Purpose: The Island Community Report provides an annual summary of the latest information on OHA activities on Moloka‘i, including community issues which the agency is actively monitoring, available Native Hawaiian data, and OHA’s grants and loans. These topics are organized by our Strategic Directions of Educational Pathways, Health Outcomes, Quality Housing, and Economic Stability.

The report also includes information on population, island governance and area boards, councils, and commissions as well as Hawaiian organizations serving the Moloka‘i community.

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

**Moloka‘i At-A-Glance**

**Population**

- By the most recent data available at the county level, from 2011-2015 estimate, Maui County had an estimated population of 38,872 Native Hawaiians, representing 24% of the county’s total population, (160,863) and 13% of the state’s estimated total Native Hawaiian population (299,451). As of the most recent island data available (2010), Moloka‘i represented 1.6% (4,527) of the state’s total Native Hawaiian population.

**Governance**

**Island of Moloka‘i State Senate**

- Senate District 7 - Hāna, East and Upcountry Maui, Moloka‘i, Lāna‘i, Kaho‘olawe
  - Senator Lynn DeCoite

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2. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 2 (SF2).
3. Hawai‘i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session.
Maui State House of Representatives\textsuperscript{4}
- House District 13 - Haʻikū, Hāna, Kaupo, Kīpahulu, Nāhiku, Pāʻia, Kahoʻolawe, Lānaʻi, Molokaʻi, Molokini
  - Representative Linda Clark
  - Member of the following committees: Higher Education & Technology (Vice Chair), Education, Housing, Transportation

Molokaʻi Island Burial Council\textsuperscript{5}
- Kalawao: VACANT
- East Molokaʻi: Keomailani Hirata
- West Molokaʻi: Laʻakea Poepoe
- Landowner/Developer: VACANT

County Level Governance, Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Agencies
Office of the Mayor of the County of Maui
- Mayor Michael P. Victorino
- Sandy Baz, Managing Director
- Tyson Miyake, Chief of Staff

Maui County Council
- Alice L. Lee, Chair (Alice.Lee@maucounty.us)
  - Wailuku-Waiheʻe-Waikapū
- Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Vice Chair (Keani.Rawlins@maucounty.us)
  - Molokaʻi
- Tasha Kama, Presiding Officer Pro Tempore (Tasha.Kama@maucounty.us)
  - Kahului
- Gabe Johnson, Councilmember (Gabe.Johnson@maucounty.us)
  - Lānaʻi
- Kelly Takaya King, Councilmember (Kelly.King@maucounty.us)
  - South Maui
- Mike Molina, Councilmember (Mike.Molina@maucounty.us)
  - Makawao-Haʻikū-Pāʻia

\textsuperscript{4} Ibid
• Tamara Paltin, Councilmember (Tamara.Paltin@mauicounty.us)
  o West Maui
• Shane Sinenci, Councilmember (Shane.Sinenci@mauicounty.us)
  o East Maui
• Yuki Lei Sugimura, Councilmember (Yukilei.Sugimura@mauicounty.us)
  o Upcountry

Standing Committees of the Council6
• Affordable Housing Committee
  o Gabe Johnson, Chair
• Agriculture and Public Trust Committee
  o Shane Sinenci, Chair
• Budget, Finance, and Economic Development and Committee
  o Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Chair
• Climate Action, Resilience, and Environment Committee
  o Kelly King, Chair
• Government Relations, Ethics, and Transparency Committee
  o Mike Molina, Chair
• Human Concerns and Parks Committee
  o Tasha Kama, Chair
• Infrastructure and Transportation Committee
  o Yuki Lei Sugimura, Chair
• Planning and Sustainable Land Use Committee
  o Tamara Paltin, Chair

County of Maui Departments and Agencies7
• Budget Office
  o Michele Yoshimura, Budget Director
• Department of the Corporation Counsel
  o Moana Lutley, Corporation Counsel
• Department of Finance
  o Scott Teruya, Finance Director
• Department of Fire and Public Safety
  o Brade Ventura, Fire Chief

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6 Council of the County of Maui, Councilmembers. mauicounty.us/councilmembers
7 Government, Maui County, HI – Official Website. https://www.mauicounty.gov/
• Department of Management
  o Sandy Baz, Managing Director
• Department of Parks and Recreation
  o Karla Peters, Director
• Department of Personnel Services
  o David Underwood, Director
• Department of the Prosecuting Attorney
  o Andrew H. Martin, Prosecuting Attorney
• Department of Transportation
  o Marc Takamori, Director
• Department of Water Supply
  o Jeffrey T. Pearson, Director
• Emergency Management Agency
  o Herman Andaya, Administrator
• Housing and Human Concerns
  o Lori Tsuhako, Director
• Liquor Control
  o Layne N. Silva, Director
• Planning Department
  o Michele Chouteau McLean, Director
• Police Department
  o John Pelletier, Police Chief
• Public Works Administration
  o Jordan Molina, Director

Semi-Autonomous City Agencies
• None

County of Maui Boards and Commissions\(^8\)
• Affirmative Action Advisory Council
  o no chair listed
• Animal Control Board
  o Ron Larsen, Chair

