Island Community Report:
Molokaʻi

Purpose
The Island Community Report provides an annual summary of the latest information on Native Hawaiian communities on Molokaʻi 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.
Population

- 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 (2017-2021).¹

- Molokaʻi had a Native Hawaiian population of 4,302 representing 60% of the island’s total population (7,121) and 1% of the state’s total Native Hawaiian population (2015).²

Governance

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

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

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

Molokaʻi Island Burial Council⁵
- Kalawao – VACANT
- East Molokaʻi – Keomailani Hirata
- West Molokaʻi – Laʻakea Poepoe
- Landowner/Developer – VACANT
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 (2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOE Public Pre-kindergarten</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start / Early Head Start</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Aha Pūnana Leo/‘Ōlelo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Visiting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Table 2. Moloka’i Public Schools (SY22-23)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Elementary</th>
<th>Intermediate/Middle</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Multi-Level Schools</th>
<th>Total Public Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 84% (777) of the public-school students enrolled on Moloka’i Island (922) were Native Hawaiian (SY22-23). 12
• 79% (60) of the 76 Molokaʻi public high school graduates were Native Hawaiian (SY21-22).\textsuperscript{13}

• 28% (17) of all Molokaʻi Native Hawaiian public high school graduates (76) enrolled in colleges across the nation, compared to 44% (7) of non-Hawaiian (16) (SY21-22).\textsuperscript{14}

Table 3. Molokaʻi Public High School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide (SY21-22)\textsuperscript{15}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Total Number of Graduates</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian Graduates</th>
<th>Percent of Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molokaʻi High</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic Outcome 1.2

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

Strategic Outcome 1.3

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

• 70% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County reported participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly compared to 42% non-Hawaiians (2022).\textsuperscript{16}

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 (6) are also listed as HFCS) located throughout the state, Molokaʻi currently has one (1) HFCS and two (2) Hawaiian-medium programs. 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 Molokaʻi (SY22-23)\textsuperscript{17}

• Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools
  o Kualapuʻu Public Conversion Charter School

• Kaipapuni Programs\textsuperscript{18}
  o Molokaʻi Middle - ‘O Hina i ka Malama Program
  o Molokaʻi High - ‘O Hina i ka Malama Program
The Office of Hawaiian Education was established in 2015 to administer and implement policies related to the HIDOE Hawaiian Studies Program (Kupuna Program) and Hawaiian Language Immersion Program (Kula Kaiapuni). There are currently no Native Hawaiian Charter School or Hawaiian-medium school systems.

### OHA Funding Activities

**Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) Mālama Education Loan Activity on Molokaʻi**
- Open Education Loans as of 5/31/23: two (2) loans, total disbursed $30,000
- New Education Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 05/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed $0

**Table 4. Educational Pathways Granting Activity on Molokaʻi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Type (Budget Year)</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Community Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education Scholarship Administration (FB20-21)</td>
<td>University of Hawaii at Manoa - NHSEMP</td>
<td>Higher Education Scholarship Administration</td>
<td>$1,100,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kūlia (FY21)</td>
<td>Pacific American Foundation (Fiscal Sponsor for Moanalua Culture Project)</td>
<td>Halau O Huluena</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi, Maui, Molokaʻi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Grant – Education (FB22-23)</td>
<td>Educational Services Hawaii Foundation</td>
<td>‘Imi ‘Ike Learning Centers</td>
<td>$180,000</td>
<td>Hawaiʻi; Kauaʻi; Maui; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hoʻokākoʻo Corporation</td>
<td>Ke Awa Hoʻomalu (Safe Harbor)</td>
<td>$220,000</td>
<td>Hawaiʻi; Molokaʻi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanu o ka Aina Learning Ohana</td>
<td>16 Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter Schools</td>
<td>$2,850,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. **Kawela Water Stream Flows Again**

   **Issue Summary:** In April 2022, the Water Commission ruled in favor of restoring water flow to five Moloka‘i streams. Moloka‘i Properties Limited (MPL) has not complied with the ruling and continues to divert stream water, albeit turning off some of its diversion but not enough to restore full stream flow. MPL had until October 2022 to conduct an audit of its water systems and analyze its various alternative sources of non-potable water. The October 2022 hearing before the Water Commission reaffirmed the April 2022 decision to restore the stream.

   **Context:** MPL has been diverting water from Kawela Stream for nearly a century and a report from the Water Commission explains that nine times the amount of needed water has been diverted from the stream. Continued natural flow of the stream is essential because it supplies aquifers and supports the near-shore ecosystem. Because the mountain water system diverts water from multiple streams and historically has diverted far more water than is needed, the restoration of Kawela will not affect non-potable water uses in West Moloka‘i.

