolled on Moloka‘i (1,254) were Native Hawaiian (SY22-23).¹³

Strategic Outcome 1.2

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

Table 3. Moloka'i Public High School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide (SY22-23)¹⁴

School	Total Number of Graduates	Native Hawaiian Graduates		Percent of Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide	
		Total Number	Percent	Native Hawaiian	Total
Moloka'i High	92	75	82%	31%	33%

- 82% (75) of the 92 Moloka'i public high school graduates were Native Hawaiian (SY22-23).¹⁵
- 31% of all Native Hawaiian Moloka'i public high school graduates enrolled in a college nationwide, compared to 33% of all Moloka'i graduates (SY22-23).¹⁶

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)¹⁷

Percentage of respondents who...	Maui 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	34%	24%	43%	22%
...reported they are currently learning 'Ōlelo Hawai'i	17%	11%	16%	13%
...reported they are interested in learning 'Ōlelo Hawai'i but cannot access learning resources due to cost, time, or other constraints	33%	24%	31%	24%

- 34% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County reported participating in traditional learning systems, compared to 43% Native Hawaiians statewide.
- Native Hawaiians in Maui County currently learning 'Ōlelo Hawai'i (17%) and those interested in learning but are not able to access learning resources (33%) are on parity with the state (16% and 31% respectively).

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, Moloka'i currently has one HFCS and two Hawaiian-medium programs. 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 Moloka'i (SY23-24)¹⁸

- Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools
 - Kualapu'u Public Conversion Charter School
- Kaiaipuni Programs
 - Moloka'i Middle - 'O Hina i ka Malama Program
 - Moloka'i High - 'O Hina i ka Malama Program

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 Kaiaipuni).

OHA Funding Activities

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) Mālama Education Loan Activity on Moloka'i

- Open Education Loans as of 3/31/24: two loans, total disbursed \$30,000
- New Education Loans in FY24, 7/1/23 to 03/31/24: zero loans, total disbursed \$0

Table 5. Educational Pathways Granting Activity on Molokaʻi

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Communities Served
Board Approved: Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter School Fund Administration - Phase I (FB24-25)	Kanu o ka ʻĀina Learning ʻOhana (KALO)	24-25 Charter School Fund Administration (per pupil)	\$2,709,614	Hawaiʻi, Oʻahu, Kauaʻi, Molokaʻi
Kākoʻo Support Grants (FY23)	ʻAha Pūnana Leo, Inc.	Kahena	\$25,000	Hawaiʻi; Kauaʻi; Maui; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu
Board Approved: Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter School Fund Administration - Phase II (FB22-23)	Kanu o ka ʻĀina Learning ʻOhana (KALO)	KALO: Hawaiian- Focused Public Charter School Fund Administration - Phase II (facilities)	\$2,850,000	Hawaiʻi, Oʻahu, Kauaʻi, Molokaʻi
Community Grant – Education (FB22-23)	Educational Services Hawaii Foundation	ʻImi ʻIke Learning Centers	\$180,000	Hawaiʻi; Kauaʻi; Maui; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu
	Hoʻokākoʻo Corporation	Ke Awa Hoʻomalū (Safe Harbor)	\$220,000	Hawaiʻi; Molokaʻi
Kūlia (FY21)	Pacific American Foundation (Fiscal Sponsor for Moanalua Culture Project)	Hālau O Huluena	\$100,000	Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi, Maui, Molokaʻi
	Bishop Museum	Extending Our Reach	\$49,999	Hawaiʻi; Maui; Kauaʻi; Molokaʻi
Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter School Fund Administration (FB20-21)	Kanu o ka ʻĀina Learning ʻOhana (KALO)	Charter School Fund Administration	\$5,914,893	Hawaiʻi, Oʻahu, Kauaʻi, Molokaʻi

Note. The Grants Program continues close out of 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. Kalawao County - Kalaupapa

Issue Summary: Kalaupapa National Historical Park is undergoing significant changes as the Department of Health (DOH) phases out its operations. The Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Section 326-34 states that the DOH currently administers Kalawao County.

Context: In 1991 a Strategic Plan for Transition at Kalaupapa Settlement was drafted by the Pacific Basin Development Council under former Governor John Waihe‘e. A particularly crucial facet of the transition is the interagency and intergovernmental coordination which will be required. Currently, the agencies involved are DOH, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the National Park Service (NPS) under the US Department of Commerce. There is a new Plan for Transition in development. Two patients remain as residents at Kalaupapa.

Community Positions & Related Activities:

The NPS conducted meetings on Moloka‘i and O‘ahu in March 2024. Community groups voiced their frustration during the meeting on Moloka‘i regarding the lack of transparency in the transition. The NPS position at the time was that the forum was not proper for full transition discussion as the meeting agenda and purpose was to provide information from NPS regarding their ongoing historic preservation efforts for the area and structures.

Part of the community engagement efforts include the implementation of the Kalaupapa

Memorial Act, which authorizes the nonprofit organization, Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa to establish a memorial listing the names of those who were sent to the peninsula because of government policies regarding leprosy. The Act was signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 30, 2009. (123 STAT. 996; Public Law 111-1 - 3/30/2009). The Act authorized Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa to establish the memorial within the boundaries of Kalaupapa National Historical Park.

OHA positions and related activities: The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) provided testimony in support of SB2289, which would require the DOH to include in its annual report regarding the Kalaupapa Settlement details and updated information, as available, regarding the permanent transfer to other governmental or qualified non-governmental entities of the powers and duties of the DOH over Kalaupapa Settlement and requires the DOH to report on its community engagement efforts with community stakeholders and the Moloka‘i community. The measure is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of Kalaupapa Settlement, particularly as the DOH considers the permanent transfer of powers and duties over the area to other governmental entities. SB2289 has passed through all committees and both houses for final votes and will be transmitted to the Governor for signature.

OHA Public Policy (PP) advocates attended the NPS annual meeting at Bishop Museum on March 25, 2024, and gained further insight as to the

transition issues and plans after discussions with NPS staff and other department staff. PP advocates will continue to communicate with the various agencies and community groups to assist

in providing timely and accurate information regarding the status of the transition and jurisdictional issues for Kalawao County.

2. Molokaʻi Residents Struggle with one Airline and Access to Medical Care

Issue Summary: Molokaʻi has a shortage of doctors, especially following the death of two physicians and the retirement of another last year. Residents must rely on the only air carrier, Mokulele Airlines, to travel from Molokaʻi to Oʻahu for specialized medical care, however, due to multiple cancellations, often without notice, they have become unreliable.

Context: Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi residents have no choice when traveling by air as there is only one airline servicing the island, Mokulele Airlines, which is run by the mainland company Southern Airlines. For at least two years, Mokulele has canceled and delayed flights without notice, causing passengers flying to Oʻahu for medical care not available on island to miss their appointments. Some residents book a day earlier and pay out of pocket for lodging and transportation, which is non-refundable through insurance, increasing their financial burden. Often, patients are not able to get a flight because their insurance company took too long to approve their travel. When flights are cancelled or unavailable, appointments are rescheduled two weeks to a month out. Patients not wanting to contend with the flight situation choose not to

travel to Oʻahu for treatment, exacerbating their health issues and ultimately hala (die).

Community Positions & Related Activities: The unreliability and high cost of flying Mokulele Airlines has contributed to poorer health conditions on both Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi. Congresswoman Jill Tokuda, the U.S. Representative of Hawaiʻi's Second District, is in the process of writing a letter to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regarding Molokaʻi's air crisis. She states that she doesn't think subsidies alone are going to solve the issue. She suggested immediate action should be taken, such as increasing the length of the runway so that more planes can land.