\(^8\) Maui County, Boards and Commissions – Vacancies. Information pulled April 22, 2022.
Board of Ethics

- Geraldine Lewis, Chair
- Board of Variances and Appeals
  - Trisha Egge, Chair
- Board of Water Supply
  - Dean Frampton, Chair
- Charter Commission
  - Grant Chun, Chair
- Civil Service Commission
  - Arnold Wunder, Chair
- Commission on Children and Youth
  - Maria Solomon, Chair
- Commission on Healing Solutions for Homelessness
  - Wendy Hudson, Chair
- Commission on Person with Disabilities
  - Nani Watanabe, Chair
- Committee on Status of Women
  - Vacant
- Cost of Government Commission
  - Michael Williams, Chair
- Council on Aging
  - Doreen Foreberg, Chair
- Environmental, Agricultural, and Cultural Preservation
  - N/A
- Fire and Public Safety Commission
  - Kyle Ginoza, Chair
- Hana Advisory Committee to Maui Planning Commission
  - Lipoa Kahaleuahi, Chair
- Kula Agricultural Park Committee
  - Kyle Caires, Vice Chair
- Lānaʻi Planning Commission
  - Shelley Preza, Chair
- Liquor Control Adjudication Board
  - Allan Almeida, Vice Chair
• Liquor Control Commission
  ○ Bruce Uu, Chair
• Maui County Arborist Committee
  ○ Christopher Berquist, Chair
• Maui County Cultural Resources Commission
  ○ Brandis Sarich, Chair
• Maui Planning Commission
  ○ P. Denise La Costa, Chair
• Maui Redevelopment Agency
  ○ Keone Ball, Chair
• Molokai Planning Commission
  ○ Lori Buchanan, Chair
  ○ La'akea Poepoe - Vice-Chair
  ○ Louella Albino
  ○ Colette Machado
  ○ Bridget Mowat
  ○ William Moore
  ○ John Pele
  ○ Debra Kelly
• Police Commission
  ○ Frank De Rego, Jr., Chair
• Parks, Recreation, Energy and Legal Affairs Committee (PRL)
  ○ N/A
• Public Works Commission
  ○ Michael Silva, Chair
• Real Property Tax Review Board
  ○ William Cambra, Chair
• Salary Commission
  ○ Clark Abbott, Chair

• Solid Waste Resource and Advisory Committee
  ○ N/A
• Urban Design Review Board
  ○ Caryl Hitchcock-Sprung, Chair

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9 Deceased May 2022
- Volunteer Advisory Board
  - N/A
- Wastewater Community Working Group
  - Eric Nakagawa, Director
- Workforce Investment Board
  - Leslie Wilkins

**Networks**

Hawaiian Agencies & Organizations (HAO) of Moloka‘i

- ‘Āina Momona
- Sustainable Moloka‘i
- ‘Aha Kiole
- Ola Moloka‘i
- 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
- Moloka‘i Land Trust
- Rooted
- Hui Ho‘omalu
- ALU LIKE, Inc.
- People Attentive to Children (PATCH)
- Kuha‘o Business Center
- Ka Hale Pomaika‘i

**Hawaiian Royal Order Societies**

- Royal Order of Kamehameha (Moloka‘i)
- Hale O Na Ali‘i – Moloka‘i Club
- ‘Ahabui Ka’ahumanu Society Chapter 8 - Moloka‘i
Hawaiian Civic Clubs
  • Ho’olehua Civic Club

Hawaiian Homestead Associations\(^{10}\)
  • ‘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
  • Ho’olehua Homestead Association
  • Kapaa’kea Homestead Association
  • Kamiloloa Homestead Association
  • Moloka’i Livestock Association
  • Moloka’i Hunters Association

Ali’i Trusts & Organizations:
  • Department of Hawaiian Home Lands – Moloka’i
  • Kamehameha Schools Moloka’i Regional Office
  • Queen Lili’uokalani Trust – Moloka’i Office
  • Queen Emma/Na Pu‘uwai Center – Moloka’i

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\(^{10}\) T. Eaton (personal communication, May 2, 2022)
A. 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

- None related to Educational Pathways at this time

Current Conditions

Early Learning Programs on Moloka‘i

- Executive Office on Early Learning Prekindergarten Classrooms at DOE Schools: Two (2) Locations\(^{11}\)
  - Kaunakakai Elementary
  - Kilohana Elementary
- Head Start / Early Head Start: One (1) Program\(^{12}\)
  - MEO Head Start, Kaunakakai
- Home Visiting: One (1) Programs
  - Zero (0) on-island programs; virtual program available via Child & Family Service (Maui office)
- Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs: Five (5) Programs\(^{13}\)
  - Ho‘olehua – Two (2)
  - Kaunakakai – Three (3)
- ‘Aha Pūnana Leo/‘Olelo: One (1) program\(^{14}\)
  - Pūnana Leo o Moloka‘i, Ho‘olehua

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https://www.meoinc.org/programs-services/early-childhood-services/meo-head-start/

\(^{13}\) Hawai‘i School Guide (2002).  
http://www.hawaiischoolguide.com/preschools/school_list

\(^{14}\) ‘Aha Pūnana Leo. (2022)  
https://www.ahapunanaleo.org/directory
Public School Students on Moloka‘i (including Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and Hawaiian-Medium Schools)\textsuperscript{15}

- In School Year (SY) 2021–2022 there were a total of six (6) DOE schools in the Moloka‘i District
  - Elementary schools – Four (4)
  - Intermediate schools – One (1)
  - High Schools – One (1)
- Of the total public school’s students enrolled on Moloka‘i Island in SY2021–2022 (1,271), 81% (1,026) were Native Hawaiian.

Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools, Programs, and Hawaiian-Medium Schools on Moloka‘i

- Hawaiian Focused Charter School\textsuperscript{16}
  - Kualapuu Public Conversion Charter School
- Kaiapuni Schools, Programs, and Charter Schools – Two (2) Programs\textsuperscript{17}
  - Moloka‘i Middle - ‘O Hina i ka Malama Program
  - Moloka‘i High - ‘O Hina i ka Malama Program

Moloka‘i High School Graduation Information\textsuperscript{18}

- Of the total number of Moloka‘i Island Class of 2021 high school graduates (67), 79% (53) were Native Hawaiian.
- Of all Moloka‘i Island Native Hawaiian Class of 2021 graduates (53), 40% enrolled in colleges across the nation, compared to 45% of all Moloka‘i Island graduates.

\textsuperscript{15} Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education. (2022). Data provided by the Hawa‘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, on 4/24/2022. \url{http://www.ohadatabook.com/DB2021.html}
\textsuperscript{17} Hawai‘i State Department of Education, Kïaapuni Schools (2022) \url{https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/Hawaiian-language-immersion-schools.aspx}
Molokaʻi Island High School Graduates Enrolled in the University of Hawaiʻi (UH) System\textsuperscript{19}

- Of all 2021 Molokaʻi Island public high school graduates, 16% enrolled in the UH system (11 of 67), compared to 31% of all public high school graduates enrolled in the UH system (3,480).\textsuperscript{20}
- Of all 2021 Molokaʻi Island private school graduates, 9% enrolled in the UH system (1 of 11).\textsuperscript{21}

OHA Funding Activities

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) Mālama Education Loan Activity on Molokaʻi

- Open Education Loans as of 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loans, Total Amount Lent $0
- New Education Loans in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loans, Total Amount Lent $0

\textsuperscript{19} Hawaiʻi DXP College and Career Readiness Indicators (2022). \url{https://www.hawaiidxp.org/data-products/college-and-career-readiness-indicators/#compare}; while the University of Hawaiʻi (UH) System produces a report that includes the number of graduates by high school that enrolled at each of the UH Systems colleges, the information is not available for race by high school by enrollment across the UH system.

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{21} University of Hawaiʻi System Institutional Research, Analysis and Planning Office. Hawaiʻi Recent High School Graduates Enrolled at the University of Hawaiʻi, by High School District and High School, with Calculated Going Rates, University of Hawaiʻi, by Campus, Fall 2021. \url{https://data.hawaii.edu/#/reports/HSBR}. There are 2 private schools on Molokaʻi: Akaʻula School and Hoʻomana Hou High School.
### Educational Pathways Granting Activity on Moloka‘i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charter School Administration, FB20-21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amount Awarded</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanu O Ka ‘Āina Learning ‘Ohana (statewide)</td>
<td>Hawaiian Focused Public Charter Schools (HFCS)</td>
<td>$3,205,279 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kulia Grant, FY 21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amount Awarded</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop Museum (statewide)</td>
<td>Extending Our Reach(^{23})</td>
<td>$49,999 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{22}\) Kualapu‘u Public Conversion Charter School  
\(^{23}\) Extending Our Reach also aligns with the Health Outcomes direction.  
\(^{24}\) Amount expended per island not reported.  
\(^{25}\) Data not available. Curriculum delivered Fall 2022.
B. 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. **Kawela Water Stream Flows Again**
   
   **Issue Summary:** Moloka‘i Properties Ltd., which owns the stream diversions, has until October 2022 to conduct an audit of its water systems and analyze its various alternative sources of non-potable water.

   **Context:** The movement to restore Kawela began officially in 2019, when community group Moloka‘i No Ka Heke filed a formal request for stream restoration with the state Water Commission. 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:** This year, Moloka‘i No Ka Heke and youth advocates from ‘Aina Momona conducted public outreach and appeared before the Water Commission three months in a row, in February, March, and finally in April, when the Commission agreed to the community’s request to pursue 100 percent restoration of Kawela Stream.

   **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. **Moloka‘i Tuberculosis Crisis Causes Statewide Concern**
   
   **Issue Summary:** Moloka‘i is currently experiencing the worst outbreak of bovine tuberculosis (bTB) in decades, according to officials, and they are worried it could spread across the state, causing a massive hit to the ranching industry. It has already had a huge impact on Moloka‘i’s cattle and pig populations, and officials are still trying to determine how far it has spread. Of four
infected herds from west and central Molokai, more than 100 pigs and 60 cattle have already been depopulated, and testing is ongoing, according to the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA). More than 400 more cattle have been exposed.