   **Community Positions & Related Activities:** The movement to restore Kawela began officially in 2019, when community group Moloka‘i No Ka Heke filed a formal request with the State Water Commission for stream restoration. In 2022, Moloka‘i No Ka Heke and youth advocates from ‘Aina Momona conducted public outreach and appeared before the Water Commission in February, March, and April, when the Commission agreed to the community’s request to pursue 100 percent restoration of Kawela Stream. In January 2023 a panel of lawyers from Native Hawaiian and environmental legal firms, hosted by Maui County Council Vice-Chair Keani Rawlins-Fernandez and other Moloka‘i residents, shared updates, and legal avenues for resolution with a huge group of community members.

   **OHA Positions & Related Activities:** OHA has highlighted this issue in Ka Wai Ola and via social media in May 2022. Public Policy Advocates continue to closely monitor this issue.

2. **Kawakiu Shoreline Access Restrictions**

   **Issue Summary:** Moloka‘i Properties Limited (MPL) is a Singapore based company (aka Moloka‘i Ranch) that controls 56,000 acres on Moloka‘i. The ranch is leasing land to the private hunting company, Kaluakoi Outfitters, who has closed the dirt road and blocked shoreline access to Kawakiu Beach, an area of West Moloka‘i also owned by MPL, to Moloka‘i residents.

   **Context:** Forty-eight years ago, on Oct. 3, 1975, then-Mayor Elmer Carvalho joined the community in opening the gate and proclaimed, “May this gate never be closed again.” The battle
for access at that time had wide-reaching impacts, including constitutional protections for Native Hawaiian rights. Since then, road access to Kawakui remained open—at least until recently. The County is responsible for ensuring that the community has shoreline access and to maintain any roadways that provide the access.20

Community Positions & Related Activities: On May 6, 2023, more than 100 Moloka‘i residents cut down the chains, removed the gate, and marched down to Kawakui Beach. Walter Ritte is at the forefront of community action to regain access. For those gathered, Kawakui represents not only a cultural and historic site, but also generational subsistence grounds. Kaluakoi Outfitters has stated that MPL representatives wrote that there is an “open mechanism where visits to cultural sites and community hunting can be requested and arranged in advance.” According to Maui County Council Vice-Chair Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, “They cannot redefine the law. The law allows for traditional and customary practices such as hunting and gathering in ‘ahupua‘a where your kupuna hunted and gathered. Moloka‘i residents won’t be locked out of their home.” Today the gate remains open for residents to practice traditional gathering and hunting rights.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA has funded Ka Huli Au presentations to provide all city and county government workers with information regarding laws that they are responsible to enforce, including shoreline access.

3. Community Ownership of Moloka‘i Ranch

Issue Summary: Moloka‘i Properties Limited, which owns about a third of the island’s land area, shut down operations over a decade ago, closing a lodge, golf course, business centers and cattle operations. All that land and assets—56,000 acres—has sat ever since.

Community Positions & Related Activities: As of late May 2022, Moloka‘i community initiative facilitated by Sustainable Moloka‘i has started a series of community meetings and subcommittees to navigate public acquisition and community stewardship of ranchlands.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA Community Engagement continues to monitor this issue.

4. Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa

Issue Summary: Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa is a nonprofit organization that has been raising funds for the past 20 years to build the Kalaupapa Memorial to honor their loved ones who were taken by government policies and isolated after being diagnosed with leprosy, known as Hansen’s Disease.

Context: Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa said the first case of leprosy was identified in 1873 by Dr. Gerhard Hansen of Norway. The treatment that led to the cure of leprosy—a sulfone drug called promin—was introduced in 1941 at the National Leprosarium in Carville, Louisiana.

Between 1866 and 1969, 8,000 people were taken from their families and sent to Kalaupapa to live in confinement because they were diagnosed with leprosy.21

Community Positions & Related Activities: The community has envisioned a way to honor the significance of this community by building a memorial. In 2009, the U.S. Congress authorized Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa to establish the memorial by passing legislation that was signed into law by then-President Barack Obama. During the 2022 Legislative session, the Senate passed the final reading of the memorial bill SB3338
with 25 ayes. Governor Ige signed it into law on June 29, 2022, as Act 230, which appropriated $5 million to the nonprofit to build their memorial. The next step for the nonprofit is to create a committee to discuss how they will build the memorial and fundraising measures for a $5 million endowment to maintain it.

5. 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. 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 the past year, 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 recently met with the State Department of Transportation and will continue to have dialogue with them and our Federal congressional delegation regarding this issue.

