

TRENDS MAUI NUI 2020 A COMPENDIUM OF DATA AND THE STORIES BEHIND THE NUMBERS



TRENDS MAUI NUI IS A PROJECT OF FOCUS MAUI NUI, A PROGRAM OF THE MAUI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD (MEDB)



TRENDS MAUI NUI 2020 : PEOPLE · PLACE · PURPOSE



A COMPENDIUM OF DATA AND THE STORIES BEHIND THE NUMBERS

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* Advisory Committee Member

HE POʻI NA KAI ULI, KOʻO, `A`OHE HINA PŪKOʻA.

THOUGH THE SEA BE DEEP AND ROUGH, THE CORAL ROCK REMAINS STANDING.

HAWAIIAN PROVERB

FROM THE AUTHORS : DECEMBER 2020

As this project concluded, in early 2020—following 12 months of intense data gathering, lengthy interviews with diverse experts, and creative efforts to bring quantitative data to life—Maui County, like the rest of the world, found itself in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic that exposed national and local vulnerabilities and upended daily lives. Our resources and infrastructure were challenged; our education system was reinvented without assurance that new methods of teaching would be effective for all students; our economy was threatened with unprecedented numbers of residents suddenly unemployed; our healthcare system was overextended; and our largest economic driver, the visitor industry, was driven to a standstill.

For a brief moment, it seemed that this publication, "Trends Maui Nui 2020," would be ignored or irrelevant. But as we completed the project we recognized that the 2020 U.S. Census will likely be delayed and possibly compromised. We then considered this work in the context and aftermath of COVID-19—and more importantly moving forward, beyond 2020—and realized the information was extremely significant. Our islands are precious, but also precarious; we need information to make good decisions to protect them. We trust this report will be useful as Maui County and the entire community forge ahead—with confidence and with data.

NTROPUCTION

"Maui Nui—an innovative model of sustainable island living... a place where every child can grow to reach their potential... That which makes Maui Nui unique in the world will be preserved, celebrated, and protected for generations to come."

Focus Maui Nui Vision Statement 2003

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

In 2003, Focus Maui Nui (FMN)—a project of the Maui Economic Development Board (MEDB)—released the results of a large-scale community-wide process that brought nearly 1,700 residents into facilitated, twohour, small-group, active discussions at more than 160 locations across Maui, Moloka'i, and Lāna'i with groups of 10 to 15 in each session—to determine the vision and values that should drive the future of the county. The results were embraced by elected officials and many nonprofit and for-profit organizations. Thus began a longerterm, ongoing effort to engage Maui County residents in shaping and enacting a long-term vision for the county.

THE PAST

Focus Maui Nui was a response to community concerns that Maui County lacked a defined vision for the future. Frustrated with the often contentious results of development and planning processes, residents agreed that the islands and people that comprise Maui Nui needed a plan that would provide a vision that considered all communities and a creative and meaningful set of actions to tackle over the coming years. Representing all planning districts and the islands' broad demographics, approximately 1,700 participants articulated values to guide county decisionmaking and reflected on the importance of involvement and participation by all parts of the community. During a period of just ten weeks, participants at the FMN sessions agreed on broad actions that would protect

the environment, improve education, target economic development, address human needs, preserve local culture, and strengthen local infrastructure. Participants recommended that planning and decision-making be managed with a balanced approach where everyone—

"Planning is bringing the future into the present so that you can do something about it now."

Alan Lakein, Author

residents, government, businesses, educators, the media, and youth—have a role in ensuring a productive future for Maui County. The importance of ongoing dialogue, civic engagement, and shared commitment to the future of Maui Nui was emphasized, over and again.

Overwhelmingly, those who participated in Focus Maui Nui expressed a sense of optimism that the islands could become a model for clean, sustainable living and a place where children could grow to lead successful and productive lives among family in Maui County. By bringing into balance the needs of the land and its people, and involving the entire community in a shared vision, participants believed there was opportunity to protect treasured natural and cultural assets, while investing in the potential and power of the county as a whole.

INTRODUCTION



Two years later, FMN moved into new phases of outreach and implementation—encouraging residents, business, government, and non-profits, to be involved in building Maui County in a way that reflects the values and concerns expressed by the hundreds of people who participated in the original process. It was also hoped that the General Plan would reflect these values and encourage decision-

"Those who have knowledge, don't predict. Those who predict, don't have knowledge." Lao Tzu makers to heed the priorities set by the community—most critically, to put the interests of residents first. Over these past years, numerous county agencies and organizations embraced the findings and sought

to incorporate the results and recommendations into their own activities and decision-making.

It was clear that to put the FMN values and vision into action, and to evaluate progress, decision-makers would need to be guided by good quantitative and qualitative data. In 2008, MEDB gathered that data and produced the *Next Steps Report*. Thus began an effort to collect, "benchmark," and report useful data points to chart progress toward the community-wide vision. The report compiled data related to the concerns and goals set through Focus Maui Nui and established a baseline for future comparison.

MEASURING SOCIAL CHANGE: AN AMBITIOUS ENDEAVOR

In many ways, FMN was, and continues to be, about social change—but social change is complicated to define and difficult to measure. A community's social context is constantly changing and thus social change is, by nature, a moving target. What is permanent, however, are the core values of a community and the desire to have these values reflected in policies and planning, and incorporated into the context of daily life. For the people of Maui Nui, these values are reflected through an overarching vision for the future of Maui County—one which has encompassed and expanded the strategies and visions articulated through FMN. This broad vision was intended—among other goals to pave the way for children to be able to remain in, or return to, Maui Nui where they can live productive lives.

Over the years, through many different projects, programs, and initiatives—including but not limited to *WalkStory* and *PlanStory* which encouraged active participation in General Plan 2030; *WaterStory* which educated residents about water-related issues; annual polling at the Maui County Fair; and *MPower* which promoted renewable energy—the vision established by Focus Maui Nui has been honed and confirmed. It remains a vision of an economically and environmentally sustainable county that prioritizes education, equity, and the health and well-being of its residents, and that values local culture, history, and traditions.

TRENDS MAUL NUL 2020

Today, we launch *"Trends Maui Nui 2020,"* a compendium of comparative data and narratives that we believe provides important information for the Maui Nui community to make effective and appropriate decisions for the future.

Work on this report began in late 2018, as an update to the 2008 Next Steps Report—to record changes over the decade, to prepare for the 2020 U.S. Census, and to contextualize quantitative research. Like the 2008 report, it is comprised primarily of secondary data, but *Trends Maui Nui 2020* includes far more data than its predecessor. It also includes six narratives that bring life to quantitative data. These narratives were developed with the help of a collection of qualitative one-on-one interviews with a cross section of topic experts and residents of Maui County. At the onset, it seemed appropriate that this document launch in 2020—a term synonymous with visual acuity and often meaning that in hindsight things that were not clear at the onset, become obvious. While the data was collected throughout 2019, in light of the uniqueness of 2020, we have made every effort to reflect significant new information in the narratives and, where possible, in the data pages.

UNDERSTANDING TRENDS MAUI NUI 2020

Trends Maui Nui 2020 is comprised of three sections with two themes in each: *People* (Our Multicultural Community; Taking Care of Our Own); *Place* (Preserving Our Environment; Protecting Our Infrastructure); *Purpose* (Educating for the Future; Developing Our Local Economy). Within each section there is both quantitative data and a narrative that focuses on a particularly relevant issue (Voting, Health Care, Affordable Housing, Energy, Equitable Education, and Economic Inequity).

Additionally, this document includes an extensive Glossary (page 123) to enable a broad cross-section of readers to fully understand the information included in the publication. All words noted in the glossary are shown in italics the first time they appear in the document. Endnotes (page 105) clarify the source for each data point, and often include additional information to help clarify or expand information. There is also a list of Acronyms (page 103) and a list of topics suggested for future research: data that is not currently collected through publicly available sources (page 121).