**Context:** The recent rapid spread of the disease has prompted a quarantine order of all ungulate animals, except horses, on Molokai to restrict the movement of exposed animals and attempt to control the spread. The quarantine order does not regulate hunting of feral and wild deer, pigs, sheep and goats on Molokai, or prohibit the slaughter, harvest, sale or transportation of meat from livestock, wild deer or pigs. Officials believe the drought conditions have contributed to the rise in bTB infection rate, by weakening animals’ immune systems and bringing closer frequent association between deer and livestock.

**Community Positions & Related Activities:** On April 13, 2022, Gov. David Ige requested the state legislature add $1 million to the proposed state budget for the HDOA to address the bTB crisis on Molokai. The funds, which Ige said would come from the federal American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds, would cover three temporary full-time positions for control operations, as well as vehicles and additional operating expenses for bTB control on the island of Molokai.

3. **Community Ownership of Molokai Ranch**

   **Issue Summary:** Molokai 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 – 55,000 acres – have sat ever since.

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

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 raise 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.  

**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 06/29/2022 as Act 230, appropriating $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.

**OHA Positions & Related Activities:** OHA historically has, and continues to, support Ka Ohana through funding for education and genealogical support.

**Current Conditions**

**COVID Cases on Molokaʻi:**

- As of 6/29/2022, there were:
  - 1,142 COVID cases (1,044 confirmed and 98 probable) on Molokaʻi Island
  - 142 deaths in Maui County
  - Test positivity seven-day moving average in Maui County: 16.2%
  - 19 currently hospitalized in the week, bringing the cumulative total to 917 hospitalizations in Maui County.

- Statewide: 20% (31,823) of COVID cases identify as Native Hawaiian and 21% (291,645) of the State population identify as Native Hawaiian. 18% (262) of deaths identify as Native Hawaiian.

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Vaccination Data

- As of 6/26/2022, 320,553 COVID vaccines were administered to Maui County residents (166,043)
  - 79% of Maui County residents received at least one (1) dose (130,856);
  - 71% received two (2) doses (117,834),
  - 48% received more than two (2) doses (80,145).
- Of the vaccinated Maui County population, 23% are Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI), compared to 25% of the total Maui County population.
- 91% of the vaccinated Maui County NHPI are Native Hawaiian while making up 85% of the population.
- Statewide: Of the vaccinated population, 22% are NHPI while making up 25% of the total. Of these NHPI, 87% are Native Hawaiian while making up 84% of the population.

Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators

Physical and Mental Health

- 58% (4,400 of 7,600) of Native Hawaiians on Moloka’i report zero (0) days of bad physical health during the past month, compared to 58% of all Moloka’i residents.  
- 76% (3,500 of 4,600) of Native Hawaiians on Moloka’i report excellent to good physical health, compared to 80% (6,100 of 7,600) of all Moloka’i residents.
- 9% (1,400 of 16,100) of Native Hawaiians on Moloka’i report ever being told they have a depressive disorder, compared to 11% of all Moloka’i residents.

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29 Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). 2019 Hawaii-IBIS http://ibis.hhdw.org/ibisph-view; Data reported are considered statistically stable as the relative standard error was 0.30-0.50. Additionally, the percentages reported were produced by weighting the sample so that the results better represent the Hawaii population.

30 Due to data suppression, 2018 data used

31 Ibid.

32 Due to data suppression, multiple years of data used
### Ke Akua Mana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spirituality and the sacredness of mana</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting belief in a higher power such as God (Ke Akua) or other deities (personal, family, or Hawaiian gods)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who reported feeling connected to a spiritual or religious community</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pilina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutually sustaining relationships</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report 'ohana relationships were important to their well being</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report feeling connected to their neighbors</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report serving as a leader in their neighborhood</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report serving as a leader with their family and friends</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report serving as a leader in community organizations</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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33 Kamehameha Schools, Li‘i‘uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Papa Ola Lokahi (2021). ‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey. Information pulled on April 18, 2022. [https://www.ksbe.edu/research/imi_pono_hawaii_wellbeing_survey/](https://www.ksbe.edu/research/imi_pono_hawaii_wellbeing_survey/); The ‘Imi Pono Wellbeing Survey seeks a more complete picture of wellbeing among Native Hawaiians and Hawai‘i residents. The survey examines wellbeing from holistic and strengths-based perspectives. Native Hawaiian perspectives of wellbeing emphasize relationships, interconnections, and balance. The results of the survey are categorized into six dimensions based on the Kūkulu Kumuhana Framework of Native Hawaiian wellbeing. Data were collected from November 2020 through February 2021. A total of 1,458 participants took this survey, about half of whom reported being Native Hawaiian. The confidence intervals for the State and Honolulu County—including breakouts for Native Hawaiians within these areas—are five percent or less. Confidence intervals for other counties are higher; therefore, findings for these counties should not be generalized beyond the survey sample. Data were collected via email, phone, postcard, and social media outlets. Given this, it is likely that the sample of survey respondents are more financially affluent than the general Native Hawaiian and Hawai‘i population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>ʻOiwi</code></th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cultural identity and native intelligence</strong></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...feeling moderately, quite a bit, or extremely connected to an ethnic or cultural community</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting their cultural heritage was moderately, quite a bit, or extremely important to their well-being</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting their experience with <code>ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi</code>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand common words and phrases in <code>ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi</code></td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse at a beginner level with others in <code>ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi</code></td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse at an intermediate level with others in <code>ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi</code></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse at an advanced level with others in <code>ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi</code></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>ʻĀina Momona</code></th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthy and productive land and people</strong></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting the health of the `ʻāina and kai were extremely important to their wellbeing</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting they interact with `ʻāina or kai for cultural, spiritual, subsistence, health, or recreational reasons:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiritual</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsistence</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreational</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ea</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-determination</strong></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who reported working with others in the community to achieve a common goal in the last 12 months</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who voted in the Nov. 3, 2020, election by mail or in-person</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestral abundance, collective wealth</td>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who reported contributing to the well-being of Native Hawaiian community daily, weekly, or monthly</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moloka‘i Correctional Facilities