6. Molokaʻi Family and Urgent Care Clinic Opens

**Issue Summary:** Molokaʻi has a shortage of doctors, especially following the death of two physicians and the retirement of another.

**Context:** On May 15, 2023, Molokaʻi Family and Urgent Care Clinic opened its doors to Molokaʻi residents providing a new on-island option for medical treatment. Hawaiʻi Island physician Dr.
Dr. Kaʻohimanu Dang Akiona, who has her practice at the Kohala Coast Urgent Care, has opened this office to fill a void in doctors and make rural health care more sustainable for the residents of Molokaʻi. Molokaʻi Family and Urgent Care Clinic is in Dr. Aluli’s former office in Kaunakakai and is supported by Dr. Aluli’s clinical staff. Dr. Aluli had tried throughout his 47 years of practice to lure new doctors and medical students as interns and trainees to the island to expose them to the unique challenges of day-to-day dynamics of rural medicine, however, he was unable to secure a successor before his passing.

Dr. Akiona, is a Native Hawaiian that shares the same passion as Dr. Aluli about rural medicine. Molokaʻi residents welcome this option of health care for the community. Dr. Akiona estimates that the new clinic will have the capacity to treat 30 patients a day at an operating cost of roughly $40,000 to $50,000 a month.

Community Positions & Related Activities: Council on Native Hawaiian Advancement (CNHA) is working with Dr. Akiona in helping her sustain the clinic for the residents, many of whom were former patients of Dr. Aluli.

7. Lei Kukui Place Contamination

Issue Summary: During the unprecedented heavy rains and flooding in Molokaʻi on Jan. 28, 2023, an overwhelming smell of toxic fumes prompted the residents of Lei Kukui Place to call the fire department.

Context: Rain and flooding uncovered gallons and buckets of toxins including approximately 350 gallons of hydraulic fluid and motor oil, 60 gallons of vegetable oil, and 55-gallon drums of solvent stored in trucks behind the home of homestead resident Curtis K. Crabb. Most of the residents that live on Lei Kukui Place have been inhaling these toxins for 7-8 years, some becoming very ill and needing to seek medical care. Doctors could not determine the cause of their illness.

Community Positions & Related Activities: Residents made a report with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and the Hawaiʻi Department of Health (DOH). DOH sent out a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) team to remove the contaminated soil and tested the remaining soil for over a month. The HAZMAT team removed approximately 5 pallets, each weighing approximately 500-600 lbs. of dirt contaminated by the chemicals that seeped into the ground from the rains. Some neighbors were asked to vacate their home until testing of their home and surrounding soil was completed. Residents felt that DHHL should terminate Mr. Crabb’s lease and that DHHL showed no due diligence by not investigating or listening to the surrounding homesteaders. Today, some of the residents are still not able to return to their homes.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA will continue to monitor the situation and provide support needed for the residents.

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.

COVID Cases on Molokaʻi (as of 06/6/2023)23
• Test positivity seven-day moving average: 5.3%
• Cases per 100,000 people: 41
• Change in cases week over week: 3

Vaccination Data among NHPI (as of 05/23/2023)24
• 22% of the vaccinated population are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI), whereas NHPI are 25% of the total Maui County population.
Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators

**Overall, Health Status**\(^{25}\)
- 41% of Native Hawaiian residents in Molokaʻi report very good (18%) to excellent (23%) general health compared to 46% of all Molokaʻi residents who report very good to excellent general health (2018-2021).

**Mental Health**\(^{26}\)
- 9% of Native Hawaiians in Molokaʻi report ever being told they have a depressive disorder compared to 8% of all Molokaʻi residents (2012-2021).

**Strategic Outcome 3.1**
Increased availability and access to quality, culturally based, and culturally adapted prevention and treatment interventions in ʻohana, 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).\(^{27}\)
- Maui County had 208 mental health providers per 100,000 people compared to 284 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2022).\(^{28}\)

**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.\(^{29}\) NHHC provides Native Hawaiians with access to health education, health promotion, and disease prevention services. Across the system, services include nutrition programs, screening and control of hypertension and diabetes, immunizations, and basic primary care services. This system is primarily federally funded under the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act.

The 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/](https://napuuwai.org/)

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

- Native Hawaiians constituted 31% of the female inmate population and 39% of the male inmate population of Maui Community Correctional Center (2018) compared to the Maui County 21% female and 20% Maui County adult resident population (2015).\(^{30}\)
**Arrests in Maui County (2019 Calendar Year)**

- 35% (317 of 901) of adults arrested for Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) were Native Hawaiian.
- 32% (21 of 66) of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses were Native Hawaiian.
- 26% (1,861 of 7,075) of adults arrested for Part II Offenses (violent, property related, drug manufacturing/sale, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related, other) were Native Hawaiian.
- 31% (180 of 577) of juveniles arrested for Part II Offenses were Native Hawaiian.