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

3. Destructive Analysis of Human Bone Fishhooks from Molokaʻi

Issue Summary: Beneficiary unrest over the destructive analysis of human bone fishhooks from Kaiehu Point by archaeologist Marshall Weissler.

Context: On Jan. 31, 2024, OHA Compliance received an email from an archaeologist (Jillian Swift of Pacific Legacy) with concerns about a pre-posting of an academic article by Marshall Weisler et al. that involved destructive testing of fishhooks from Molokaʻi (specific locations

include Kaiehu Point, Kealapūpūakiha, Kaunalā Bay, and Halena). In review of the article, it appears that a new technique has been developed to leach collagen off samples to determine species. While the language pitches this as "nondestructive," it is unclear if that is how beneficiaries would view it. Further, since the leaching method did not work, destructive methods were employed that drilling pieces of bone to extract the collagen. Five of the fishhooks (10% of the assemblage) from Kaiehu Point was

determined to be human bone. Most of the other fishhooks were made from pig bone. Historically, any kind of intrusive testing of iwi has been frowned upon in the Hawaiian community. For this reason, OHA has opted strictly for visual examination of fishhooks in the past.

The article was discussed internally. OHA Compliance had recommended that we alert the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) as this could be an HRS 6E-11 violation as we do not know the permissions that were involved nor much about the context from which the fishhooks were removed. In particular, landowner permission is needed to destroy an artifact and authorization from SHPD is needed for testing and private possession of human remains. OHA Compliance emailed SHPD with these concerns on February 1, 2024.

Community Positions & Related Activities:

Keomailani Hirata, the Moloka'i Island Burial Council Chair, was upset with the situation and wanted legal action taken. She indicated that she was seeking private council to see how to pursue this legally. Historically, there have been a few unsuccessful attempts in the past to sue over scientific methods that resulted in the destruction iwi (i.e., radiocarbon dating).

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA Compliance did reach out to SHPD and cited possible violations:

- HRS 6E-11(a): "it shall be a civil and administrative violation for any person to take, appropriate, excavate, injure, destroy, or alter any historic property or artifact located upon private lands of any owner thereof without the owner's permission being first obtained.
- HRS 6E-11(3): "it shall be a civil and administrative violation for any person to knowingly glue together any human skeletal remains, label any human skeletal remain with any type of marking pen, or conduct any tests that destroy human skeletal remains except as permitted by the department.
- HAR 13-300-41(a)(4): "there shall be a prohibition on the private possession of human skeletal remains over fifty years old knowingly removed or originating from a burial site in the State, except the department may authorize possession where, human skeletal remains have been manufactured into artifacts."
- HAR 13-282-3: "no archaeological firms, independent individuals, agencies or organizations shall perform any alteration to historic properties in the State of Hawai'i until an annual permit is first obtained from the department."

SHPD called a meeting with OHA, Weisler, and any other interested community party on Feb. 9, 2024. Only Pulama Lima, Moloka'i resident and Bishop Museum Anthropologist, had attended as an interested party as she previously worked with Weisler and is now in possession of the iwi. Lima had indicated a clear desire to rebury the iwi as soon as possible. Weisler had explained that he had previously consulted with Uncle Walter Ritte and Mac Poepoe, and that they had no problems with the proposed testing methodology. He indicated that he had been working with Moloka'i individuals since the late 1980s and that he intends to retire on Moloka'i. He seemed apologetic and genuine in his statement that he meant no disrespect.

OHA staff wanted assurances about permission as to determine whether a HRS 6E-11 violation occurred. OHA further requested that private possession authorization be granted by SHPD. Lima had indicated that she reached out to SHPD via email before the meeting to request private possession authorization. SHPD confirmed this request.

SHPD had requested that Weisler submit a report detailing his consultation methods and permissions (landowner). SHPD had indicated that Weisler previously had a valid archaeological permit in 2018, but that the status was unknown. SHPD will be evaluating the situation once the report is submitted. SHPD requested that reburial

not occur until the report is finished and SHPD has decided.

As Lima had indicated a desire to rebury the iwi by Feb. 18, 2024, Weisler was encouraged to complete the requested report by then. Lima indicated that discussions are ongoing amongst community members.

OHA did request an update on March 1, 2024, regarding the documents requested at the Feb. 9, 2024, meeting. No response was received from SHPD. OHA Compliance will issue a formal letter to SHPD requesting an update if there is no response.

4. University of Hawai'i West O'ahu Unmarked Burials at Moloka'i Cemetery Research: St. Joseph's Church

Issue Summary: Concerns over the process and research being conducted by UH West O'ahu (UHWO), with National Science Foundation (NSF) funding, at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Context: The NSF Build and Broaden grant was awarded (#2315946) on Aug. 10, 2023, to Dr. Chistina Mello and Kirsten Vacca of the UHWO, for cemetery related research and field work at St. Joseph's Kamalō Cemetery on Moloka'i. It is OHA's understanding that the Cemetery Board had requested UHWO's assistance in identifying unmarked burials, documenting who was buried in unmarked burials, and identifying space for future burials. Work is to include historical research, community interviews, field mapping, and some ground disturbance (removal of topsoil and grass to search for evidence of headstones or burial markers). While the work has been initiated and some community level consultation carried out, OHA has received concerns from the Moloka'i Island Burial Council (MIBC) chair.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The MIBC has questioned whether any state permits and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance was required for this work. She believes the work is causing damage to ancestral remains and work should be halted until state and federal compliance is cleared.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: Regarding state permitting, OHA and the Cemetery Board Chair did reach out to the State of Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) as they have jurisdiction over work that occurs in certified

cemeteries. On Oct. 25, 2024, OHA Compliance also reached out to NSF to see how the project was evaluated and why consultation was not conducted pursuant to Section 106. In review of Section II.D.2.i of NSF's Proposal & Award Policies and Procedures Guide, it states that "in order for NSF to comply with... the National Historic Preservation Act... the proposer may be requested to submit supplemental post-proposal submission information to NSF in order that a reasonable and accurate assessment of environmental impacts by NSF may be made." To assist the NSF Program Officer in determining applicability, an "Organization Environmental Impacts Checklist" is required as part of the application review. There are categories within the checklist that OHA believes would have been applicable in this case: A.2.—Activities on historic, cultural, or archaeological resources; and B. An activity proposed to take place on lands or waters in which Native Hawaiians have an interest or connection. Further, if the lands are under the management of a Cemetery Board certified by the DOH, arguably this could have been an additional consideration.

Following OHA's inquiry, NSF decided to conduct Section 106. Section 106 consultation was initiated on Jan. 24, 2024, with the first meeting scheduled for April 11, 2024. OHA Compliance is monitoring the process and requesting copies of consultation notes. We have made special note that cross-jurisdictions may occur here between DOH and SHPD as there are likely unmarked burials.

Current Conditions

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

Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators

Overall, Health Status¹⁹

- 38% of Native Hawaiian residents in Molokaʻi report very good (23%) to excellent (15%) general health compared to 44% of all Molokaʻi residents who report very good to excellent general health (2018-2022).

Mental Health

- 9% of Native Hawaiians in Molokaʻi report ever being told they have a depressive disorder compared to 11% of all Molokaʻi residents (2019-2022).²⁰
- The Native Hawaiian death rate due to suicide in Maui County is 23.4 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to 18.6 for all Maui County residents (2020-2022).²¹

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

- Maui County had 80 primary care providers per 100,000 people compared to 93 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2020).²²
- Maui County had 208 mental health providers per 100,000 people compared to 284 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2022).²³

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 Care Systems (NHHCS) receive NHHCS Program funding through the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) Health Center Program appropriation to provide medical and enabling services to Native Hawaiians.²⁴ NHHCS provides Native Hawaiians with access to health education, health promotion, and disease prevention services. Across the system, services include nutrition programs, screening and control of hypertension and diabetes, immunizations, and basic primary care services. This system is primarily federally funded under the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act.