- Kaunakakai Police Jail (holding until transfer to Maui Community Correctional Facility)\(^{34}\)
  - Jail Capacity as of 6/02/2021: Two (2) cells.
    - COVID-19 tests as of 6/14/2022; COVID-19 testing is not provided by jail, therefore, no data are available. However, if an individual displays symptoms, they are tested at Moloka‘i General Hospital.\(^{31}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities(^{35})</th>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Inconclusive</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Hospitalization</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCCC</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,506</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Arrests in Maui County (2019)\(^{36}\)
  - 35% of adults arrested for Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) were Native Hawaiian (317 of 901).
  - 32% of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses were Native Hawaiian (21 of 66).
  - 26% of adults arrested for Part II Offenses (violent, property related, drug manufacturing/sale, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related, other) were Native Hawaiian (1,861 of 7,075).
  - 31% of juveniles arrested for Part II Offenses were Native Hawaiian (180 of 577).

\(^{34}\) Kaunakakai Police Jail. Phone communication. [https://arrestedresources.com/23375/kaunakakai-police-jail/](https://arrestedresources.com/23375/kaunakakai-police-jail/)


Molokaʻi Land Use Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Districts</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
<th>Molokaʻi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>200,657</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>11,015</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,926,924</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>1,973,793</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,112,388</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Molokaʻi Land Designations

- Crown Lands (lands retained by the Moʻi): Four (4) ahupuaʻa
- Government Lands (lands relinquished to the Government): 38 ahupuaʻa
- Konohiki Lands (lands reserved for various Aliʻi and subject to a Government commutation): 37 land areas
- Kuleana Lands (improved or cultivated lands awarded to individuals based on petition to the Land Commission): 1,220 parcels

Molokaʻi Community Subsistence/Fishery Areas

- There are no state approved Community Subsistence Fishing Areas on Molokaʻi.

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38 *Indices of Awards Made by the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles in the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu: Star-bulletin Press, 1929; Buke kakau paa no ka mahele aina i hooholoia iwaena o Kamehameha III a me na lii a me na konohiki ana Hale Aliʻi, Honolulu, Januari, 1848. [https://digitalcollections.hawaii.gov/docs/mahelebook.pdf](https://digitalcollections.hawaii.gov/docs/mahelebook.pdf)

39 Designation units are not specified in the Indices or Awards source document.


Moloka‘i Water Resources and Usage


- Moloka‘i reported water consumption was 268,120 thousand gallons in 2021. Moloka‘i reported 1,702 water services for fiscal year 2021.  

- The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) maintains a Well Index Database. Moloka‘i’s water resources include 187 wells.

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Moloka‘i

- None

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 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loan, Total Amount Lent $0

- New Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loan, Total Amount Lent $0

Health Outcomes Granting Activity on Moloka‘i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Grant, FB20-21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
<td>Amount Expended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alu Like, Inc.</td>
<td>$102,554</td>
<td>$77,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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42 Maui Department of Water Supply. [https://www.mauicounty.gov/226/Maui-Water](https://www.mauicounty.gov/226/Maui-Water)


45 Ho‘ala Hou project is to reduce the rate of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use among Native Hawaiians through prevention services that include education, outreach, and advocacy to youth ages 9-20 and their families on the island of Moloka‘i to proactively prevent substance use.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board Approved Grants, FY21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papa Ola Lokahi (statewide)</td>
<td>Vaccination Sites &amp; Clinics</td>
<td>$20,000 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Ohana and Community Based Program Grant, FY21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui Family Support Services, Inc.</td>
<td>Ho‘owaiwai Ka‘iāulu Project&lt;sup&gt;48&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$41,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iwi Kupuna Grants, FY21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hawaiian Church of Hawaii Nei (statewide)</td>
<td>E Ho‘omau o na Malama l na Iwi Kupuna</td>
<td>$50,000 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>46</sup> Amount expended per island not reported.  
<sup>47</sup> Data not available. Vaccination sites and clinics began January 2022.  
<sup>48</sup> Ho‘owaiwai Ka‘iāulu Project also aligns with the Quality Housing direction.  
<sup>49</sup> Data not available. Outreach activities began March 2022.  
<sup>50</sup> Amount expended per island not reported.  
<sup>51</sup> Data not available. Molokai workshops scheduled in June.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bishop Museum (statewide)</td>
<td>Extending Our Reach[^52]</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
<td>Amount Expended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$49,999 (statewide)</td>
<td>$12,500 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^52]: Extending Our Reach also aligns with the Educational Pathways direction.
[^53]: Amount expended per island not reported.
[^54]: Data not available. Curriculum delivered Fall 2022.
C. 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

- None related to Quality Housing at this time.