**Table 5. Maui Police Department (2021)**

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

*Note. Molokaʻi Police Station data included in count.*

**Strategic Outcome 3.4**

**Communities are empowered to take care of iwi kūpuna**

To measure the outcome of communities empowered to care for iwi kupuna, 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 Hawaiʻi established five Island Burial Councils (Hawaiʻi, Molokaʻi/Lānaʻi, Molokaʻi, Oʻahu and Kauaʻi/ Niʻihau) under the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and OHA continues to seek qualified candidates to recommend to the governor as nominees to fill vacancies. Members meet monthly to:

- Determine whether previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites will be preserved in place or relocated.
- Assist the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and SHPD in developing an inventory of Native Hawaiian burial sites.
- Recommend appropriate management, treatment, and protection of Native Hawaiian burial sites, and on any other matters related to Native Hawaiian burial sites.
### Table 6. Spiritual, Emotional, and Cultural Health (2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ke Akua Mana: Spirituality and the sacredness of mana</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting belief in a higher power such as God (Ke Akua) or other deities (personal, family, or Hawaiian gods)</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilina: Mutually sustaining relationships</td>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who report ‘ohana relationships were important to their well being</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Ōiwi: Cultural identity and native intelligence</td>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents feeling moderately, quite a bit, or extremely connected to an ethnic or cultural community</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – understand common words and phrases</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – converse at a beginner level with others</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – converse at an intermediate level with others</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i – converse at an advanced level with others</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people</td>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting the health of the ‘āina and kai were important to their wellbeing</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ea: Self-determination</td>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who voted in the Nov. 8, 2020 election by mail or in-person</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiwai: Ancestral abundance, collective wealth</td>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who reported contributing to the well-being of Native Hawaiian community daily, weekly, or monthly</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7. Cultural Health (2022)\textsuperscript{35}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents reporting that they interact with ‘āina or kai for cultural, spiritual, subsistence, health, or recreational reasons:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiritual</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsistence</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreational</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moloka‘i Community Subsistence/Fishery Areas\textsuperscript{36}

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.

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 Moloka‘i**

- There are no OHA Legacy Land holdings on Moloka‘i.

**OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activity on Moloka‘i (for funeral and emergency health purposes)**

- Open Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans as of 5/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed $0
- New Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed $0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Type (Budget Year)</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Community Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kūlia (FY21)</td>
<td>Pacific American Foundation (Fiscal Sponsor for Moanalua Culture Project)</td>
<td>Halau O Huluena</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>O‘ahu, Hawai‘i, Maui, Moloka‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Ohana and Community Based Program Grant: Moloka‘i (FY21)</td>
<td>Maui Family Support Services, Inc.</td>
<td>Ho`owaiwai Kaiāulu Project-Molokaʻi</td>
<td>$41,199</td>
<td>Moloka‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi Kupuna Repatriation &amp; Reinterment (FB22-23)</td>
<td>The Hawaiian Church of Hawai`i Nei</td>
<td>E Ho`omau O Na Malama I Na Iwi Kupuna</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Hawai‘i, Maui, Moloka‘i, O‘ahu, Kaua‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Ohana-Based Practices in Perpetuation of ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i: Community Research Grant (FB22-23)</td>
<td>Aha Pūnana Leo</td>
<td>Noii OHA</td>
<td>$79,514</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Approved: COVID-19 Statewide Vaccination Sites and Clinics (FY22)</td>
<td>Papa Ola Lokahi</td>
<td>COVID-19 Statewide Vaccination Sites and Clinics</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. **Flood Mitigation; Kapa’akea, Kamiloloa, One Ali’I, Kalama’ula Homesteads**

   **Issue Summary:** In January 2023, heavy rains brought dangerous flooding not seen in decades causing intermittent island-wide power outages to Moloka’i.

   **Context:** This massive flooding resulted in treacherous mud and churning water traveling across the highway, homes flooding in the Kawela and Kapa’akea areas, yards underwater, and homeowners wading through knee-deep, fast-moving water to gather and protect belongings and animals from the flood. As state and county workers attempted to clear roadways with tractors, rocks and mud were piled high on either side of the roads to make a passable path. Muddy water rushed downstream from the mountains, causing massive erosion and destruction on its way to the ocean or low-lying areas.