We hope this document proves useful and informative.

INTRODUCTION

Trends Maui Nui 2020 is comprised of three sections: – People – Place – Purpose

I ULU NO KA LĀLĀ I KE KUMU.

THE BRANCHES GROW BECAUSE OF THE TRUNK

HAWAIIAN PROVERB

PEOPLE

OUR COMMUNITY · OUR NEEDS



aui Nō Ka 'Oi—Maui is the best—a phrase seen and heard throughout the islands that comprise the county boundaries. Yet, over and again, the conversation moves to the challenges of how to "Keep Maui, Maui."

To some this means limiting growth; to others it means ensuring that the richly diverse culture, history, and traditions of the islands are protected, preserved, and prioritized. With a resident population nearing 170,000, Maui Nui is home to a wide variety of ethnicities, races, languages, foods, and cultures—many of which have lived side by side for generations, each adding their unique traditions to those here before them. These differences have enhanced the county and been embraced and respected in ways that communities around the world admire and envy.

The 'ohana that provides the foundation for Hawaiian culture is reflected in the customs of the many ethnic groups that have settled and intermingled with the host culture. While the population of the county grew steadily in the last century—more than doubling between 1980 and 2010—there were decades in the 19th and 20th centuries when Maui's population actually declined.¹

With a long history of caring about one another and understanding the importance of community, Maui Nui has been tested and challenged—by natural phenomena like hurricanes and drought and by human-generated situations such as airline strikes, rapid growth and development, and most recently, a global pandemic. Throughout the centuries, the people of Maui Nui have been inventive, resilient, and protective of family, community, and *aloha*—respecting the land, traditions, and culture that makes Maui, Maui. And though the challenges brought about in 2020 were unprecedented, the Maui Nui spirit thrived and the people of Maui Nui sought unique ways to find opportunities amidst challenges.

As the world looks for answers to social, economic, and environmental problems, Maui Nui may hold important answers that can provide insight far beyond its shores.

¹ Between 1831 and 1878 the population fell from 35,000 to 12,000 mostly because of diseases brought by foreign workers; and between 1940 and 1970 many young people moved to O'ahu and the mainland in search of employment opportunities.

OUR COMMUNITY



"The responsibility is ours alone to build a better society and a more peaceful world."

> Honorable John R. Lewis 5th Congressional District, Georgia 1987-2020

COMMUNITY	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Maui County resident population	143,448	154,924	167,207	I	
Maui Island	132,998	144,534	N/A	I	
Lāna'i	3,193	3,135	N/A	I	
Moloka'i	7,257	7,255	N/A	I	16%
Persons under 5 years old as percent of total Maui County population	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	2	increase in total
School-age persons 5–9 years as percent of total Maui County population	19.5%	18.8%	17.8%	2	Maui county
Persons 65 years and over as percent of total Maui County population	11.2%	12.7%	17.4%	2	population over
Females (as percent of total Maui County population)	44.5%	49.9%	50.3%	3	past 14 years;
Native Hawaiian and Native Pacific Islander alone	10.7%	9.5%	10.9%	4	64%
White alone	37%	34.8%	34.9%	4	increase in
Asian alone	31.0%	25.0%	29.1%	4	number of
Two or more races	19.2%	29.0%	23.9%	4	seniors
Number of Maui County residents born in state of Hawai'i (as percent of Maui County population)	72,490 (52.3%)	85,475 (55.1%)	86,628 (52.1%)	5	
Number of Maui County residents born in U.S. states other than Hawai'i (as percent of Maui County population)	38,768 (27.9%)	43,255 (27.8%)	47,672 (28.6%)	5	
Veterans (as percent of Maui County population 18 and over)	8.0%	8.9%	7.1%	6	
Foreign-born Maui County residents (as percent of Maui County population)	18.6%	15.8%	16.7%	7	
Population density, persons per square mile	120.5	132.0	144	8	

32 sites have been added to the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places.

Since

2005,

COMMUNITY	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
LOCAL CULTURE AND TRADITION				
Number of preschools offering Hawaiian immersion	2	2	4	9
Number of public elementary and middle schools offering Hawaiian immersion, registered via Department of Education	5	5	7	10
Number of public high schools offering Hawai'ian immersion, registered via Department of Education	2	2	3	10
Number of students attending Kamehameha Schools in Maui County	966	1,068	1,068	П
Number of <i>canoe clubs</i> , by island	N/A	13	12	12
Maui Island	N/A	9	9	12
Moloka'i	N/A	4	3	12
Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	N/A	12

Nearly 3 million books in the Maui Public Library catalogue and 100+ newspapers.

Number of performing hālau	N/A	N/A	N/A	13
Number of ethnic chambers of commerce	N/A	N/A	3	14
Number of sites in Maui County listed on the National Register of Historic Places	88	88	69	15
Number of sites in Maui County listed on the <i>Hawai'i Register of Historic Places</i>	145	145	177	15
Number of active members of 'Aha Moku councils	N/A	N/A	N/A	16
Number of Hawaiian Homestead Associations	N/A	N/A	19	17

COMMUNITY	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
CIVIL SOCIETY				
Number of Maui County-based non-profit organizations filing 990s	N/A	N/A	327	18
Number of dues-paying members of the Maui Non-Profit Directors Association	N/A	48	63	19
Number of museums and other cultural attractions	12	П	П	20
Number of print newspapers	10	6	5	21
Number of halls of worship	237	227	249	22

Non-profit organizations represent \$42M in revenue and \$121 million in assets.

Number of county parks, by island	119	142	158	23
Maui Island	102	122	141	23
Moloka'i	13	14	12	23
Lāna'i	4	6	5	23
Number of public libraries, by island	8	8	8	24
Maui Island	6	6	6	24
Moloka'i	I.	I.	I.	24
Lāna'i	I.	I.	I.	24
Number of sites and structures (cumulative) listed on the "Living New Deal" website, www.livingnewdeal.org	N/A	N/A	24	25

	COMMUNITY	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
SMALL TOWNS					
	Population of established traditional small towns in Maui County	N/A	18,059	N/A	26
	Makawao		3,269		26
	Lahaina		3,250		26
	Pāʻia		2,689		26
	Hāna		2,291		26
	Kaunakakai		3,425		26
	Lāna'i City		3,135		26
	Number of county-sponsored small town "parties" held annually, estimated	<20	N/A	52	27
	MIGRATION PATTERNS				
	Number of Maui County residents born in U.S. states other than Hawai'i by born in states outside Hawai'i)	U.S. geographic region	(as percent of all Mau	i County residents	28
	Northeastern U.S.	8,139 (21.0%)	7,389 (17.1%)	8,005 (16.8%)	28
	Midwestern U.S.	5,808 (15.0%)	6,786 (15.7%)	10,671 (22.4%)	28
	Southern U.S.	5,613 (14.4%)	7,446 (17.2%)	6,210 (13.0%)	28
	Western U.S.	19,208 (49.6%)	21,634 (50.0%)	22,876 (47.8%)	28

Maui County residents born in U.S. states other than Hawaiʻi



* Data for	year may	differ — se	e Endnotes
	Italicized	text defined	d in Glossary

COMMUNITY	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
Number of foreign-born Maui County residents (as percent of Maui County population)	25,851 (18.6%)	24,530 (15.8%)	27,756 (16.7%)	29	
Asia	N/A	N/A	21,000 (75.6%)	29	
Latin America	N/A	N/A	2,856 (10.3%)	29	
Europe	N/A	N/A	1,775 (6.4%)	29	
Oceania	N/A	N/A	900 (3.3%)	29	
Canada	N/A	N/A	1,157 (4.2%)	29	
Africa	N/A	N/A	73 (0.2%)	29	f r
Number of people moving to Maui County from a U.S. state (other than State of Hawai'i)	N/A	5,410	4,118	30	f I
Under age 18	N/A	824	549	30	i
18 to 50 years old	N/A	3,100	2,299	30	t
50 years and older	N/A	1,486	1,270	30	2
Number of people moving to Maui County from other counties in Hawai'i	N/A	1,758	2,021	30	
Under age 18	N/A	277	315	30	
18 to 50 years old	N/A	1,165	1,087	30	
50 years and older	N/A	316	619	30	

24% fewer people moved to Maui from other

U.S. states

in 2019 than in

2010

COMMUNITY	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Gross international <i>in-migration</i> (number of foreign born people moving to Maui County)	N/A	1,033	١,676	30
Under age 18	N/A	154	351	30
18 to 50 years old	N/A	690	841	30
50 years and older	N/A	189	484	30
Net international in-migration (number of foreign born people moving to Maui County minus the number of foreign born people leaving Maui County)	577	414	639	31
Net in-migration, from mainland (including Alaska)	473	-387	-315	31

Net increase in international migration to Maui County **54%** since 2010.