Current Conditions

- In 2019, there were 3,765 total households on the island of Moloka`i; 69% of these total households were owned, 26% were rented, and 5% were classified as other. \(^{55}\) Total household composition was as follows: \(^{56}\)
  - 25% of single-member households,
  - 20% of married couples with no children households,
  - 16% parent(s) and child(ren) households,
  - 12% of unrelated roommate households,
  - 27% multiple family households,

- By the most recent data available from 2015, 56% of Native Hawaiian occupied housing units in Maui County were owner-occupied (5,185 of 9,279 households), compared to 58% of all housing units in Maui County (30,824 of 53,463 households) and 56% of Native Hawaiian housing units statewide (38,538 of 69,217 households). \(^{57}\)

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\(^{57}\) U.S. Bureau of the Census. American Community Survey. 2015. 5-Year Estimates. Table B25003; data is not available at the island-level
• By the most recent data available from 2015, there were 7,294 Native Hawaiian families residing in Maui County and 1,985 Native Hawaiians living alone or in non-family households. Of these families 4,378 (60%) were married-couple families, 960 (13%) were unmarried fathers and 1,956 (27%) were unmarried mothers.\(^5\)

• Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) information
  o As of 2021, DHHL has 838 lessees on Moloka‘i, 8% of the 9,957 leases statewide.\(^6\)
  o As of 2021, DHHL Lands on Moloka‘i comprise a total of 25,747 acres, 13% of the total 203,981 acres.\(^7\)
  o DHHL Moloka‘i Island Waitlist as of 6/30/2021\(^8\)
    ▪ Total Waitlist: 2,139
    ▪ Residential Waitlist: 814 (38% of total Moloka‘i Island Waitlist)
    ▪ Agricultural Waitlist: 1,123 (53% of total Moloka‘i Island Waitlist)
    ▪ Pastoral Waitlist: 202 (9% of total Moloka‘i Island Waitlist)

• Insights from the 2020 DHHL Beneficiaries Study Applicant Report\(^9\)
  o In 2020, 2.5% of Hawaiian Home Lands applicants\(^10\) listed Moloka‘i as their first choice and 2.6% listed Moloka‘i as their second choice. Moloka‘i is the fifth most popular island overall for applicants.\(^11\)
  o The median age for all DHHL applicants continues to increase, rising to 59 years in 2020 from 57 in 2014. 35% of applicants are over the age of 65.\(^12\)

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\(^5\) Data is not available at the island-level; US. Bureau of the Census. American Community Survey. 2015. 5-Year Estimates. Table B11001.
\(^7\) Ibid.
\(^8\) Native Hawaiian Databook Table 02.42 (Hawaii State. Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. Application Wait List June 30, 2021).
\(^9\) Certain data is only provided at the county level.
\(^10\) The results of this report are based on a survey sent to all DHHL applicants in August 2020. The response rate for the survey was sufficient (about 20%) that the results can be considered statistically reliable and representative of the entire pool of DHHL applicants. As such, this section does not distinguish between all DHHL applicants and survey respondents.
In 2020, 9% of Maui County households moving to a DHHL award were made up of only one (1) member; 21% had two (2) members, 51% had three to five (3-5) members, 18% had six to ten (6-10) members, and 1% had 11 or more members.

- 76% of households had at least one adult employed full-time,
- 61% of households reported having children in the household, and
- 33% reported having members over the age of 70.\(^6\)

In 2020, 68% of Moloka'i applicants were below 80% area median income (AMI; $71,100 for an individual, $101,600 for a household of 4),\(^6\) up 16% from 2014.\(^6\)

- 29% were below 30% AMI,
- 14% were between 30-50% AMI,
- 14% were between 50-60% AMI,
- 11% were between 60-80% AMI,
- 15% were between 80-120% AMI,
- 2% were between 120-140% AMI,
- 6% were between 140-180% AMI, and
- 10% were more than 180% AMI.

25% of all Moloka'i Island applicants have been offered a Homestead lease award one or more times. Of those, 65% have turned down a lease award one or more times. The reasons for turning down the last lease award were as follows:\(^6\)

- 31% were not ready to accept,
- 31% listed “other,”
- 25% reported the price was too high,
- 19% did not have enough savings for a down payment,
- 19% did not like the location of the award,

---

\(^6\) Area median income is a measure used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to determine eligibility for assisted housing programs that incorporates both household size and annual household income by geographic areas. In 2020, the state AMI was $71,100 for a household of 1, $81,300 for a household of 2, $91,450 for a household of 3, $101,600 for a household of 4, $109,750 for a household of 5, $117,850 for a household of 6, $126,000 for a household of 7, and $134,100 for a household of 8.