   **Community Positions & Related Activities:** Community concerns have been voiced to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and the homestead community has advocated for a flood mitigation plan for years. Although county and state workers try to remedy the problems, homesteaders asked for help from DHHL and OHA. Homesteaders were disappointed that no one on that day came out to check on the homeowners and assess the damages, especially kupuna who live near the ocean and low-lying areas.

   **OHA Positions & Related Activities:** OHA CEO, Sylvia Hussey, sat down with kupuna from Kapa’akea and Kalama’ula Homestead Associations to offer information on the Disaster Recovery Grant which associations can apply for at the time of disaster that can provide some financial relief.

**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.

- 40% (468 of 1,185) of Native Hawaiian households on Moloka’i (excluding Kalawao County) rented their home compared to 41% (972 of 2,400) of all households on Moloka’i and 44% (30,679 of 69,217) of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (2015).
• 22% (101 of 468) 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% (12,743 of 30,679) of all Native Hawaiian renters statewide (2015).38

Strategic Outcome 5.2
Increased numbers/percent of Native Hawaiians who own housing that meets their ‘ohana’s financial and wellbeing needs

• 61% (717 of 1,185) of Native Hawaiian occupied housing units on Moloka‘i (excluding Kalawao County) were owner-occupied compared to 60% (1,428 of 2,400) of all housing units on Moloka‘i and 56% of all Native Hawaiian housing units statewide (38,538 of 69,217) (2015).39

• 75% (539 of 717) 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 67% (25,688 of 38,538) of all Native Hawaiian homeowners statewide (2015).40

Strategic Outcome 5.3
Increased safety, stability, social support networks, and cultural connection in Native Hawaiian communities

Table 9. Community Characteristics (2022)41

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents who…</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>…feel at least moderately connected to the geographic community in which they live.</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…believe that safe neighborhoods are important or very important to their community's wellbeing.</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…believe that keiki care (for example, day care) is important or very important to their community's wellbeing.</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…feel at least moderately connected to an ethnic or cultural community.</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…believe that cultural and historical sites are important or very important to their community's wellbeing.</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…within the past 12 months, have made use of cultural and historical sites at least monthly.</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…within the last 12 months, have made use of locally owned businesses at least monthly.</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…in the past 12 months, did not participate in any community-building activities.</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10. Community Characteristics (2021)\textsuperscript{42}

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

Table 11. Occupied Less-traditional Housing Units (2020 and 2021)\textsuperscript{43}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total housing units</td>
<td>2,211</td>
<td>2,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less-traditional housing units (number)</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less-traditional housing units (% total units)</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 7.2% of the Native Hawaiian-occupied housing units on Moloka‘i (excluding Kalawao County) were less-traditional housing units (85 of 1,185) compared to 6.6% statewide (4,547 of 69,217) (2015).\textsuperscript{44}

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

Strategic Outcome 6.2
Increased housing unit supply on Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) Information (2022)\textsuperscript{45}
- DHHL currently holds 25,747 acres of land on Moloka‘i, 13% of its total landholdings.
- DHHL had 839 lessees on Moloka‘i, 8% of the 9,981 leases statewide.
  - Residential: 394 (5% of Statewide)
  - Agricultural: 418 (38% of Statewide)
  - Pastoral: 27 (7% of Statewide)
- DHHL had 774 undivided interest leases (lots with no homes) statewide.
- DHHL Moloka‘i Island Waitlist\textsuperscript{46}
  - Total Waitlist: 2,148
  - Residential: 815 (3% of Statewide Waitlist)
  - Agricultural: 1,132 (6% of Statewide Waitlist)
  - Pastoral: 201 (6% of Statewide Waitlist)
• 33% of Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County reported planning to or thinking about moving from Hawai‘i, compared to 37% of the total state Native Hawaiian population.47

• 55% of former Maui County Native Hawaiian residents reported moving due to the high cost of living, followed by 33% due to employment opportunities and 31% due to affordable housing.48

Table 12. Considering Moving in the Past Year (2022)49

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

Note. Respondents able to choose up to three reasons.

OHA Funding Activities

NHRLF Mālama Home Improvement Loans on Moloka‘i
- Open Mālama Home Improvement Loans as of 5/31/23: eight (8) loans, total disbursed $165,122
- New Mālama Home Improvement Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: one (1) loan, total disbursed $33,837

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repair purposes on Moloka‘i
- Open Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans as of 05/31/23: seven (7) loans, total disbursed $51,000
- New Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 05/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed $0

Quality Housing Granting Activity on Moloka‘i

There are no Quality Housing grants awarded on Moloka‘i.
**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

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 kupuna care**

- Moloka‘i does not have any full- or part-time licensed childcare centers or licensed registered family childcare homes for children under 3 years of age. The average full-time monthly cost of licensed preschools for children 3 to 5 years of age is $795.\(^{50}\)