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

Location:

604 Mauna Loa Hwy, Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Molokaʻi office: (808) 560-3653

Fax: (808) 560-3385

Website: <https://napuuwai.org/>

Strategic Outcome 3.3

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

- In 2023, 38% (80 of 210) of the inmate population of the Maui Community Correction Center were Native Hawaiian, while Native Hawaiians constituted 19% of the Maui County adult resident population.²⁵

Arrests in Maui County (2019 Calendar Year)²⁶

Table 6. Maui Police Department (2021)²⁷

Indicator	Total	Native Hawaiian	
		#	%
Total Crime Victims	5,918	965	16%
Total Arrestees	1,985	664	33%
Person Offense Victims	2,012	488	24%
Person Offense Arrestees	506	149	29%
Property Offense Victims	3,978	491	12%
Property Offense Arrestees	522	156	30%
Society Offense Arrestees	1,020	383	38%

Note. Moloka'i Police Station data included in count.

- 34% (227 of 674) of adults arrested for Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) were Native Hawaiian.
- 39% (9 of 31) of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses were Native Hawaiian.
- 28% (1,616 of 5,828) of adults arrested for Part II Offenses (violent, property related, drug manufacturing/sale, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related, other) were Native Hawaiian.
- 39% (77 of 198) of juveniles arrested for Part II Offenses were Native Hawaiian.

Strategic Outcome 3.4

Communities are empowered to take care of iwi kūpuna

- 27% of Native Hawaiian Maui County residents report participating in caring for iwi kūpuna at least once within the last 12 months, compared to 19% of non-Native Hawaiian Maui County residents (2023).²⁸

To measure the outcome of communities empowered to care for iwi kūpuna, no data source has been identified at this time. While there are ongoing efforts to preserve iwi kūpuna from the grass-roots level up, a multi-prong approach utilizing state level policy, cultural education and awareness, and resources to mālama iwi kūpuna is needed. The State of Hawai'i established five Island Burial Councils (Hawai'i, Moloka'i/Lāna'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu and Kaua'i/Ni'ihau) under the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). OHA continues to seek qualified

candidates to recommend to the governor to fill vacancies.²⁹ Members meet monthly to:

- Determine whether 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

- There are an estimated 23 places of worship on Molokaʻi. Refer to Appendix D for a list of places to worship on Molokaʻi.

Table 7. Spiritual, Emotional, and Cultural Health (2021, 2022, 2023)³⁰

	Maui County		Statewide	
	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian
Ke Akua Mana: Spirituality and the sacredness of mana				
Respondents reporting belief in a higher power such as God (Ke Akua) or other deities (personal, family, or Hawaiian gods) (2022)	91%	78%	93%	80%
Pilina: Mutually sustaining relationships				
Respondents who report 'ohana relationships were important to their well being	100%	97%	100%	98%
'Ōiwi: Cultural identity and native intelligence				
Respondents feeling at least moderately connected to an ethnic or cultural community	80%	70%	86%	75%
Respondents participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly	70%	42%	70%	44%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – understand common words and phrases	80%	46%	75%	53%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at a beginner level with others	30%	4%	31%	6%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an intermediate level with others	10%	0%	12%	1%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an advanced level with others	9%	0%	7%	0%
'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	87%	58%	84%	66%
Ea: Self-determination				
Respondents who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months	35%	32%	40%	35%
Respondents who voted in the Nov. 8, 2022 election by mail or in-person	86%	87%	87%	89%
Waiwai: Ancestral abundance, collective wealth				
Respondents who reported contributing to the well-being of Native Hawaiian community daily, weekly, or monthly (2021)	30%	27%	33%	30%
Respondents who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life	27%	24%	29%	22%

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

- 91% of Maui County Native Hawaiian respondents report a belief in a higher power.
- 80% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County feel at least moderately connected to an ethnic or cultural community compared to 86% of Native Hawaiian statewide.
- All respondents in both Maui County and statewide respond that 'ohana relationships were important to their wellbeing.
- 27% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County and 29% of Native Hawaiians statewide report being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life.

Strategic Outcome 4.2

Increased community stewardship of Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources that foster connection to 'āina, 'ohana, and communities

Table 8. Cultural Health (2023)³¹

	Maui 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:				
recreational	55%	55%	49%	55%
cultural	48%	23%	45%	24%
health	46%	48%	43%	43%
subsistence	36%	23%	33%	20%
spiritual	36%	30%	37%	22%

- 55% of Maui County Native Hawaiian respondents reported interacting with 'āina or kai for recreational reasons, followed by 48% interacting for cultural reasons, and 46% for health reasons.
- 36% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County report interacting with 'āina or kai for both subsistence and spiritual reasons compared to 33% and 37% respectively of Native Hawaiian statewide.

Moloka'i Community Subsistence/Fishery Areas³²

There are no state-approved Community Subsistence Fishing Areas on Moloka'i, however, there is a single Marine Fishery Management Area on Moloka'i at Kaunakakai Harbor.

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 Funding Activities

OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Molokaʻi

- There are no OHA Legacy Land holdings on Molokaʻi.

OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activity on Molokaʻi (for funeral and emergency health purposes)

- Open Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans as of 3/31/24: zero loan, total disbursed \$0
- New Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans in FY24, 7/1/23 to 3/31/24: zero loans, total disbursed \$0

Table 9. Health Outcomes Granting Activity on Molokaʻi

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Community Grant - Moʻomeheu (FY23)	Ka Ipu Makani Cultural Heritage Center	Moaʻe Molokaʻi Digitization Project	\$100,000	Molokaʻi
ʻOhana-Based Practices in Perpetuation of ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi: Community Research Grant (FB22-23)	ʻAha Pūnana Leo, Inc.	Noiʻi OHA	\$79,514	Hawaiʻi; Kauaʻi; Maui; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu
Iwi Kūpuna Repatriation & Reinterment (FB22-23)	The Hawaiian Church of Hawaiʻi Nei	E Hoʻomau O Nā Mālama I Nā Iwi Kūpuna	\$50,000	Hawaiʻi, Maui, Molokaʻi, Oʻahu, Kauaʻi



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

OHA is aware of only two families who relocated to Moloka'i due to the Maui wildfires of Aug. 8, 2023. Both families have been able to secure accommodations. There are no current issues related to Quality Housing at this time.

Current Conditions

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

- 43% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County are at least moderately worried that they may not be able to afford the place where they live in the next three to five years (2023).³³
- 41% (512 of 1,258) of Native Hawaiian households on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) rented their home compared to 57% (1258 of 2,211) of all households on Moloka'i and 43% (32,538 of 76,408) of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (2021).³⁵
- 74% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County are likely or very likely to have their current living situation be the same in the next three to five years (2023).³⁴
- 19% (95 of 512) of Native Hawaiian renters on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) 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).³⁶

Strategic Outcome 5.2

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

- 59% (746 of 1,258) of Native Hawaiian occupied housing units on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) were owner-occupied compared to 65% (1,446 of 2,211) of all housing units on Moloka'i and 57% of all Native Hawaiian housing units statewide (43,870 of 76,408) (2021).³⁷
- 85% (636 of 746) of Native Hawaiian homeowners (with or without a mortgage) on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward housing payments) compared to 71% (31,680 of 43,870) of all Native Hawaiian homeowners statewide (2021).³⁸