In 2019, the number of Maui County residents moving to the mainland (4,433) surpassed the number of mainlanders (4,118) moving to Maui County.

Number of residents who speak English "less than very well" (as percent of residents over age 5)	14,157 (11.0%)	12,800 (9.1%)	16,235 (10.7%)	32
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT				
Number of geographic community associations	N/A	N/A	N/A	33
Number of ethnic community associations	N/A	N/A	N/A	33
Total number of <i>youth centers</i> operating in Maui County outside of school time	5	6	8	34
Number of philanthropic foundations funding in Maui	N/A	N/A	138	35
Number of philanthropic foundations located in Maui	N/A	N/A	35	36
Total dollar amount granted to Maui-based organizations by Hawai'i philanthropic foundations	N/A	N/A	\$7.8 million	37

COMMUNITY	2008: PRESIDENTIAL	2016: PRESIDENTIAL	2018: MIDTERM	2020: PRESIDENTIAL	Endnotes
VOTING					
Number of persons registered to vote by date of general election (as percent of total population 18 years and over)	85,197 (76.5%)	87,327 (67.9%)	96,721 (73.9%)	107,930 (82.2%)	38
Number of persons registered to vote by date of primary election	82,422	91,138	94,194	102,835	38
Votes cast in <i>primary election</i> (as percent of total registered)	21,066 (25.6%)	26,993 (29.6%)	34,105 (36.2%)	43,954 (42.7%)	38

Hawai'i:

of 5 states with all mail-in ballots;1 of 21 states with same-day registration.

Votes cast in general election (as percent of total registered)	52,039 (61.1%)	46,005 (52.7%)	50,562 (52.4%)	71,634 (66.4%)	38
Votes cast in general election, as percent of total population 18 and older	46.7%	35.8%	38.6%	54.6%	38
Number of absentee/mail-in ballots cast in primary election	7,762	16,101	21,123	43,257	38
Number of absentee/mail-in ballots cast in general election (as percent of all votes cast)	18,229 (35.0%)	26,476 (49.9%)	27,382 (54.1%)	67,096 (93.7%)	38
Voting participation by ethnicity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39
Voting participation by gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39
Voting participation by age	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39

555% increase in voter turnout between 2016 and 2020 presidential elections



"There's no such thing as a vote that doesn't matter. It all matters."

President Barack H. Obama



OVERVIEW

As a key indicator for civic cohesion and engagement, voting rates demonstrate participation in more than just the electoral process. In Maui County, voter participation decreased steadily since Hawaiian statehood in 1959, reaching its lowest point in the 2006 and 2008 elections. Since then, following the state's 2019 decision to move to all mail-in voting as a way to make voting easier, turnout has increased—with a significant jump in participation in the 2020 presidential primary and general election.

THE PAST

Sixty years ago, with Hawai'i a new state, the general election voter turnout in Maui County was 94%. High rates of voter participation remained through the mid-1990s. But by the 2006 midterm election, according to data from the State of Hawai'i Office of Elections, participation had dropped to a low of 48%. Over this same period, voter turnout for primary elections dropped even lower: in 1959, 88% of those registered voted in primaries, in 2008, only 26% turned out. This problem is not isolated to Maui County: Hawai'i boasts the dubious status of having the lowest voter turnout of any state in the nation.

Over the past 10 years, turnout has improved in both midterm and presidential elections in Maui Nui. This has

likely been the result of a variety of changes to make voting easier and more accessible at the state level. In the 2016 presidential election, turnout in the county was 42%, well

under the national average and the lowest in the nation. In 2018, turnout "Wa in the primary in Maui County was better than it had been in any primary election since 1998. Still, with only 36% of registered voters participating in the primary and 52% in the general midterm election in 2018, these numbers begged for improvement.

"We needed to remove barriers from voting. Mail-in voting was the key. It was just a logical solution."

Maui County Resident

THE PRESENT

People have rationalized the state's decades-long low voter turnout with a variety of reasons: low electoral competition in a state basically run by a single political party; no active "culture" of voting; a poor or non-existent civics education program in schools resulting in political apathy; or seldom-purged voter rolls, making the low numbers seem worse than they are. It is true that states where presidential elections are more competitive tend to have higher turnout rates (in 2012, the 12 most competitive swing states voted, on average, 9% more than the rest of the country). As a solidly "blue county" within a "deep



blue state," this lack of competition may be a driving factor for low turnout. Additionally, for national elections, given the time zone differences, the winner of the presidential election is usually declared before Hawai'i closes its polls.

And, at a national level, it is often demographic factors that are most predictive of voter turnout: in aggregate, older voters turn out at a much higher rate, as do whiter, wealthier, more educated voters.¹ However, there isn't much countylevel data on the age, race, ethnicity, household income, and educational attainment of who is and isn't voting in Maui County—and why. Indeed, most data about "voter files" are created by non-public organizations and sold to political campaigns to support targeted and micro-targeted door knocking, mailing, and advertising during campaign seasons—effectively ignoring those viewed as "non-voters," without encouraging that group to begin to participate.

In recent years, the Hawai'i State Legislature passed multiple voting reforms designed to increase participation at the ballot box, including most of the "best practices" for states and counties to reduce barriers to voting. For example, teens are able to preregister starting at age 16, which research has shown to be habit-forming-increasing the chance of participation in future elections; online voter registration and same-day voter registration has also helped. And in the summer of 2019, Hawai'i lawmakers officially transitioned to an all-mail ballot state, becoming the fourth in the nation to make the switch. Supporters hoped that the new measure would increase voting rates by 2% to 5%. The bill was also expected to save the state Office of Elections an estimated \$750,000 per year. This allmail balloting eliminates the perceived "chore" of having to go to a polling location.

The move to all mail-in voting appears to have been successful, based on voter turnout in the 2020 presidential election, with 66.4% participation compared to 52.7% in the 2016 general election.

¹ According to Brookings Institute demographer William Frey, nationally, voters aged 19 to 29 were almost half as likely to vote in the 2018 national election as those over 65–and this in a year that was lauded for "surging" youth turnout.



THE FUTURE

Several reforms designed to increase voter turnout have not yet cleared the necessary legislative hurdles. For instance, in the 2019 legislative session, there were moves to institute ranked-choice voting—a system that is generating a lot of interest nationally—that allows for candidates with the lowest votes to be reapportioned to other candidates. While Hawai'i allows convicted felons to vote, these rights do not extend to those who are currently incarcerated. A bill to allow those currently incarcerated to vote didn't make it out of committee in 2019. And though Hawai'i allows sameday voter registration, the state does not have automatic registration, which has been successfully integrated with DMV registration in 15 states and shown to dramatically boost registration.² In addition to these legislative changes to make voting easier, other recommended best practices include more labor-intensive registration and get-out-the-vote efforts. And many argue that "integrated voter engagement"—which promotes efforts that connect voters to year-round political and local organizing efforts rather than focusing narrowly on just getting people to the ballot box—are worthwhile. Beyond this, public education is important, especially to increase awareness and understanding of state and local measures, including charter amendments. Many states (and counties) across the U.S. send voters pamphlets with full text and analyses for ballot measures (or pro and con statements). Without such information, Hawai'i voters rely on partisan groups (some of which might not be locally based) to explain ballot measures.