- 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).\(^{51}\)

- 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.\(^{52}\)

- 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).\(^{53}\)
Table 13. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2022)\textsuperscript{54}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have made use of kupuna wellness resources (for example, computer classes, exercise programs) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have you made use of kupuna care (for example, Meals on Wheels, assisted living, memory care) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have made use of keiki care (for example, day care) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...have made use of out-of-school-time programs for youth (for example, A+ after school, sports, YMCA) at least monthly within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2021)\textsuperscript{55}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of preschool programs in their community.</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the out-of-school programs in their community.</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15. Molokaʻi Average Monthly Cost of Child Care by Age, Licensed Centers (2023)\textsuperscript{56}

There are no licensed childcare centers on Molokaʻi.

Table 16. Molokaʻi Child Care by Facility Type (2023)\textsuperscript{57}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Care Facility</th>
<th>2022 State Total</th>
<th>2022 Molokaʻi Island Total</th>
<th>Number of Children Enrolled on 6/1/2023</th>
<th>Desired Capacity</th>
<th>Licensed Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Infant/Toddler Center</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Family Child Care Home/Group Home</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Group Child Care (Preschools)</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Before and After School Programs</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)\(^{58}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Assisted living facilities</th>
<th>Adult residential care home</th>
<th>Skilled nursing facilities (elderly)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Share</td>
<td>Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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’i\(^{59}\)

- 1 Community Development Financial Institutions
- 2 bank branch offices

- 0 Small Business Development Centers
- 2 credit union branches

### Strategic Outcome 7.3

**Increase number of Native Hawaiian ʻohana who are resource stable (financial, subsistence, other)**

### Table 18. Higher Education Institutions on Moloka’i (2023)\(^{60}\)

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

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

### Highest Level of Education Attainment Reported by Native Hawaiians (2015)\(^{61}\)

- Native Hawaiian educational attainment in Maui County is at parity with the total Maui County population for:
  - 1 year or more of college experience with no degree attained: 18% Native Hawaiians (3,723 of 20,691) and 19% total county (20,804 of 112,506).
  - Earning an associate degree: 10% Native Hawaiians (2,205), 10% total county (11,027).

- A smaller percentage of Native Hawaiians attained Bachelor’s (7%, 1,401) and Graduate Degrees (5%, 1,007) in comparison to the total Maui County population (18%, 19,812 and 9%, 9,534 respectively).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>Non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates degree</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s degree</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional school degree</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctorate degree</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in Maui County (2015)

- Native Hawaiian median household income in East Moloka‘i was $30,263, 78% of the median income of all East Moloka‘i residents ($38,790). Native Hawaiian median household income in West Moloka‘i was $39,083, 94% of the median income of all West Moloka‘i residents ($41,402).  
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in East Moloka‘i were $1,773 less than all men in East Moloka‘i ($27,262 vs. $29,035). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in West Moloka‘i were $4,560 less than all men in West Moloka‘i ($24,286 vs. $28,846).

- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in East Moloka’i were $4,124 less than all women in East Moloka’i ($21,493 vs. $25,617). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in West Moloka’i were $5,125 less than all women in West Moloka’i ($21,750 vs. $26,875).
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in East Moloka’i were 79% of their male counterparts and 90% of their male counterparts in West Moloka’i.


- The Native Hawaiian unemployment rate in Maui County was 10% compared to 7% for all residents.
- 69.3% (18,259 of 26,329) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in Maui County compared to 68.5% (87,952 of 128,457) of all Maui County residents.

- 63% (16,454 of 26,329) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the labor force were employed compared to 64% (81,619 of 128,457) for all Maui County residents.
Native Hawaiian Business Ownership in Maui County (2012)\textsuperscript{65}

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

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

- There were 85 acres of taro harvested from 58 farms in Maui County (2017).\textsuperscript{66}
Table 20. Maui County Local Business and Food Consumption (2022)\textsuperscript{67}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian</th>
<th>Non-Hawaiian</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian</th>
<th>Non-Hawaiian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost Daily</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once or Twice a Year</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost Never</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 12% Native Hawaiian, 13% Non-Hawaiian, 16% Native Hawaiian, 12% Non-Hawaiian.
- Local foods grown or raised in Hawaii cost too much to access them: 70% Native Hawaiian, 51% Non-Hawaiian, 62% Native Hawaiian, 52% Non-Hawaiian.
- Local foods or ingredients are not available nearby: 7% Native Hawaiian, 11% Non-Hawaiian, 8% Native Hawaiian, 9% Non-Hawaiian.
- It's more convenient to buy imported foods than local foods: 35% Native Hawaiian, 23% Non-Hawaiian, 34% Native Hawaiian, 28% Non-Hawaiian.