Strategic Outcome 5.3

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

Table 10. Community Characteristics (2021, 2022, 2023)³⁹

Percentage of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...feel at least moderately connected to the geographic community in which they live.	86%	83%	86%	86%
...consider their neighborhood/community one of the top three factors that contribute the most to their quality of life.	16%	26%	15%	22%
...believe the following are one of the top three characteristics that make up a thriving community				
safe neighborhoods and physical spaces	42%	51%	45%	52%
affordable housing	35%	39%	34%	35%
access to quality education	29%	32%	33%	33%
living wage jobs	28%	33%	35%	37%
access to quality health care	26%	43%	27%	39%
food security	25%	23%	26%	23%
sense of place/cultural experiences	24%	12%	24%	12%
healthy and productive lands	23%	18%	21%	15%
people that treat each other fairly	16%	20%	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.	39%	26%	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.	33%	22%	32%	24%
...act as a leader in their neighborhood	26%	27%	31%	28%
...in the past 12 months, did not participate in any community-building activities.	8%	14%	12%	13%
...believe that keiki care (for example, day care) is important or very important to their community's wellbeing. (2022)	94%	85%	92%	87%
...believe that cultural and historical sites are important or very important to their community's wellbeing. (2022)	93%	92%	92%	92%

Table 10 continued

Percentage of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...within the last 12 months, have made use of locally owned businesses at least monthly. (2022)	90%	96%	92%	95%
...feel at least moderately connected to their neighbors. (2021)	73%	67%	71%	74%
...know someone who will help them in an emergency. (2021)	96%	90%	94%	95%
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the Native Hawaiian-focused education programs in their community. (2021)	41%	33%	40%	31%
...are limited in their access to education programs by distance and transportation to at least a moderate extent. (2021)	32%	27%	33%	28%

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

- 77% of Maui County Native Hawaiian respondents believed safe neighborhoods and physical spaces make up a thriving community, followed by affordable housing (35%), access to quality education (29%) and livable wage jobs (28%).
- 33% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County respondents reported changing living arrangements one or more times in the past 12 months.

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 (2020 and 2021)⁴⁰

	Moloka'i		Statewide	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Total housing units	2,373	2,211	483,906	494,827
Less-traditional housing units (number)	243	275	49,672	50,649
Less-traditional housing units (% total units)	10%	12%	10%	10%

Note. Less-traditional housing units include the Census categories one-family house attached to one or more houses; mobile homes; and boats, RVs, vans, etc. These include both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units

- 7% of the Native Hawaiian-occupied housing units on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) were less-traditional housing units (85 of 1,185) compared to 7% statewide (4,547 of 69,217) (2015).⁴¹

Strategic Outcome 6.2

Increased housing unit supply on Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) Information (2024)⁴²

- DHHL currently holds 25,864 acres of land on Moloka'i, 13% (203,981⁴³) of its total landholdings.
- DHHL has 837 lessees on Moloka'i, 8% of the 10,048 leases statewide.
 - Residential: 393 (5% of statewide)
 - Agricultural: 417 (38% of statewide)
 - Pastoral: 27 (6% of statewide)
- DHHL had 738 undivided interest leases (lots with no homes) statewide.
- DHHL Moloka'i Island Waitlist
 - Total Waitlist: 2,161 (5% of statewide waitlist)
 - Residential: 820 (3% of statewide waitlist)
 - Agricultural: 1,139 (6% of statewide waitlist)
 - Pastoral: 202 (6% of statewide waitlist)

Strategic Outcome 6.3

Decreased rate of Native Hawaiian 'ohana out of state migration

Table 12. Considered Moving in the Past Year (2022)⁴⁴

	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Have not considered moving away from Hawai'i in the past year	47%	63%	52%	60%
Have considered moving away from Hawai'i in the past year	53%	34%	47%	39%
...due to a lower cost of living elsewhere	37%	21%	33%	26%
...to increase my earnings potential (i.e., make more money)	20%	8%	18%	11%
...for other reasons	15%	8%	10%	9%
...to take a new job or pursue a career advancement	10%	1%	10%	6%
...to be closer to family or friends	6%	15%	4%	13%
...to continue with a current job that moved out of Hawai'i	1%	1%	2%	1%

Note. Respondents able to choose up to three reasons. Question not asked in 2023 survey.

- 53% of Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County reported planning to or thinking about moving from Hawai'i, compared to 47% of the total state Native Hawaiian population.
- 37% of former Maui County Native Hawaiian residents reported moving due to the high cost of living, followed by 31% due to employment opportunities.

OHA Funding Activities

NHRLF Mālama Home Improvement Loans on Molokaʻi

- Open Mālama Home Improvement Loans as of 3/31/24: nine loans, total disbursed \$200,655
- New Mālama Home Improvement Loans in FY24, 7/1/23 to 3/31/24: one loan, total disbursed \$35,267

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repair purposes on Molokaʻi

- Open Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans as of 03/31/24: seven loans, total disbursed \$51,000
- New Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans in FY24, 7/1/23 to 03/31/24: zero loans, total disbursed \$0

Table 13. Quality Housing Granting Activity on Molokaʻi

Grant Type	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Community Grant – Housing (FY23)	Hawaiian Community Assets, Inc.	Native Hawaiian Occupancy Ready Project	\$1,500,000	Hawaiʻi; Kauaʻi; Lānaʻi; Maui; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu;
Community Grant - Homestead Community (FB22-23)	Homestead Community Development Corporation	Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW)	\$40,000	Hawaiʻi; Maui; Lānaʻi; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu; Kauaʻi

Note. Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW) also aligns with Economic Stability.



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

1. Axis Deer

Issue Summary: Drought conditions and over population of axis deer continue to be an ongoing problem without resolution. Lack of funding for adequate fencing and controversy in the community about eradication continues. It’s estimated that there are 60,000 deer on Molokai.

Context: Axis deer populations increase about 20% to 30% each year. Roughly 30% of the population, somewhere around 18,000 deer, would need to be culled annually just to keep the herds in check.⁴⁵ According to the DLNR, hunting and other control efforts cull less than half of that quota.

Community Positions/ Related Activities: UH Manoa extension forester stated that deer are wiping out pastures and leaving nothing for the cattle to graze. Due to the ongoing drought, deer are coming into residential areas and eating plants that are not fenced in causing residents to lose subsistence gardens or being forced to pay for 8’-foot-high fencing. DLNR built 13 miles of fencing in 2020-2021, and as of last year, there were 39 fence projects under construction using a mix of federal, state, and private funds.

OHA Position/ Related Activities: OHA supported a bill at the state legislature this session for an axis deer slaughterhouse, but it did not make it past the initial committee hearing.

Current Conditions

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

Strategic Outcome 7.1

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

Table 14. Kūpuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2021, 2022, 2023)⁴⁶

Percent of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults (2023)	25%	20%	27%	21%
...have made use of kūpuna wellness resources (for example, computer classes, exercise programs) at least monthly within the last 12 months. (2022)	10%	13%	12%	11%
...have you made use of kūpuna care (for example, Meals on Wheels, assisted living, memory care) at least monthly within the last 12 months. (2022)	9%	2%	10%	3%
...have made use of keiki care (for example, day care) at least monthly within the last 12 months. (2022)	23%	10%	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)	26%	10%	27%	14%
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of preschool programs in their community. (2021)	36%	34%	38%	35%
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the out-of-school programs in their community. (2021)	23%	28%	28%	27%

- Keiki care programs (e.g., A+) are utilized at a higher rate by Native Hawaiians (26%) compared to non-Hawaiians (10%) in Maui County (2022).
- Kūpuna care programs (e.g., Meals on Wheels) are utilized at a higher rate by Native Hawaiians (9%) compared to non-Hawaiians (2%) in Maui County (2022).