• 13% did not have sufficient income to qualify for a mortgage,
• 6% would have to relocate or find a new job,
• 0% did not like the unit offered, and
• 0% did not know or refused to answer.
  ○ 94% of Maui County applicants said they intended to pass any potential lease to their children or relatives.\textsuperscript{70}
  ○ 55% of Maui County applicants reported that in the last five (5) years, they or a member of their household applied for and/or received support from a Native Hawaiian organization, including 18% who applied for support from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.\textsuperscript{71}

• Insights from the 2020 DHHL Beneficiaries Study Lessee Report\textsuperscript{72}
  ○ The median age for DHHL lessees statewide continues to increase. In 2003 the median age was 51, and in 2020 the median age was 62.
  ○ In 2020, 26% of Maui County DHHL lessee households had one to two (1-2) members, 30% of households had three to four (3-4) members, 25% had five to six (5-6) members, and 16% had seven (7) or more members (4% did not report).
    ▪ 49% of households reported having children in the household.
    ▪ 35% reported having members over the age of 70.
    ▪ 68% of households had at least one adult employed full-time;
    ▪ only 9% reported having no adults in the household working full-time.
  ○ The median household income for DHHL lessees in Maui County was $69,955 in 2020.
  ○ 16% of Maui County DHHL lessees considered less than $200 to be an affordable monthly mortgage/loan payment. 25% considered $200-$499 an affordable payment, 14% considered $500-$799 affordable, 12% considered $800-1,099 affordable, 11% considered $1,100 to $1,999 affordable, and 3% considered $2,000 or more affordable.\textsuperscript{73}

\textsuperscript{71} Ibid.
67% of current Maui County lessees would like to make changes to their existing house. Of those, 80% would like to add one or more bedrooms, 76% would like to add one or more additional bathrooms, and 54% would like to add one or more other rooms.  

92% of Maui County lessees reported planning on passing their lease to children or relatives, 2% planned to sell to someone else, 3% planned to “just hold on to it,” 3% were unsure of future plans, 0.3% planned to transfer their lease to someone else, and 1% had “other” plans for their lease. 0% of lessees intended to return Homestead Land and Homes back to DHHL. 

- 31% of the children or relatives that Maui County lessees intend to leave their houses to have 50% or more Native Hawaiian ancestry, 53% have 25-49% Native Hawaiian ancestry, 9% have 12.5-25% Native Hawaiian ancestry, and 2% have less than 12.5% Native Hawaiian ancestry.

68% of Maui County lessees report their house is the right size for their needs. 29% report their house is too small for their needs.

25% of Maui County lessees report their housing unit is in excellent condition. 29% report their unit is in “OK” condition. 30% say their unit needs minor repairs, and 14% say their unit needs major repairs. 61% of those who need repairs cannot afford necessary repairs.

73% of Maui County lessees report their homestead neighborhood is a great place to live. 21% say their neighborhood is just like any other neighborhood. Only 3% report their neighborhood is not a good place to live.
48% of lessees reported applying for and/or receiving services from a Native Hawaiian organization in the last five (5) years, including 7% who report applying for services from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.\footnote{79}

**OHA Funding Activities**

**NHRLF Mālama Home Improvement Loans on Moloka‘i**
- Open Mālama Home Improvement Loans as of 5/31/2022: Twelve (12) Loans, Total Amount Lent $219,883
- New Mālama Home Improvement Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: Two (2) Loans, Total Amount Lent $27,652

**NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repair purposes on Moloka‘i**
- Open Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans as of 5/31/2022: Nine (9) Loans, Total Amount Lent $64,000
- New Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: Three (3) Loans, Total Amount Lent $22,000

**Quality Housing Granting Activity on Moloka‘i**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Grants, FB 20-21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Community Assets (statewide)</td>
<td>Hawaii Affordable Housing Fund\footnote{80}</td>
<td>$515,885 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\footnote{80}{The Hawai‘i Affordable Housing Fund provides financial counseling, Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), and loans to rent or own homes and provides Native Hawaiian communities/nonprofits with technical assistance and loans for housing. The grant is currently in Year 2 of 2.}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Native Hawaiians Served</th>
<th>Deliverables Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maui Family Support Services, Inc.</td>
<td>Hoʻowaiwai Kaīāulu Project(^8)</td>
<td>$41,199</td>
<td>$10,300</td>
<td>$10,300</td>
<td>Report due 6/30/22^82</td>
<td>Mental, physical, substance abuse programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^8\) Hoʻowaiwai Kaīāulu Project also aligns with the Quality Housing direction.

\(^82\) Data not available. Outreach activities began March 2022.
D. 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

- None related to Economic Stability at this time.

Current Conditions

Higher Education Institution on Molokaʻi

- Community Colleges
  - University of Hawaiʻi Maui College: Molokaʻi Education Center
- Universities
  - None
- For-Profit Colleges
  - None

Highest level of Education Reported by Native Hawaiians

- The rate of Native Hawaiian educational attainment in Maui County is on parity with the total Maui County population for: 1) 1 year or more of college experience with no degree attained (18% Native Hawaiians, 19% total county) and for 2) earning an associate degree (10% Native Hawaiians, 10% total county).  