Percentage of respondents who access local foods

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

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.

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Moloka‘i
- No OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Moloka‘i
NHRLF Debt Consolidation Loans on Moloka‘i
- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 5/31/23: five (5) loans, total disbursed $64,817
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed $0

NHRLF Mālama Business Loans on Moloka‘i (Loan amounts from $2,500 to $100,000)
- Open Mālama Business Loans as of 05/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed $0
- New Mālama Business Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed $0

NHRLF Hua Kanu Loans on Moloka‘i (Loan amounts from $150,000 to $1,000,000)
- Open Hua Kanu Loans as of 5/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed $0
- New Hua Kanu Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) 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 5/31/23: three (3) loan, total disbursed $18,693
- New Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed $0

Table 21. Economic Stability Granting Activity on Moloka‘i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Type</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Community Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board Approved: Emergency Financial Assistance (FY21)</td>
<td>Hawaii Community Lending</td>
<td>Ka Wailele</td>
<td>$1,044,253</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 Impact and Response Grant: Moloka‘i (FY21)</td>
<td>Kupu</td>
<td>Conservation Leadership Development Program (CLDP)</td>
<td>$48,731</td>
<td>Moloka‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Grant - Economic Stability (FB22-23)</td>
<td>Purple Maia Foundation</td>
<td>Mālama Design Studio</td>
<td>$498,660</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawaii Community Lending</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian Owner-Builder Project</td>
<td>$398,000</td>
<td>Moloka‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Grant - Homestead Community (FB22-23)</td>
<td>Homestead Community Development Corporation</td>
<td>Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW)</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Financial Assistance (FB22-23)</td>
<td>ALU LIKE, Inc.</td>
<td>Kulia Like</td>
<td>$830,000</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Pau
Island of Maui State Senate

- Senate District 7 – Hāna, East and Upcountry Maui, Moloka‘i, Lāna‘i, Kaho‘olawe, Molokini
  - Senator Lynn DeCoite – Assistant Majority Floor Leader
  - Member of the following committees – Energy, Economic Development, & Tourism, Agriculture & Environment, Ways & Means

Maui State House of Representatives

- House District 13 – Moloka‘i, Lāna‘i, Kaho‘olawe, portion of Kahului, Ha‘ikū, Pe‘ahi, 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 Council

- District 1 – East Maui
  - Councilmember Shane Sinenci
- District 2 – West Maui
  - Councilmember Tamara Paltin
- District 3 – Wailuku-Waihe‘e-Waikapū
  - Councilmember Alice L. Lee; Chair
- District 4 – Kahului
  - Councilmember Tasha Kama
- District 5 – South Maui
  - Councilmember Tom Cook
- District 6 – Makawao-Ha‘ikū-Pā‘ia
  - Councilmember Nohe U‘u-Hodgins
- District 7 – Upcountry
  - Councilmember Yuki Lei Sugimura, Vice Chair
- District 8 – Lāna‘i
  - Councilmember Gabe Johnson
- District 9 – Moloka‘i
  - Councilmember Keani Rawlins-Fernandez

Standing Committees of the Council

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

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

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

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

- **County Auditor, Office of** – Lance Taguchi, Office of the County Auditor
- **County Clerk, Office of** – Kathy Kaohu, City Clerk
- **Council Services, Office of** – Traci N.T. Fujita, Director
- **Corporation Counsel, Department of** – Sonya Toma, First Deputy
- **Emergency Management Agency** – Herman Andaya, Administrator
- **Agriculture, Department of** – Rogerene “Kali” Arce, Director
- **Agriculture, Department of** - Koa Hewahewa, Deputy Director
- **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
- **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
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- **Police Department** – Wade Maeda, Deputy Chief of Police
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- **Prosecuting Attorney, Department of** – Shelly C Miyashiro, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
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- **Transportation, Department of** – Marc Takamori, Director
- **Transportation, Department of** – Kauanoe Tagangan, Deputy Director
- **Water Supply, Department of** – John Stuffelbean PE, Director
- **Water Supply, Department of** – James “Kimo” Landgraf, Deputy Director
- **Economic Development** – Luana Mahi, Director
- **M/C Workforce Development** – Chentelle Rowland, Executive Director
- **Community / Development Block Grant** – Patience Kahula, Director