Table 15. Moloka'i Average Monthly Cost of Child Care by Age, Licensed Centers (2024)⁴⁷

Age Group	Average Part-Time Rate (Monthly)	Average Full-Time Rate (Monthly)
Licensed Centers		
0-6 months	N/A	N/A
6-12 months	N/A	N/A
12-18 months	N/A	N/A
18-24 months	N/A	N/A
2-year-olds	N/A	\$840
3-year-olds	N/A	\$669
4 - 5-year-olds	N/A	\$669
5–10-year-olds	N/A	\$840
11–15-year-olds	N/A	N/A

Note. There are no Registered Family Child Care Homes (Licensed) on Moloka'i.

Table 16. Moloka'i Child Care by Facility Type (2024)⁴⁸

Child Care Facility	2022 State Total	2022 Moloka'i Island Total	Number of Children Enrolled on 4/23/2023	Desired Capacity	Licensed Capacity
Licensed Infant/Toddler Center	70	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Licensed Group Child Care (Preschools)	377	4	75	76	84
Licensed Before and After School Programs	87	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered Family Child Care Home/Group Home	245	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	779	4	75	76	84

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

Table 17. Maui County Capacity of Elderly Living with Assistance Facilities (2020-2021)⁴⁹

	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%
Maui County	1	93	4%	12	72	3%	2	344	13%

- In 2024, Moloka'i had four licensed group childcare (preschools), and zero licensed infant/toddler centers, before/after school programs, licensed group homes, or registered family child care homes. The average full-time monthly cost of available licensed centers ranged from \$669 for 3-5 year olds and \$840 for 2 year olds and 5-10 year olds.
- During 2020-2021, the cost of assisted living facilities in Maui County ranged from \$4,700 to \$7,200 per month and approximately \$345 per day for semi-private skilled nursing facilities.⁵⁰

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 Moloka'i⁵¹

- 1 Community Development Financial Institution
- 2 bank branch offices
- 0 Small Business Development Centers
- 2 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 Moloka'i (2023)⁵²

Community College	Public Universities	Private Colleges/Universities	For-Profit Colleges/Universities
1	0	0	0

Note. For the list of Higher Education Institutions on Moloka'i, refer to Appendix E

Highest Level of Education Attainment Reported by Native Hawaiians (2021)⁵³

Table 19. Post-secondary Educational Attainment (2021)⁵⁴

Degree	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Associates degree	44%	22%	35%	23%
Bachelor's degree	38%	52%	44%	50%
Master's degree	15%	17%	16%	18%
Professional school degree	2%	6%	3%	6%
Doctorate degree	1%	3%	3%	4%

- 56% of Native Hawaiian Maui County adult residents have attained a BA or higher (2,634 of 4,715), compared with 78% of the non-Hawaiian Maui County adult resident population (32,725 of 41,866).
- Native Hawaiians represent 18% (3,493 of 19,198) of the Maui County residents who have one year or more of college experience with no degree attained.⁵⁵

Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in Maui County (2021)

- Native Hawaiian median household income in East Moloka'i was \$30,603, 65% of the median income of all East Moloka'i residents (\$56,111). Native Hawaiian median household income in West Moloka'i was \$41,813, 95% of the median income of all West Moloka'i residents (\$44,028).⁵⁶
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in East Moloka'i were \$8,641 less than all men in East Moloka'i (\$30,509 vs. \$39,150). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in West Moloka'i were \$4,167 less than all men in West Moloka'i (\$21,708 vs. \$25,875).
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in East Moloka'i were \$19 less than all women in East Moloka'i (\$27,151 vs. \$27,170). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in West Moloka'i were \$388 more than all women in West Moloka'i (\$32,414 vs. \$32,026).
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in East Moloka'i were 89% of their male counterparts (\$27,170 vs. \$39,150) and 149% of their male counterparts in West Moloka'i (\$32,414 vs. \$21,078).⁵⁷

Table 20. Financial Stability (2023) ⁵⁸

Percent of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...could NOT cover an emergency expense of \$500 with their current finances.	16%	6%	18%	8%
...are not making ends meet or are living paycheck-to-paycheck.	38%	24%	37%	25%
...have made use of social services (for example, food and financial assistance) at least monthly within the past 12 months.	22%	20%	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.	16%	15%	20%	12%
...are worried about getting laid off and/or being unable to find work, for themselves or their family.	19%	23%	29%	22%
...are worried about not being able to pay for basic needs like food or housing, for themselves or their family.	33%	30%	38%	25%
...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults, for themselves or their family.	25%	20%	27%	21%
...are worried about loss of services or small businesses in their community, for themselves or their family.	28%	26%	24%	24%

- 38% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County and 37% statewide respond that they are not making ends meet or are living paycheck-to-paycheck, compared to 24% of non-Hawaiians in Maui County and 25% statewide.
- Native Hawaiians worried about not being able to pay for basic needs in were 33% in Maui County and 38% statewide, compared to non-Hawaiians at 30% and 25% respectively.

Strategic Outcome 7.4

Increased Native Hawaiian employment rate

Native Hawaiian Employment and Labor Statistics in Maui County (2021) ⁵⁹

- The Native Hawaiian unemployment rate in East Moloka'i was 7.7% compared to 10% for all residents, and 9.3% in West Moloka'i, compared to 8.1% for all residents.
- 59% (1,020 of 1,740) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in East Moloka'i compared to 48% (1,507 of 3,113) of all East Moloka'i residents. 51% (625 of 1,228) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in West Moloka'i compared to 49.2% (922 of 1,874) of all West Moloka'i residents.
- 54% (941 of 1,740) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the labor force were employed compared to 43% (1,344 of 3,113) for all East Moloka'i residents. 46% (567 of 1,228) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the labor force were employed compared to 45% (847 of 1,874) for all West Moloka'i residents.

Strategic Outcome 8.1

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

Native Hawaiian Business Ownership in Maui County (2017)⁶⁰

- 172 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned employer firms were in Maui County, which comprise 13% of all Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned employer firms in the state of Hawai'i (1,358) and 4.8% of total firms in Maui County (3,557).
 - These NHOPI-owned employer firms employed 1,285 people.
- The total sales, receipts, or value of shipments for Maui County employer firms was \$247,655,000.
- There are currently 23 enterprises registered with the Small Business Administration (SBA) as Native Hawaiian Organizations in Maui County, 8% of the total number of 280 SBA Native Hawaiian Organizations statewide.⁶¹

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. A good resource for agricultural sustainability is [Sust'āinable Molokai \(sustainablemolokai.org\)](https://sustainablemolokai.org)

- There were 75 acres of taro harvested from 75 farms in Maui County (2022).⁶²
- Moloka'i-based apparel designers include:
 - PoMahina Designs
 - Kealopiko
 - Lanakila Designs
 - Hulalei Designs

Table 21. Maui County Local Business and Food Consumption (2022)⁶³

	Maui 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	32%	35%	30%	32%
Weekly	34%	39%	36%	42%
Monthly	24%	22%	26%	21%
Once or Twice a Year	6%	2%	4%	3%
Rarely	2%	0%	2%	2%
Almost Never	2%	0%	2%	1%
Barriers to local food consumption				
Local foods grown or raised in Hawaii cost too much to access them	70%	51%	62%	52%
It's more convenient to buy imported foods than local foods	35%	23%	34%	28%
Not knowing where or how to access local foods grown or raised in Hawaii is a barrier to accessing them	12%	13%	16%	12%
Local foods or ingredients are not available nearby	7%	11%	8%	9%
Percentage of respondents who access local foods				
At grocery stores	85%	90%	84%	88%
At farmer's markets	72%	74%	76%	73%
By hunting or fishing	35%	13%	25%	11%
Growing food at home	34%	43%	35%	40%
Directly purchased from farms	24%	21%	21%	19%
via Community Supported Agriculture networks (e.g., CSA box)	12%	9%	15%	10%
Growing food outside the home (e.g., community garden)	5%	4%	7%	4%
Through other means	5%	10%	5%	8%

- 90% of Maui County Native Hawaiians used locally owned businesses monthly, weekly, or almost daily in the past 12 months compared to 92% of Native Hawaiians statewide.
- 70% of Maui County Native Hawaiians and 62% of Native Hawaiians statewide responded that Hawai'i grown or raised foods cost too much.
- 85% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County accessed local foods at the grocery store, followed by 72% at a farmer's market with 35% hunting or fishing and 34% growing their food at home.