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83 Native Hawaiian economic data is currently unavailable at the island level.
86 Educational attainment population data defines the total population as adults 25 years and older.
• These similarities in the educational attainment rate also applies to the Statewide data: 1) 1 year or more of college experience with no degree attained (17% Native Hawaiians, 16% total state population); and 2) for earning an associate degree (9% Native Hawaiians, 10% total state population).

• At higher degree levels, the Native Hawaiian education attainment rate falls behind the rate for total population in Maui County.
  o 7% of Native Hawaiians earned a bachelor’s degree, compared to 18% of the total county population.
  o Statewide, 11% of Native Hawaiians earned a bachelor’s degree, compared to 20% of the total state population.
  o Native Hawaiians lag behind the rest of the state in the rate of post-graduate degrees earned; 5% versus 9% in Maui County and 5% compared to 11% statewide.

Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in Maui County
• Based on the latest data from 2015, Native Hawaiian median household income in Maui County was $60,945 or 92% of the countywide median household income ($66,476).87
• In 2015, median earnings for Native Hawaiian men (full-time, year-round workers) were $4,442 less than men of all races in Maui County ($35,831 - $31,389). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women were $3,706 less than women of all races ($29,410 - $25,704). For both Native Hawaiian women and women in general in Maui County, earnings were approximately 82% of their male counterparts.88

Native Hawaiian Employment and Labor Statistics in Maui County89
• 69% (18,259 of 26,329) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in Maui County, compared to 69% of all Maui County residents ages 16 and older in 2015.
• 63% (16,454 of 26,329) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the labor force were employed, compared to 64% for all Maui County residents in 2015.

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89 Native Hawaiian Databook Table 03.74 (US Census Bureau. 2011-2015 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics.)
During the same period, the Native Hawaiian unemployment rate in Maui County was 7% compared to 5% for all residents.

Native Hawaiian Business Ownership in Maui County

- Based on the latest data from 2012, there were 1,738 Native Hawaiian-owned firms in Maui County. This was 13% (1,738 of 13,147) of all Native Hawaiian-owned firms in the state of Hawai‘i and 10% (1,738 of 17,146) of total firms in Maui County.

Impact of COVID-19 on Household Financial Situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact of COVID-19 on household financial situation in Maui County</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian</th>
<th>Non-Hawaiian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents who...</td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>During</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...had enough savings to pay for more than 1 year of expenses</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...had enough savings to pay for 3 months to 1 year of expenses</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...had enough savings to pay for 1 to 2 months of expenses</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...were living paycheck-to-paycheck (not saving any money)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...were not making ends meet (had to rely on loans or credit</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cards to pay bills)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Molokaʻi
- None

NHRLF Debt Consolidation Loans on Molokaʻi
- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 5/31/2022: Five (5) Loans, Total Amount Lent $64,816
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: One (1) Loan, Total Amount Lent $9,823

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92 Data was collected from November 2020 through February 2021.
NHRLF Mālama Business Loans on Moloka‘i (Loan amounts from $2,500 to $100,000)
- Open Mālama Business Loans as of 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loan, Total Amount Lent $0
- New Mālama Business Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loans, Total Amount Lent $0

NHRLF Hua Kanu Loans on Moloka‘i (Loan amounts from $150,000 to $1,000,000)
- Open Hua Kanu Loans as of 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loans, Total Amount Lent $0
- New Hua Kanu Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loans, Total Amount Lent $0

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans (for auto repair, CDL, apprenticeship program, or career development course purposes) on Moloka‘i
- Open Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans as of 5/31/2022: Four (4) Loans, Total Amount Lent $26,193
- New Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 5/31/2022: Zero (0) Loan, Total Amount Lent $0

Economic Stability Granting Activity on Moloka‘i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Grants, FB 20-21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amount Awarded</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement (statewide)</td>
<td>The Native Hawaiian Trades Academy(^{93})</td>
<td>$300,145 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{93}\) The Native Hawaiian Trades Academy is a middle-skill career program for low-to-moderate income participants. This program is targeted to provide successful participants with starting wages to exceed the statewide median family income of $79,187 within five years of program completion. The grant is currently in Year 2 of 2.

\(^{94}\) Amount expended per island not reported.

\(^{95}\) Number of Native Hawaiians served in Moloka‘i not available from Grantee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board Approved Grants, FY 21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka'i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawai‘i Community Lending (statewide)</td>
<td>Emergency Financial Assistance</td>
<td>$1,044,253 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homestead Community Grants, FY 21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka'i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead Community Development Corporation (statewide)</td>
<td>Homestead Advocacy Education Project</td>
<td>$75,000 (statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVID-19 Impact &amp; Response Grants, FY 21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Moloka'i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUPU</td>
<td>Conservation Leadership Development Program(^{98})</td>
<td>$48,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{96}\) Amount expended per island not reported.  
\(^{97}\) Number of Native Hawaiians served in Moloka‘i not available from Grantee.  
\(^{98}\) KUPU’s Conservation Leadership Development Program provides rigorous, entry-level employment opportunities for Native Hawaiian early and developing professionals (17 years or older) who want to commit to a career in conservation.