While it would seem voting would be among the most stable features of a democracy, in reality it is highly contested, often unstable, and surprisingly fragile.

² Brennan Center for Justice 2019 report "AVR Impact on State Voter Registration." Note: Hawai'i has instituted a system where applications for various registrations contain voter registration forms.

TAKING CARE OF OUR OWN



"Give people what they need: food, medicine, clean air, pure water, trees and grass, pleasant homes to live in, some hours of work, more hours of leisure. Don't ask who deserves it. Every human being deserves it."

Howard Zinn Historian, Author, Professor, Playwright

HUMAN NEEDS	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
COMMUNITY HEALTH					
Number of children 0-14 years old (as percent of total population)	27,825 (20.1%)	30,258 (19.5%)	30,253 (18.2%)	40	
Number of residents 65 years and older (as percent of total population)	15,504 (11.2%)	19,707 (12.7%)	29,002 (17.4%)	40	
Number of veterans (as percent of population 18 and over)	8,482 (8.0%)	10,648 (8.9%)	9,235 (7.1%)	41	
Number of Veterans living with a disability (as percent of all veterans living in Maui County)	1,722 (20.3%)	2820 (27.0%)	2,541 (27.5%)	41	
Number of Maui residents living with a disability (as percent of total Maui County population)	12,780 (12.2%)	16,380 (14.0%)	15,066 (11.7%)	41	Number of
Number of uninsured residents (as percent of total population)	N/A	14,616 (9.6%)	9,692 (6.0%)	42	County increased
Number of <i>uninsured</i> children, 0–18 years old (as percent of age group)		1,662 (4.6%)	1,220 (3.2%)	42	87%
Number of <i>uninsured</i> Native Hawaiians (as percent of total number of Native Hawaiians)	1,400 (10.8%)	1,079 (6.0%)	935 (5.4%)	42	since 2005
Number of Maui County residents with private or employer-based health insurance coverage (as percent of all residents)	10,139 (79.5%)	108,681 (71.0%)	125,085 (75.9%)	43	
Number of residents in Maui County receiving <i>Medicare</i> , including <i>QUEST</i> (as percent of Maui County population)	N/A	20,871 (13.6%)	28,718 (17.4%)	44	
Number of residents receiving <i>Medicaid</i> , Maui County (as percent of total Maui County population)	N/A	30,566 (20.0%)	28,904 (17.5%)	45	
Number of children under age 19 enrolled in Medicaid	N/A	14,456 (40.1%)	12,374 (33.1%)	45	
Number of fatalities by traffic accidents	15	12	17	46	

Life	E
expectanci	

2 years greater than U.S. average

HUMAN NEEDS	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
HEALTH CARE SYSTEM				
Number of hospitals, countywide	4	4	4	47
Number of ambulatory healthcare services	275	287	307	48
Number of nursing and residential care facilities	14	19	16	48
Total number of licensed beds in hospitals and specialty care facilities	805	642	771	49
Total number of licensed acute care beds in hospitals	202	230	242	49
Total number of licensed Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) beds	480	390	468	49
Other	123	22	61	49
Number of licensed adult residential care homes (licensed beds)	17 (91)	13 (63)	12 (41)	50
Number of out-patient dialysis centers	N/A	N/A	6	51
Maui Island	N/A	N/A	4	51
Moloka'i	N/A	N/A	I.	51
Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	I.	51
Number of ER visits	N/A	N/A	50,455	52
Resident	N/A	N/A	38,197	52
Non-resident	N/A	N/A	12,258	52
Number of air ambulance trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	53
Number of domestic violence shelter-based beds	26	26	30	54

HUMAN NEEDS	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND PROFESSIONALS				
Number of individuals employed in healthcare and social assistance field	4,400	5,000	7,600	55
Maui Island	4,050	4,700	7,200	55
Moloka'i	350	300	300	55
Lāna'i	<50	<50	<100	55
Number of licensed physicians and surgeons	288	336	413	56
Maui Island	276	324	404	56
Moloka'i	10	П	8	56
Lāna'i	2	I.	L	56
Number of advanced practice registered nurses	30	41	82	56
Number of physician assistants	15	22	39	56
Number of registered nurses	1,055	1,216	1,572	56
Maui Island	1,015	1,165	1,513	56
Moloka'i	29	36	36	56
Lāna'i	П	15	23	56
Number of licensed practical nurses	336	357	318	56
Number of psychologists	32	43	57	56
Maui Island	32	42	56	56
Moloka'i	0	I.	0	56
Lānaʻi	0	0	I.	56

73% Increase in number employed in healthcare and social assistance since 2005

HUMAN NEEDS	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Number of massage therapists	1,093	1,327	1,336	56
Number of dentists and dental hygienists	145	172	211	56
Number of traveling nurses	N/A	N/A	N/A	57
Number of traveling medical professionals	N/A	N/A	N/A	57
Number of community health workers or navigators	N/A	N/A	N/A	57
Number of practicing physicians	N/A	280	300	58
Ratio of Maui County population to number of practicing physicians	N/A	554 to 1	557 to 1	58
Physician shortages in Maui County	N/A	117	153	59
Annual average salary for pediatrician	N/A	\$184,810	\$186,140	60
Annual average salary for pharmacist	\$90,050	\$109,610	\$122,080	60
Annual average salary for licensed practical nurse	\$35,390	\$42,610	\$47,730	60
Annual average salary for home health aide	\$23,690	\$22,770	\$28,020	60
Total earnings, healthcare and social assistance	N/A	N/A	\$453.9 million	61
Percent of all Maui County physicians reporting use of telehealth	N/A	N/A	17%	62
Percent of Medicare recipients accessing hospice care prior to death	N/A	31.5%	69.0%	63
Number of UH Mānoa Medical School Graduates (from Maui County)	55 (3)	59 (2)	64 (I)	64
Number of slots for medical residents in Maui County hospitals	0	0	0	65

Ratio of Maui County residents to physicians

557:1 (National average 338:1).

HUMAN NEEDS	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
HEALTH RISK FACTORS				-	
Number of substance abuse deaths (as percent of total deaths)	N/A	38 (4.0%)	46 (4.1%)	66	
Alcohol-induced (as percent of total deaths)	(.2%)	16 (1.7%)	18 (1.6%)	66	
Drug-induced (as percent of total deaths)	N/A	22 (2.3%)	28 (2.5%)	66	
Number of opioid prescriptions filled per 100 persons, annually	56.8	71.1	51.3	67	
Number of drug-violation arrests in Maui County	N/A	1,061	842	68	
Percent of adult population classified as obese	18.7%	26.9%	23.0%	69	
Percent of teen population classified as obese	N/A	13.7%	16.1%	69	Δαρτ
Number of individuals receiving food from Maui Food Bank (unduplicated)	10,232	16,773	24,395	70	distr
Number of individuals receiving food from Maui Food Bank (duplicated)	88,096	114,106	144,413	70	food
Pounds of food distributed by the Maui Food Bank	887,228	1,586,083	2,545,886	70	Food
Number of suicides	18	32	34	71	
YOUTH AND PARENTING					
Average monthly recipients, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	3,700	6,699	9,712	72	
Percentage of public high school students who report having at least one drink of alcohol in the previous 30 days	N/A	28.7	32.8	73	
Percentage of public high school students who report using marijuana in the previous 30 days	N/A	21.9%	23.1%	74	
Percentage of public high school students who report using e-cigarettes in the previous 30 days	N/A	N/A	32.3%	75	
Live births to women ages 15–19 (as percent of women aged 15–19)	187 (4.3%)	164 (3.7%)	84 (2.2%)	76	

Agencies distributing food from Maui Food Bank

4

ENSURING ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE

AWAWA

"We have always had an enviably low uninsured rate, beginning with the Hawaii Prepaid Health Care Act of 1970. We also adopted the Affordable Care Act early, and participated in the Medicaid expansion. All of this has been positive for our community."