Strategic Outcome 8.3

Established and operationalized indigenous economic system consistent with Native Hawaiian knowledge, culture, values, and practices

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)⁶⁴

Percent of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...believe that Hawai'i's economy at least moderately benefits the majority of Hawai'i's people.	55%	65%	57%	66%
...consider the following to be one of the five best factors to describe a strong and sustainable economy for Hawaii's future.				
Local food production/agriculture economy	62%	58%	57%	53%
Diversified economy (i.e., not solely reliant on one industry)	58%	57%	47%	65%
Livable wages/income	57%	47%	53%	50%
Housing that is affordable, available, and accessible	53%	51%	51%	49%
Healthcare that is affordable, available, and accessible	42%	52%	43%	45%
Healthy and thriving ocean and land ecosystems	36%	32%	30%	27%
Affordable, healthy foods	21%	27%	29%	28%
Sustainable tourism	19%	21%	23%	28%
Strong social safety nets (SNAP/Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, TANF/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Head Start Preschool Program, School Lunch Program, etc.)	14%	11%	16%	12%
Business friendly taxes and regulations	7%	8%	11%	12%
A highly competent and technologically skilled workforce	7%	6%	12%	12%
Contemporary/mainstream tourism	5%	5%	12%	9%
Other economic descriptions not listed in the survey	4%	2%	1%	2%
Military development/investment	1%	5%	8%	9%
Land development for commercial use	1%	2%	2%	2%

- 55% of Maui County Native Hawaiian respondents and 57% of Native Hawaiian respondents statewide believe that Hawai'i's economy at least moderately benefit the majority of Hawai'i's people, compared to 65% and 66% of non-Hawaiians, respectively.
- 62% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County considered local food production/agriculture economy one of five best factors when describing a strong a sustainable economy for Hawai'i's future, followed by a diversified economy (58%), and livable wages/income (57%).

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Moloka'i

- No OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Moloka'i

NHRLF Debt Consolidation Loans on Molokaʻi

- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 3/31/24: seven loans, total disbursed \$98,199
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: two loans, total disbursed \$33,382

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

- Open Mālama Business Loans as of 03/31/24: one loans, total disbursed \$149,999
- New Mālama Business Loans in FY24, 7/1/23 to 3/31/24: one loans, total disbursed \$149,999

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

- Open Hua Kanu Loans as of 3/31/24: zero loans, total disbursed \$0
- New Hua Kanu Loans in FY24 7/1/23 to 3/31/24: zero loans, total disbursed \$0

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

- Open Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans as of 3/31/24: one loan, total disbursed \$7,036
- New Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans in FY24, 7/1/23 to 3/31/24: zero loan, total disbursed \$0

Table 23. Economic Stability Granting Activity on Molokaʻi

Grant Type	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Community Grant - Economic Stability (FY23)	Homestead Community Development Corporation	Residential Employment Living Improvement Program	\$500,000	Hawaiʻi; Maui; Lānaʻi; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu; Kauaʻi
Emergency Financial Assistance (FB22-23)	Alu Like, Inc.	Kūlia Like	\$830,000	Hawaiʻi; Maui; Lānaʻi; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu; Kauaʻi; Niʻihau
Community Grant - Homestead Community (FB22-23)	Homestead Community Development Corporation	Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW)	\$40,000	Hawaiʻi; Maui; Lānaʻi; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu; Kauaʻi
Community Grant - Economic Stability (FB22-23)	Purple Maiʻa Foundation	Mālama Design Studio	\$498,660	Hawaiʻi; Kauaʻi; Lānaʻi; Maui; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu
	Hawaiʻi Community Lending	Native Hawaiian Owner-Builder Project	\$398,000	Maui; Molokaʻi

Note. Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW) also aligns with Quality Housing.

Pau



Island Community Report: Molokaʻi

Appendix

APPENDIX A

Island of Maui State Senate⁶⁵

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

Maui State House of Representatives⁶⁶

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

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

Maui County Council⁶⁷

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

Standing Committees of the Council⁶⁸

- *Agriculture, Diversification, Environment & Public Transportation* – Gabe Johnson, Chair
- *Budget, Finance, and Economic Development* – Yuki Lei Sugimura, Chair
- *Disaster, Resilience, International Affairs, & Planning* – Tamara Paltin, Chair
- *Efficiency Solutions & Circular Systems* – Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Chair

- *Government Relations, Ethics, & Transparency* – Nohe U`u-Hodgins, Chair
- *Housing, Land Use* – Tasha Kama, Chair

County of Maui Departments and Agencies⁶⁹

- *Office of the Mayor* – Richard T. Bissen, Jr., Mayor
- *Chief of Staff* – Leo Caires
- *Managing Director* – Josiah Nishita
- *Budget Office* – Maria Zielinski, Budget Director
- *Chief of Communications & Public Affairs* – Mahina Martin
- *Chief Innovation Officer*
- *Corporation Counsel, Department of* – Victoria J Takayesu, Corporation Counsel
- *Corporation counsel, Department of* – Sonya Toma, First Deputy
- *Emergency Management Agency* – Herman Andaya, Administrator
- *Agriculture, Department of* – Rogerene “Kali” Arce, Director
- *Agriculture, Department of* - Koa Hewahewa, Deputy Director
- *Environmental Management, Department of* – Shane Agawa PE, Director
- *Environmental Management, Department of* – Robert Schmidt, Deputy Director
- *Finance, Department of* – Scott Teruya, Finance Director
- *Finance, Department of* – Steve Tesoro, Deputy Director
- *Fire and Public Safety, Department of* – Bradford Ventura, Fire Chief
- *Fire and Public Safety, Department of* – Gavin Fujioka, Deputy Fire Chief
- *Housing and Human Concerns* – Lori Tsuhako, Director
- *Housing and Human Concerns* – Saumalu Mataafa, Deputy Director
- *Liquor Control* – Layne N. Silva, Director
- *Liquor Control* – Jarrett K Kaho`ohanohano, Deputy Director
- *Water & Infrastructure* – Tom Cook, Chair
- *Water Authority, Social Services, & Parks* – Shane Sinenci, Chair
- *Parks and Recreation, Department of* – Patrick McCall, Director
- *Parks and Recreation, Department of* – Shane Dudoit, Deputy Director
- *Personnel Services, Department of* – David Underwood, Director
- *Personnel Services, Department of* – Cynthia Razo-Porter, Deputy Director
- *Planning Department* – Kathleen Aoki, Director
- *Planning Department* – Garrett Smith, Deputy Director
- *Police Department* – John Pelletier, Chief of Police
- *Police Department* – Wade Maeda, Deputy Chief of Police
- *Prosecuting Attorney, Department of* – Andrew H. Martin, Prosecuting Attorney
- *Prosecuting Attorney, Department of* – Shelly C Miyashiro, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
- *Public Works Administration* – Jordan Molina, Director
- *Public Works Administration* – Wendy Taomoto PE, Deputy Director
- *Transportation, Department of* – Marc Takamori, Director
- *Transportation, Department of* – Kauanoe Tagangan, Deputy Director
- *Water Supply, Department of* – John Stuffelbean PE, Director
- *Water Supply, Department of* – James “Kimo” Landgraf, Deputy Director
- *Economic Development* – Luana Mahi, Director
- *M/C Workforce Development* – Chentelle Rowland, Executive Director
- *Community / Development Block Grant* – Patience Kahula, Director