**Legislative Branch**

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

**Semi-Autonomous City Agencies**

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

County of Maui Boards and Commissions
• Affirmative Action Advisory Council
• Animal Control Board
• Board of Ethics
• Board of Variances and Appeals
• Board of Water Supply
• Charter Commission
• Civil Service Commission
• Commission on Children and Youth
• Commission on Healing Solutions for Homelessness
• Commission on Person with Disabilities
• Committee on Status of Women
• Cost of Government Commission
• Council on Aging
• Fire and Public Safety Commission
• Hana Advisory Committee to Maui Planning Commission
• Kula Agricultural Park Committee
• Lāna‘i Planning Commission
• Liquor Control Adjudication Board
• Liquor Control Commission
• Maui County Arborist Committee
• Maui County Cultural Resources Commission
• Maui Planning Commission
• Maui Redevelopment Agency
• Moloka‘i 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 Moloka‘i
• ʻAha Kiole
• Ola Moloka‘i
• Moloka‘i Land Trust
• Rooted
• Hui Ho‘omalu
• Ka Hale Pomaika‘i
• Department of Hawaiian Homelands – Moloka‘i
• Kamehameha Schools Moloka‘i Regional Office
• Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust – Moloka‘i Office
• Queen Emma/Na Pu‘uwai Center – Moloka‘i

Hawaiian Royal Order Societies
• Royal Order of Kamehameha (Moloka‘i)
• Hale O Na Ali‘i – Moloka‘i Club
• ‘Ahahui Ka‘ahumanu Society Chapter 8 - Moloka‘i

Hawaiian Civic Clubs
• Ho‘olehua Hawaiian Civic Club, Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Pelekikena
**Hawaiian Homestead Associations**
- ‘Ahupua’a o Moloka’i Homestead Association
- Kalama‘ula Homestead Association
- Ahonui Homestead Association
- Moloka’i Homestead Livestock Association
- Farmers Alliance
- Ho’olehua Homestead Agriculture Association
- Holo’olehua Homestead Association
- Kapa’akea Homestead Association
- Kamiloloa Homestead Association
- Moloka’i Livestock Association
- Moloka’i 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
### Table 22. Early Childhood Education Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOE Public Pre-Kindergarten(^{76})</td>
<td>Kaunakakai Elementary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilohana Elementary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start / Early Head Start(^{77})</td>
<td>Kaunakakai, HI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Aha Pūnana Leo/‘Ōlelo(^{78})</td>
<td>Pūnana Leo o Moloka´i, Ho´olehua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Visiting(^{79})</td>
<td>Ka Pu´uwai O Na Keiki (Virtual program only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs(^{80})</td>
<td>Aka’ula School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All God’s Children Preschool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ho’omana Hou School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kamehameha Preschool-Kalamaula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaunakakai Head Start A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Molokai Christian Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Na Kamalii Hoaloha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 23. Molokaʻi Public and Hawaiian-Focused Charter Schools\(^81\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Total SY2022 Enrollment</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOE Elementary Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaunakakai Elem School</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilohana Elem School</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maunaloa Elem School</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kualapuʻu Elem School – PCS*</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>697</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOE Intermediate/Middle Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai Middle School</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>176</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOE High Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokaʻi High School</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>381</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOE Multi-Level Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hawaiian-Focused Charter School
APPENDIX D

Higher Education Institution on Maui

- Community Colleges
  - University of Hawai‘i Maui College: Moloka‘i Education Center
- Public Universities
  - None
- Private Colleges/Universities
  - None
- For-Profit Colleges/Universities
  - None
1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B02019, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in any Combination by Selected Groups.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B01003, Native Hawaiian Alone or in any combination.
4. Council of the County of Maui, Councilmembers. mauicounty.us/councilmembers; Hawai'i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
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. https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/Hawaiian-language-immersion-schools.aspx
19. Honolulu Civil Beat. (May 12, 2023). Gate to Kawakiu Beach on Moloka‘i is Open Again – For Now. https://www.civilbeat.org/2023/05/gate-to-kawakiu-beach-on-molokai-is-open-again-for-now/
20. Generally, the Counties have the primary authority and duty to develop and maintain public access to and along the shorelines. (HRS §§ 46-6.5, 115-5 & 115-7)


61 Educational attainment population data defines the total population as adults 25 years and older; U.S. Census Bureau.

62 https://data.census.gov/table?q=001:062: Educational Attainment&g=040XX00US15_050XX00US15009

63 Ibid.


65 Ibid.


68 Ibid.


71 County of Maui, County Council.


73 The Elderly Population in Hawaii: Current Living Circumstances and Housing Options. Table 11: Cost of assisted living and skilled nursing facilities for the elderly, 2020-2021. p. 15.


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

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


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

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


http://www.hawaiischoolguide.com/preschools/school_list

Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education (2022). Data provided by the Hawaiʻi 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_chap6.21.html