Maui County Resident
ENSURING ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE

OVERVIEW

With its remote location, Maui County's healthcare system faces many challenges that are similar to other rural areas, but also some that are unique. To address some of the financial and personnel issues faced by small, isolated hospitals, the county's largest hospital system shifted from public to private non-profit ownership in 2017. However, physician recruitment and retention remain a major obstacle, prompting the need for new, innovative programs to grow and retain medical professionals. And the unexpected 2020 COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the fragility and capacity of the system.

THE PAST

Despite Hawai'i's excellent track record of low uninsurance rates (2019: 4.1% compared to 9.2% nationally; 2010: 7.7% compared to 15.6% nationally) with a population scattered not only across difficult terrain but also across multiple islands, Maui County has struggled with some of the same challenges faced by other rural communities attempting to deliver high-quality health care. The health outcomes of rural residents are often impacted by long distances; shortages and retention of medical professionals; and, as the healthcare sector has seen consolidation, the declining viability of small hospitals.

In July 2017, three of the county's hospitals—Maui Memorial Medical Center (MMMC), Kula Hospital, and Lāna'i Community Hospital—changed management from the public, state-run Hawai'i Health System Corporation to Maui Health System, a subsidiary of the private insurer, Kaiser Permanente. In 2014, Maui Memorial was \$43 million in the red, and it was generally known that state subsidies helped keep the doors open. Plagued by high costs, doctor dissatisfaction, and challenges with procurement (according to some observers, a result of onerous processes required by the state), the hospital system had begun to look for a new management structure, and Kaiser seemed to be the best fit.

During the negotiations, the hospital's employee union raised concerns that private management might undercut longstanding employee benefit packages and pensions. This delayed the transfer, but ultimately 93% of union employees signed new contracts with the private manager. Still, longtime doctor shortages were exacerbated during this period of uncertainty.

THE PRESENT

Since the ownership transfer in July 2017, opinions of the success of privatization have been varied. Many physicians and administrators are enthusiastic about the resources and standardization available through a large system like Kaiser, as well as its ability to bring specialists from offisland, as needed. It's been reported that 15 to 20 medical specialists are in the county each week, supporting the locally based medical staff. And, while the state continues

"Community clinics do a great deal with limited resources. They keep a lot of us out of the hospital."

to subsidize the hospital—as outlined in the transfer agreement—funding has decreased annually: in fiscal year 2018, the governor's budget allocated \$28 million, and in fiscal year 2019, that number dropped to \$22.5 million.

Maui County resident, patient at community clinic

issue of Still, the doctor recruitment and retention persists. In 2010, the number of practicing physicians was 280, or a ratio of one doctor to every 554 residents; while the total number has increased to 300 in 2018, the ratio has stayed basically constant: just one doctor to every 557 residents. (This compares to a national ratio of one physician for every 332 residents, according to the "Physician Census, 2018.") Many health care administrators point to Maui Nui's high cost of living, low Medicaid reimbursement rate, remote location from the mainland where family and friends might reside, and under-performing public education systems as barriers to recruiting-and retaining-doctors and their families. This issue is particularly acute for niche medical

specialists—sometimes resulting in high stress given the reality of having large numbers dependent on the particular specialty.

The hospital system transfer ensured that the hospital would be managed, but not owned, by Kaiser, ensuring that those with other insurance plans could continue to access care at Maui's hospitals—a particularly important concession, given Kaiser's unique HMO model, which aims to reduce costs by keeping patients in-network with doctors working directly for the healthcare/insurance company. Prior to the transfer, the pre-existing Kaiser system would often send residents to O'ahu for non-emergency issues. With an increase in Kaiser enrollment in Maui County, more specialist services can be supported locally.

But there are challenges associated with having a bifurcated system, which may end up exacerbating the doctor shortage. Though many doctors continue to be in private practice, they retain call and admitting privileges at the hospitals. The growing number of doctors working directly for the hospital means that they are out-of-network for many residents. In other words, with roughly half of the hospital on Kaiser insurance and half with non-Kaiser insurance, without sharing doctors between the systems, the new arrangement could make the specialist shortage more, not less, challenging.

Most critically, the COVID-19 outbreak revealed the lack of capacity and the fragility of health care institutions in the county. It also pushed more people onto Medicaid and QUEST (programs where the State pays for medical services) as unemployment increased the number of uninsured individuals and families throughout the county.

ENSURING ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE



THE FUTURE

Despite the doctor shortage—which is a not just a Maui County issue—the health care sector is a growing part of Maui's economy: the number of residents employed in the healthcare and social assistance field, which includes all associated medical needs has grown 73% from an estimated 4,400 in 2005 to 7,600 in 2018. While the publicly run system relies heavily on traveling nurses, largely because of the lower benefit costs, new nursing programs at UHMC and pipeline programs to employ those nurses locally—are helping to create locally based workforce and development opportunities for trainees.

There are opportunities for Maui County to grow its own doctors, too. Currently, there is no training hospital in the county, meaning that physicians need to be recruited after completing their residency from non-Maui programs in either O'ahu or other states. Given the large up-front investment required for such a program, Maui physicians have historically been split over whether such a program should be explored at Maui Memorial Medical Center. However, the success of Big Island's family medicine residency program offers one potential model to study.

National trends in health care including telemedicine and a greater focus on holistic health—are also beginning to have an impact in Maui. While statewide the use of telehealth was only 2% in 2014, in Maui County in 2018, 17% of doctors reported using telehealth.

"Our health care capacity has always been challenged, but COVID-19 has revealed just how fragile we are."

Maui County Resident

According to the CDC, telehealth can play an important role in both acute and preventive health care and is particularly important in rural areas. Some providers and long-term care homes are also beginning to shift to "whole patient care," addressing health outside of traditional medical settings and taking social determinants of health into account—including neighborhood and physical environment, economic stability, access to healthy foods, and social support networks.

Ua Mau ke Ea o ka 'Āina i ka Pono.

THE LIFE OF THE LAND IS PRESERVED IN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Hawai'i State Motto

PLACE

OUR ENVIRONMENT · OUR INFRASTRUCTURE



ew places in the world have as definable a sense of place, or as strong a history of stewardship of place, as Maui Nui. For long-term residents, stewardship of place *mālama honua*—goes beyond caring

about one's immediate location; it encompasses concern about the world's conditions—its land, its waters, its communities—because there is profound and historic understanding about the interconnectedness of the aina and the lives of its residents.

Home to unique wildlife, geology, and cultural history, Maui County residents recognize these special attributes come with unique environmental challenges—often brought about by increased human activity. Concerns about sea-level rise, coral reef health, beach erosion, and misuse or over-use of natural places are important if Maui County is to be sustainable and to retain its beauty and lifestyle. Like all of Hawai'i, the islands that comprise Maui County—Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Kaho'olawe—have undergone massive changes over the centuries, not the least of which has been land tenure. Traditional land ownership—*ali'i 'ai moku* and *ahupua'a*—placed land into trusts held by chiefs. Pressure from Western immigrants led to the *Māhele*—private land ownership which ultimately brought about significant development, commercial agriculture, and ceded lands.

Maui people know that it is everyone's responsibility to care for the land (*mālama 'āina*). The islands are lush and welcoming, but some people take its features for granted. With stream flows being impacted by increasing, but less frequent rainfall, experts say the wet areas will get wetter and dry areas will get drier—creating new environmental and management challenges.