Legislative Branch⁷⁰

- *County Auditor, Office of* – Lance Taguchi, Office of the County Auditor
- *County Clerk, Office of* – Kathy Kaohu, City Clerk
- *Council Services, Office of* – Traci N.T. Fujita, Director
- *Corporation counsel, Department of* – Sonya Toma, First Deputy
- *Emergency Management Agency* – Herman Andaya, Administrator
- *Agriculture, Department of* – Rogerene “Kali” Arce, Director
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- *Water Supply, Department of* – James “Kimo” Landgraf, Deputy Director
- *Economic Development* – Luana Mahi, Director
- *M/C Workforce Development* – Chentelle Rowland, Executive Director
- *Community / Development Block Grant* – Patience Kahula, Director

Semi-Autonomous City Agencies

- None

Neighborhood Boards

- N/A – Neighborhood Boards is a City & County of Honolulu community construct.

County of Maui Boards and Commissions⁷¹

- Affirmative Action Advisory Council
- Animal Control Board
- Board of Ethics
- Board of Variances and Appeals
- Board of Water Supply
- Charter Commission

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

NETWORKS

Hawaiian Agencies and Organizations

- ʻĀina Momona
- Sustainable Molokaʻi
- ʻAha Kiole
- Ola Molokaʻi
- Molokaʻi Land Trust
- Rooted
- Hui Hoʻomalua
- Ka Hale Pōmaikaʻi
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands – Molokaʻi
- Kamehameha Schools Molokaʻi Regional Office
- Queen Liliʻuokalani Trust – Molokaʻi Office
- Queen Emma/Nā Puʻuwai Center – Molokaʻi

Hawaiian Royal Societies

- Royal Order of Kamehameha (Molokaʻi)
- Hale O Nā Aliʻi O Hawaiʻi, Hālau ʻo Kawānanakoa, Helu ʻElima
- ʻAhahui Kaʻahumanu Society Chapter 8 - Molokaʻi

Hawaiian Civic Clubs

- Hoʻolehua Hawaiian Civic Club, Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Pelekikena

Hawaiian Homestead Associations

- ʻAhupuaʻa o Molokaʻi Homestead Association
- Kalamaʻula Homestead Association
- Ahonui Homestead Association
- Molokaʻi Homestead Livestock Association
- Farmers Alliance
- Hoʻolehua Homestead Agriculture Association
- Hoʻolehua Homestead Association
- Kapaʻakea Homestead Association
- Kamiloloa Homestead Association
- Molokaʻi Livestock Association
- Molokaʻi Hunters Association

Others

- ALU LIKE, Inc.
- People Attentive to Children (PATCH)
- Kuha‘o Business Center
- The Institute for Native Pacific Education and Culture (INPEACE)
- Moloka‘i Youth Center
- Moloka‘i Community Service Counsel
- Moloka‘i Child Abuse Prevention Pathways
- Moloka‘i Community Health Center
- Moloka‘i Salvation Army
- Moloka‘i Child Family Services
- Moloka‘i Community Wellness
- Moloka‘i Island Foundation
- Moloka‘i Chamber of Commerce
- Maui Economic Opportunity – Moloka‘i

APPENDIX B

Table 24. Early Childhood Education Programs

Type	Location
EOEL Public Pre-Kindergarten ⁷²	Kaunakakai Elementary Kilohana Elementary
Head Start / Early Head Start ⁷³	Kaunakakai, HI
‘Aha Pūnana Leo ⁷⁴	Pūnana Leo o Moloka‘i, Ho‘olehua
Home Visiting ⁷⁵	Ka Pu‘uwai O Na Keiki Ho‘owaiwai Kaiāulu Tūtū and Me
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ⁷⁶	Aka‘ula School All God's Children Preschool Ho‘omana Hou School Kamehameha Preschool-Kalamaula Kaunakakai Head Start A Molokai Christian Academy Na Kamali‘i Hoaloha

APPENDIX C

Table 25. Molokaʻi Department of Education Public and Charter School Enrollment (SY2023)⁷⁷

School Name	Total Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Elementary Schools			
Kaunakakai Elem School	257	180	70.0%
Kilohana Elem School	75	64	85.3%
Kualapuʻu Elem School*	319	291	91.2%
Maunaloa Elem School	46	28	60.9%
Total	697	563	80.7%
DOE Intermediate/Middle Schools			
Molokai Middle School	176	145	82.4%
Total	176	145	82.4%
DOE High Schools			
Molokaʻi High School	381	313	82.2%
Total	381	313	82.2%
DOE Multi-Level Schools			
None	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	1,257	1,021	81.2%

*Hawaiian-Focused Charter School

APPENDIX D

Table 26. Places of Worship on Molokaʻi

Name	Location
ʻOhana Ministries	Kaunakakai
Apostolic Faith Church	Kaunakakai
Bible Baptist Church of Molokaʻi	Maunaloa
Calvary Door of Faith Molokaʻi	Kaunakakai
Church of the Nazarene	Kaunakakai
Grace Episcopal Church	Ho'olehua
Ierusalem Pomaikai Church	Kaunakakai
Kalaiakamanu Church	Ho'olehua
Kana'ana Hou Church	Kalaupapa
Kaunakakai Baptist Church	Kaunakakai
King's Chapel Mana'e	Kaunakakai
King's Chapel Molokaʻi	Kaunakakai
Lamb of God Church & Bible	Kaunakakai
Molokaʻi Baptist Church	Ho'olehua
Molokaʻi Christian Academy	Ho'olehua
Molokaʻi Church of God	Kaunakakai
Molokaʻi Church of God Parsonage	Ho'olehua
Molokaʻi Seventh-day Adventist	Kaunakakai
Our Lady of Seven Sorrows Catholic Church	Kaunakakai
Saint Philomena Catholic Church	Kalaupapa
St. Damien of Molokaʻi Church	Kaunakakai
St. Joseph's Mission Church	Kaunakakai
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	Kaunakakai

Note. This list may be incomplete due to a lack of a comprehensive data source

APPENDIX E

Table 27. Higher Education Institution on Maui (SY2024)⁷⁸

Type	Name
Community Colleges	University of Hawai'i Maui College: Moloka'i Education Center
Public Universities	None
Private Colleges/Universities	None
For-Profit Colleges/Universities	None

APPENDIX F

‘Imi Pono Survey – About the Data⁷⁹

In 2021, a total of 1,458 Hawai‘i residents ages 18 and older completed the survey. Data were collected from November 2020 through February 2021 via email, phone, postcard, and social media. Respondents consisted of 755 Native Hawaiians and 703 non-Hawaiians, ranging in age from 18 to 55 and over. The highest percentages of survey respondents were in the most populated counties, Honolulu (57%) and Hawai‘i (22%). The lowest percentages of survey respondents were in the least populated counties, Maui (13%) and Kaua‘i (8%). The confidence intervals for the state and Honolulu County—including breakouts for Native Hawaiians within these areas—are 95% or greater. Confidence intervals for other counties are 90%; therefore, findings for these counties should not be generalized beyond the survey sample.