As Maui's physical infrastructure ages and is taxed by development and increased population, the people of Maui County need to make important decisions about how to move forward. The commitment to *mālama* can provide guidance for the future—for Maui Nui and beyond.

PRESERVING OUR ENVIRONMENT



"The environment and the economy are really both two sides of the same coin. If we cannot sustain the environment, we cannot sustain ourselves."

Wangari Maathai, Kenya first African woman to win Nobel Prize

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
DECREASING RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS					
Number of licensed drivers in Maui County	102,050	110,420	120,703	77	
Gallons of motor vehicle fuel consumed	69.3 million	61.7 million	74.1 million	78	
Number of vehicles registered in Maui County	160,277	154,276	182,327	79	
Number of passenger vehicles registered in Maui County	125,169	118,945	143,310	79	Average
Number of passenger electric vehicles (EV) (as percent of total passenger vehicles)	3 (0.01%)	66 (0.06%)	1,058 (0.7%)	79	vehicle
County government total fleet	274	468	530	80	nuues traveled
Number of county government vehicles that are hybrid or plug-in hybrid (as percent of all county vehicles)	0	6 (1.3%)	21 (3.9%)	80	decreased by
Number of county government vehicles that are electric	0	0	0	80	1 9 0/
Number of taxable passenger hybrid vehicles	NA	1,162	3,572	81	
Number of public electric vehicle charging stations	N/A	N/A	96	82	2005-2018.
Maui Island	N/A	N/A	94	82	
Molokaʻi	N/A	N/A	I	82	
Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	I	82	
Average vehicle fuel efficiency	20.6	22.3	22.6	83	
Average vehicle miles traveled per vehicle, per year	10,932	8,913	8,926	83	

Between 2005 and 2019, increase in residential utility customers

13% in Maui County.

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
ELECTRICITY USE AND PRODUCTION				
Total number of residential electric utility customers	54,135	57,835	61,410	84
Maui Island	50,281	53,848	57,232	84
Moloka'i	2,504	2,596	2,693	84
Lānaʻi	1,350	1,391	I,485	84
Total number of non-residential (commercial and industrial) electric utility customers	9,766	9,904	10,465	84
Maui Island	8,967	9,144	9,670	84
Moloka'i	581	531	543	84
Lānaʻi	218	229	252	84

Average annual home use of electricity dropped 24% on Maui 2005 to 2019.

Average annual residential use (kWh) of electric utilities, by island				
Maui Island	8,376	7,501	6,369	84
Moloka'i	5,196	4,838	3,915	84
Lāna'i	5,826	5,303	5,373	84

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
Cost of average residential electricity rate per kWh, by island		7			
Maui Island	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.34	85	
Moloka'i	\$0.30	\$0.36	\$0.40	85	
Lānaʻi	\$0.30	\$0.37	\$0.40	85	
Average monthly residential MECO bill including customers with and without	t rooftop photovoltaic (I	PV)			
Maui Island	\$174.50	\$181.27	\$180.45	86	B
Molokaʻi	\$129.90	\$139.14	\$130.50	86	
Lānaʻi	\$145.65	\$163.51	\$179.10	86	
Percent of Maui County's electricity from renewable sources	7.83%	15.3%	37.93%	87	
Wind	N/A	10.1%	23.2%	87	e
Customer-Sited Grid-Connected Solar	0.02%	0.7%	13.4%	87	
Utility-scale PV and Solar Thermal	1.8%	0.1%	1.2%	87	
Biofuel	0.01%	0.1%	0.1%	87	
Hydro and Biomass	6.0%	4.3%	0.03%	87	
Percent of electricity consumed by sector					
Residential	35.3%	35.5%	32.7%	88	
Commercial	32.4%	31.7%	32.6%	88	
Industrial	32.3%	32.7%	34.7%	88	

Between 2005 and 2019 **484%** increase in elecricity from renewable sources.

37%
of all tax
credits to
individuals
went to
renewable
energy projects
such as rooftop
photovoltaic.

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Amount of electricity sales from imported fossil fuels (MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	89
Number of utility-scale wind turbines in Maui County	0	20	42	90
Number of utility-scale solar	0	I.	3	90
Number of MECO customers with rooftop PV	108	1,910	12,429	91
Percent of MECO customers with rooftop PV	0.17%	2.8%	17.3%	91

Increase in utility-scale wind turbines: **110%** between 2010 and 2019.

Cumulative number of households claiming tax credits for PV	N/A	N/A	N/A	92
Annual amount of tax credits distributed to individuals for renewable energy projects, including rooftop PV and wind (as percent of total tax credits claimed that year in Maui County)	\$491,500 (4.3%)	\$7.82 million (36.2%)	\$7.61 million (37.4%)	93
Number of multi-family residential buildings with PV	N/A	N/A	N/A	94
Total county grid-scale PV storage capacity, in MWh	N/A	1.125MWh	1.125MWh	95
Self-reported percent of residents who feel that their "community is very or extremely well prepared for a multi-day power outage"	N/A	N/A	23%	96
Self-reported percent of residents who feel that their "household is very or extremely well prepared for a multi-day power outage"	N/A	N/A	37%	96

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
WATER USAGE					
Water consumption for general use, from Maui County public water systems, in gallons (as percent of total Maui County non-agricultural use)	II.7 billion	10.9 billion	10.7 billion	97	
Wailuku District	7.6 billion (65.2%)	7.2 billion (66.0%)	7.2 billion (67.4%)	97	
Makawao District	1.1 billion (9.4%)	987 million (9.1%)	876 million (8.2%)	97	
Lahaina District	2.0 billion (17.2%)	1.8 billion (16.5%)	1.8 billion (16.9%)	97	Water
Moloka'i District	309 million (2.7%)	289 million (2.7%)	236 million (2.2%)	97	usage for agricultur
Hāna District	59 million (0.5%)	65 million (0.6%)	53 million (0.5%)	97	decreased
Kula District	578 million (5.0%)	554 million (5.1%)	511 million (4.8%)	97	199
Lāna'i District	N/A	N/A	N/A	97	2005-2010
Water consumption for agriculture use, in gallons	1.29 billion	1.29 billion	1.04 billion	97	2005 2015
Water consumption for agriculture use, per 1,000 gallons (as percent of tota	I)				
Wailuku District	168 million (12.9%)	169 million (13.1%)	251 million (24.3%)	97	
Makawao District	l I 2 million (8.6%)	III million (8.6%)	50 million (4.1%)	97	
Lahaina District	7 million (0.6%)	26 million (2.0%)	20 million (1.8%)	97	
Moloka'i District	8 million (0.6%)	9 million (0.7%)	5 million (0.4%)	97	

Nearly
4
more taro
farms in 2019
than in 2010

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Hāna District	l million (<0.1%)	5 million (0.4%)	6 million (0.8%)	97
Kula District	l billion (77.3%)	972 million (75.3%)	706 million (68.7%)	97
Lāna'i District	N/A	N/A	N/A	97
Number of taro farms	20	15	58	98
Number of taro farm tax exemptions	26	30	42	99
Number of private wells	156	N/A	141	100
Number of contaminated wells	I	N/A	9	100
Total acres of designated wetland areas	N/A	N/A	1,183,839	101
Total budget for the Department of Water Supply (as percent of total county budget)	\$36.6 million (8.7%)	\$61.1 million (8.3%)	\$62.0 million (7.9%)	102
Total number of personnel positions budgeted for the Department of Water Supply	211	225	220	102
Number of water conservation fixtures disseminated by the Department of Water Supply	N/A	N/A	2,301	103
Showerheads	N/A	N/A	593	103
Bathroom Faucet Aerators	N/A	N/A	587	103
Kitchen Faucet Aerators	N/A	N/A	397	103
Hose Nozzles	N/A	N/A	557	103
Toilet Tank Bags	N/A	N/A	167	103

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE				
Total number of monitored shallow coral reef areas in Maui County classified as <i>"resilient"</i> (as percent of all monitored shallow reefs)	N/A	N/A	15 (48%)	104
Total number of monitored deep coral reef areas in Maui County classified as " <i>resilient</i> " (as percent of all monitored deep reefs)	N/A	N/A	10 (50%)	104

Nearly **2 X** more invasive species eradicated by 2019 than in 2010.