In 2022, a total of 1,277 Hawai‘i residents ages 18 and older completed the survey. Data were collected from February through April 2022 via email, phone, postcard, and social media. Among respondents, 48% identify as Native Hawaiian and 52% as non-Hawaiian. About a quarter (28%) of respondents are from Honolulu County, 26% from Maui County, 24% from Hawai‘i County, and 22% from Kaua‘i County. The confidence interval for the

state—including breakouts for Native Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians—is 95% or higher. The county level confidence interval is 90%. For more details about confidence intervals please [click here](#).

In 2023, a total of 1,329 Hawai‘i residents ages 18 and older completed the survey. Data were collected from February through April 2023 via email, postcard, and social media. Respondents identified as 61% Native Hawaiian and 39% non-Hawaiian. At the county level, 35% of respondents are from Honolulu County, 28% from Hawai‘i County, 22% from Maui County, and 16% from Kaua‘i County. The confidence interval for the state-including breakouts for Native Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians-is 95% or higher. The county level confidence interval is 90% for all counties with the exception of Kaua‘i County. For more details about confidence intervals please [click here](#).

Comparison of respondent characteristics to census data indicate that survey respondents were more financially affluent than the general Native Hawaiian and Hawai‘i population. It is important to note that the survey results are a snapshot in time and that the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of wellbeing are likely to be felt for years to come.

SOURCES

- ¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B01003, Total Population. Accessed April 22, 2024. https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2021.B01003?g=050XX00US15009_060XX00US1500990090,1500993960&y=2021&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Detailed%20Tables; U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B02019, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in any Combination by Selected Groups. Accessed April 22, 2024. https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2021.B02019?q=Native%20Hawaiian%20and%20Other%20Pacific%20Islander&g=040XX00US15_050XX00US15009_060XX00US15009900,1500993960&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Detailed%20Tables
- ² Ibid.
- ³ County of Maui, Office of the Mayor. <https://www.mauicounty.gov/1894/Office-of-the-Mayor>
- ⁴ Council of the County of Maui, Councilmembers. mauicounty.us/councilmembers; Hawai'i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session.
- ⁵ State of Hawai'i, State Historic Preservation, Burial Council Members. <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd/about/branches/ibc/burial-council-members/>
- ⁶ State of Hawai'i Executive Office on Early Learning (EOEL), EOEL Public Prekindergarten Classrooms at DOE Schools. <http://earlylearning.hawaii.gov/eoel-public-prekindergarten-classrooms-at-doe-schools/>
- ⁷ MEO Head Start. (n.d.). Early Childhood Services. Accessed April 19, 2024. <https://www.meoinc.org/programs-services/early-childhood-services/>
- ⁸ 'Aha Pūnana Leo. (n.d.) *Directory*. Accessed April 19, 2024. <https://www.ahapunaleo.org/directory>
- ⁹ Ka Pu'uwai O Nā Keiki (n.d.). Accessed April 19, 2024. <https://mfss.org/home-visiting/>; Keiki O Ka 'Āina. (n.d.). Ohana Family Programs. Accessed April 19, 2024. <https://www.koka.org/he-lei-piko-home-visiting/>
- ¹⁰ State of Hawaii Department of Health Disease Outbreak Control Division. (2020) *School List SY2020-2021*. <https://health.hawaii.gov/docd/files/2020/09/School-List.pdf>
- ¹¹ Kana'iaupuni, Shawn Malia, Wendy M. Kekahio, Kā'eo Duarte, and Brandon C. Ledward, with Sierra Malia Fox and Jenna T. Caparoso. 2021. *Ka Huaka'i: 2021 Native Hawaiian Educational Assessment*. Honolulu: Kamehameha Publishing. https://www.ksbe.edu/assets/research/ka_huakai/2021_KaHuakai.pdf
- ¹² Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education (2023). Data provided by the Hawai'i Data eXchange Partnership (DXP ID456); State Department of Education. Information pulled from Office of Hawaiian Affairs Native Hawaiian Databook (NHDB), Chap. 6, Table 6.06. https://www.ohadatabook.com/go_chap06.06.html
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ Hawai'i Data eXchange Partnership. (2023) College and Career Readiness Indicators. Accessed April 22, 2024. <https://www.hawaiidxp.org/data-products/college-and-career-readiness-indicators/#compare>
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lōkahi (2023). *'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed August 19, 2024. https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/ks_version4/?ga=2.198649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027; Refer to Appendix F for more information about this data.
- ¹⁸ Per the Hawai'i State Department of Education, Kaiapuni schools – Hawaiian language immersion site, "Kaiapuni schools deliver instruction exclusively through the medium of Hawaiian language. English is introduced as a subject starting in grade 5." Therefore, "Hawaiian-medium schools" and "Kaiapuni schools" will be used interchangeably throughout this report. Kaiapuni Schools – Hawaiian Language Immersion (2022). <https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/Hawaiian-language-immersion-schools.aspx>
- ¹⁹ Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Chart: Health – general health status by Year and Health - general health status, 2021. Accessed April 19, 2024. <https://hhdw.org/report/query/result/brfss/GenHealth4Cat/GenHealth4CatCrude11.html>
- ²⁰ Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Chart: Depressive Disorder, Age Adjusted, 2019-2022. Accessed May 1, 2024. <https://hhdw.org/report/query/result/brfss/DXDepress/DXDepressAA11.html>
- ²¹ Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, Office of Health Status Monitoring, Death Data. Chart: Deaths per 100,000, Age Adjusted by Decedent's Race/Ethnicity (DOH), 2020-2022. Accessed May 1, 2024. <https://hhdw.org/report/query/result/mort/MortCntyDOH/Race/AgeRate.html>
- ²² Hawaii Health Matters, Community Dashboard. Chart: Primary Care Provider Rate, County = Maui, Year = 2020. Accessed April 19, 2024.

- <https://www.hawaiihealthmatters.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=385&periodId=227&localeId=602>
- ²³ Hawaii Health Matters, Community Dashboard. Chart: Mental Health Provider Rate, County = Maui, Year = 2022. Accessed April 19, 2024. <https://www.hawaiihealthmatters.org/?module=indicators&controller=index&action=view&comparisonId=&indicatorId=319&localeTypeId=2>
- ²⁴ Health Resources & Services Administration. Native Hawaiian Health Centers. Accessed April 19, 2024. <https://www.hrsa.gov/opa/eligibility-and-registration/health-centers/native-hawaiian>
- ²⁵ Hawaii State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (2024). Correctional Center population Data and NH Incarceration Data. OHA direct data request received April 3, 2024; U.S. Census Bureau. 2021 5-Year American Community Survey. Table DP05 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. [DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND ... - Census Bureau Table](#)
- ²⁶ Arrest data provided by county, not island; Hawaii Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (2020). Crime in Maui County, 2019. p. 28, 30, 34, 36. <https://ag.hawaii.gov/cpia/files/2020/05/Crime-in-Maui-County-2019.pdf>
- ²⁷ Arrest data provided by county, not island; Hawaii Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (2023). Crime in Hawaii, 2020, pp 144, 150, 152. <https://ag.hawaii.gov/cpia/files/2023/04/Crime-in-Hawaii-2020.pdf>
- ²⁸ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lōkahi (2023). 'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard. Accessed August 19, 2024. https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.198649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027; Refer to Appendix F for more information about this data.
- ²⁹ Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Burial Councils. Accessed April 22, 2024. <https://www.oha.org/burialcouncils>
- ³⁰ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lōkahi (2023). 'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard. Accessed August 19, 2024. https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.198649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027; Refer to Appendix F for more information about this data.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources (2024). *Regulated Fishing Areas in Maui County*. <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/fishing/fishing-regulations/regulated-areas/regulated-fishing-areas-in-maui-county/>
- ³³ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola

- Lōkahi (2023). 'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard. Accessed August 19, 2024. https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.198649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027; Refer to Appendix F for more information about this data.
- ³⁴ Ibid.
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