Number of sites monitored for near-shore water quality	N/A	N/A	59	105
Monitored sites with nitrogen levels above state safe coastal water standards	N/A	N/A	20 (42%)	105
Monitored sites with phosphorous levels above state safe coastal water standards	N/A	N/A	4 (8%)	105
Monitored sites with nitrate levels above state safe coastal water standards	N/A	N/A	30 (63%)	105
Monitored sites with turbidity levels above state safe coastal water standards	N/A	N/A	46 (96%)	105
Number of unique <i>invasive plant species</i> that have been fully eradicated from single islands in Maui County (cumulative)	0	12	21	106
Number of little fire ant sites discovered on Maui Island (cumulative)	0	T.	13	106
Sites in a monitoring phase (ants eradicated or not detectable)	0	0	7	106

Nearly
2.5 ×
more coqui
frog population
centers were
identified in
2019 than in
2005.

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Total number of <i>coqui frog population centers</i> discovered on Maui Island (total number eradicated)	12 (0)	17 (11)	29 (19)	107
Acres of land within Maui County protected by Hawaiian Islands Land Trust (HILT)	473	14,692	14,813	108
Greenhouse gas emissions from large facilities, in metric tons of $\rm CO_2$ equivalency	N/A	966,309	739,053	109
Power plants	N/A	797,041 (82.5%)	660,223 (89.3%)	109
Waste	N/A	24,300 (2.5%)	78,829 (10.7%)	109
Other	N/A	144,968 (15%)	3 (N/A)	109
Greenhouse gas emissions from power plants	N/A	797,041	660,223	109
MECO Māʻalaea	N/A	562,012	465,239	109
MECO Kahului	N/A	209,414	170,808	109
MECO Pālā'au	N/A	25,615	24,176	109
Greenhouse gas emissions from ground transportation, in metric tons of CO_2	N/A	N/A	N/A	110
Greenhouse gas emissions from industrial processes, in metric tons of $\rm CO_2$	N/A	N/A	N/A	110
Greenhouse gas emissions from aviation and marine sources, both domestic and international, in metric tons of $\rm CO_2$	N/A	N/A	N/A	110
Number of days with low air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	111
Number of acres lost to fires (non-residential fires)	1,352	8,052	23,000	112

ENVIRONMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
INCENTIVES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE ACTIO	ONS			
Volume of municipal solid waste, in tons	363,697	332,480	N/A	113
Volume of landfill trash, in tons	251,678	188,236	144,243	113
Volume of material diverted from landfill (including recycling and reuse), in tons	112,019	144,244	N/A	113
Percent of total waste diverted from landfill (including recycling and reuse)	31%	43%	N/A	113

Number of LEED-certified buildings increased **48%** between 2010 and 2019.

Percent of beverage containers returned for redemption	68%	76%	67%	114
Total number of LEED-certified buildings in Maui County	3	81	120	115
Number of acres of remediated <i>brownfields</i> (as percent of total acres of brownfields)	N/A	N/A	N/A	116
Total budget for the Department of Environmental Management	N/A	\$66.1 million	\$91.6 million	117

BECOMING ENERGY-INDEPENDENT



"I'd put my money on the sun and solar energy. What a source of power! I hope we don't have to wait 'til oil and coal run out before we tackle that."

Thomas A. Edison (1847–1931)

OVERVIEW

Maui County has made major strides toward the state's ambitious energy goals: 100% energy from renewable sources and carbon neutral by 2045. However, as Maui County continues its transition, questions remain about how to balance reliability, affordability, resiliency, and equity in its electrical grid.

THE PAST

In 2008, Hawai'i was the most oil-dependent state in the nation, with over 90% of electrical energy fueled by the burning of oil. With the passage of the Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and establishment of the Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative in 2008, the state committed to a trajectory of achieving 40% renewable energy by 2030. In 2015, this commitment increased dramatically, requiring the state to achieve 100% renewable by 2045. These landmark laws have led to an almost five-fold increase in the percentage of Maui County's energy that comes from renewable sources, from 7.8% in 2005 to 37.9% in 2018, largely due to an increase in rooftop photovoltaic (PV) and utility-scale wind. In addition, energy conservation efforts have reduced overall energy consumption: on Maui Island in 2005, annual average residential usage was 8,967 kWh; by 2018, it was 6,369, a reduction of almost 30%, with Moloka'i and Lāna'i making even greater strides. (However, as the temperature warms, air conditioning (AC) use increases, potentially threatening strides made in conservation. In 1970, only 2% of Maui Energy customers had AC; by 2014, 44%, and 2019, 53%.)

Emission standards for greenhouse gas emissions were not initially included in the RPS legislation, but

new regulations passed in 2018, on carbon emissions, committed the state to carbon neutrality by 2045. (Though these laws have not been formally integrated with the RPS regulations, it is likely to be more difficult to use biomass and biofuels, which are renewable but still release carbon when burned.) Additionally, the RPS legislation focuses on electricity generation

"If our energy supply goes down, other critical resources go down too. If we don't have energy, we can't pump water; we can't treat wastewater; we can't refrigerate food; and our hospitals suffer."

Maui County Resident

and not on other forms of energy consumption. For example, transportation, not electrical generation, accounted for the largest single category of greenhouse gas emissions in the state of Hawai'i in 2015.

PRESENT

Maui County is already on the cusp of achieving its 2030 goals—10 years ahead of schedule—with Moloka'i on target to be 100% renewable earlier. However, officials in Maui County describe the transition process as a "balancing act" juggling reliability, affordability, equity, and renewable sources—all the while leaving room for future technological changes.

Each of these decisions require trade-offs: while a 100% renewable portfolio could be achieved well before 2045 through the extensive use of biofuels in existing power

"The weakness today in using the term 'renewable' in Hawai'i is that it includes both things that are zero carbon and things that are quite a bit of carbon." plants, biofuels are expensive, risking increased customer costs as well as increased carbon emissions. Similarly, a shift entirely to solar and wind could jeopardize reliability: peak solar production is in the middle of the day, but the highest electrical usage is in the evening, and wind, too, is unpredictable.*

Maui County resident

Large-scale solar farms with battery storage systems and load banking—a way to "burn" the excess energy produced during mid-day peak hours—could help bridge this gap, but still the transition to 100% renewable will require technological advances in storage systems to be viable. Since the majority of solar is currently being generated from customer-owned and installed rooftop PV panels, this raises questions about the equitable distribution of electricity costs. The aging grid that needs to be modernized—in part, to accommodate for the two-way flow of power now coming from customer PV systems potentially risks asking those customers who live in multifamily buildings and those who can't afford the upfront costs of installation of rooftop solar to pay increased rates to cover grid modernization. A movement towards "community solar" is attempting to create more equitable access to rooftop solar for residents in multi-family buildings, renters, or those without adequate roof space through a subscription-based model.

One response from the utility has been to initiate an advanced rate design strategy in 2019. This might allow the company to charge different costs throughout the day—encouraging customers to adjust energy usage to hours when electricity is most available. And despite the shift to renewables, 60% of Maui's electrical energy is still dependent on fluctuations in global oil prices, which could increase customer costs once again. Additionally, a major driver for the adoption of rooftop photovoltaic (PV), the federal investment tax credit program, will be reduced from 30% to 10% between 2020 and 2022; a similar discussion, but no legislative action has been discussed for the state's renewable energy tax credit, which distributed \$85 million in tax credits to Hawai'i residents in 2018.

^{*} Called the "duck curve," according to the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, this gap between solar production and use at different times during the day can lead to an over-production of energy, requiring a method to "burn" excess energy.

BECOMING ENERGY-INDEPENDENT

FUTURE

On April 22, 2020, people from 193 countries celebrated the 50th anniversary of Earth Day. Begun in the U.S. at 2,000 college campuses, 10,000 primary and secondary schools, and hundreds of communities including Maui Nui, this event and the multiplicity of issues and solutions raised by Earth Day events over these past decades has engaged hundreds of millions of people and forced the world to pay attention to the state of our planet.

The 2020 theme was "climate action" and despite the pandemic, a coalition of youth activists hosted a threeday live-stream event that commemorated the notable anniversary and focused on citizen science, volunteering, community engagement, education, and the role of art in advancing the goals of Earth Day.

Greenhouse gas emissions have more than doubled since that first Earth Day and climate change is a growing threat to Maui and throughout the world. It threatens Maui's economy, health and safety, and way of life. Fortunately, Maui County has the highest percentage of renewable energy in the state, and several upcoming projects could change the face of renewable generation in the county. Hawaiian Electric has begun to review several proposals from private companies to build new infrastructure for renewable production.

One project, Kuihelani Solar, was approved by the Public Utility Commission (PUC) in 2019, and will occupy as many as 500 acres of former agricultural land previously used for sugar production. The project incorporates a 240-Mwh battery storage system, the first of its kind on Maui Island, and will sell the energy to Hawaiian Electric at a rate of \$0.08 per kilowatt hour—lower than the cost of fossil fuel generation and the cost of customer rooftop PV purchased back under the "Customer Grid Supply Program." (Under this, Hawaiian Electric currently purchases solar back from customers at a rate of \$0.17 per kWh.) However, these large-scale projects, especially those on agriculture

lands, will need to gain the support of local residents in order to remain politically viable. In the words of one local energy leader, *"There are no uncontroversial solar projects."*

Energy officials are also learning resiliency lessons from other island communities: for instance, when Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico in "We're marching towards 100 percent, but we can't keep the grid the way it is. It was designed more for one-way flow of power."

Maui County Resident

2017, it left more than a million residents without power for three months. For Maui County—more than 2,000 miles from the closest land mass—resilience is particularly important, as a multi-day power outage would impact virtually every necessity: water supply, food production, health care provision, economic activity, and critical services.

The creation of countywide climate goals are on the horizon. This would allow the county to take a more integrated look at the energy costs and climate impacts of ground transportation, air travel, imported food and other goods, and waste.

PROTECTING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

"The discussion about food doesn't make any sense without discussion at the same time of land, land use, land policy, fertility maintenance, and farm infrastructure maintenance."

> Wendell Berry Essayist, Environmental Activist

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
LAND USE				
Population density, persons per square mile	120.5	132.0	144	118
Maui Island	N/A	187.1	N/A	118
Moloka'i	N/A	28.2	N/A	118
Lānaʻi	N/A	22.2	N/A	118
Total acres of land, by island, including inland water	758,592	758,336	786,253	119
Maui Island	470,080	470,080	497,850	119
Molokaʻi (without Kalawao County)	168,768	168,768	168,486	119
Lāna'i	90,368	90,368	90,797	119
Kahoʻolawe	29,376	29,120	29,120	119



Acres of forest and natural areas, by island (as percent of land for each island)	(22.2%)	(21.2%)	(20.4%)	120
Maui Island	143,530 (30.5%)	l 39,943 (29.8%)	l 39,492 (28.0%)	120
Molokaʻi	18,980 (11.2%)	14,640 (8.7%)	14,640 (8.7%)	120
Lānaʻi	6,150 (6.8%)	6,150 (6.8%)	6,150 (6.8%)	120

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Number of parks and community recreation centers	119	142	158	121
Maui Island	102	122	141	121
Molokaʻi	13	14	12	121
Lānaʻi	4	6	5	121
Number of acres designated as parks and/or community recreation centers	789	1,395	2,548	121
Maui Island	675	1,307	2,444	121
Molokaʻi	100	73	80	121
Lāna'i	14	15	24	121
Land use designations for Maui Island, by acre (as percent of island)				122
Maui Island Urban	22,823 (5%)	22,823 (5%)	24,191 (5%)	122
Maui Island Conservation	194,836 (42%)	194,836 (42%)	194,836 (42%)	122
Maui Island Agricultural	244,088 (52%)	244,088 (52%)	242,720 (52%)	122
Maui Island <i>Rural</i>	4,053 (1%)	4,053 (1%)	4,053 (1%)	122
Land use designations for Moloka'i, by acre (as percent of island)				122
Moloka'i Urban	2,539 (2%)	2,539 (2%)	2,539 (2%)	122

housand acres of land set aside as

conservation (greater than all of Hong

KOII

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Moloka'i Conservation	49,768 (30%)	49,768 (30%)	49,76 8 (30%)	122
Moloka'i Agricultural	,627 (67%)	,627 (67%)	,627 (67%)	122
Moloka'i Rural	1,866 (1%)	1,866 (1%)	1,866 (1%)	122
Land use designations for Lāna'i, by acre (as percent of island)	90,500	90,500	90,500	122
Lāna'i Urban	3,257 (4%)	3,257 (4%)	3,330 (4%)	122
Lāna'i Conservation	38,197 (42%)	38,197 (42%)	38,197 (42%)	122
Lāna'i Agricultural	46,639 (51%)	46,639 (51%)	46,566 (51%)	122
Lāna'i Rural	2,407 (3%)	2,407 (3%)	2,407 (3%)	122
Statute miles of general coastline, by island	255	255	255	123
Maui Island	120	120	120	123
Moloka'i	88	88	88	123
Lānaʻi	47	47	47	123
Acres of land lost to sea level rise and coastal erosion	N/A	N/A	N/A	124

4 Land use designations: Urban Conservation Agricultural Rural

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Acres of land zoned for single-family housing (as percent of total island acreage)	N/A	N/A	7,240 (1.0%)	125
Maui Island			6,808 (1.5%)	125
Moloka'i			278 (0.17%)	125
Lānaʻi			154 (0.17%)	125
Acres of land zoned for multi-family housing	N/A	N/A	1,711 (0.2%)	125
Maui Island			1,475 (0.32%)	125
Moloka'i			215 (0.13%)	125
Lānaʻi			21 (0.02%)	125
Acres of land zoned for commercial use	N/A	N/A	875 (0.12%)	125
Maui Island			785 (0.17%)	125
Moloka'i			64 (0.04%)	125
Lānaʻi			26 (0.03%)	125
Number of acres designated as Hawaiian Homelands	N/A	5,681	5,673	126
Total Budget for County Department of Planning	\$3.1 million	\$5.5 million	\$7.1 million	127

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION				
Average commute time to work, in minutes	20.4 minutes	19.9 minutes	21.1 minutes	128
Percent of workers 16 years and over whose commute takes fewer than 15 minutes	41.2%	41.5%	37.0%	128
Percent of workers 16 years and over who drive to work alone (as percent of group)	74.8%	73.5%	74.2%	128
Percent of workers 16 years and over who commute to work via public transportation	0.2%	1.5%	2.6%	128
Percent of workers 16 years and over who walk to work	1.2%	3.2%	2.8%	128
Percent of workers 16 years and over who bike to work	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	128
Percent of workers 16 years and over who carpool to work	15.4%	11.8%	13.3%	128
Total miles of bike <i>facilities</i>	N/A	N/A	236.4	129
Greenways	N/A	N/A	16.9	129
Bike lanes	N/A	N/A	16.8	129
Bike routes	N/A	N/A	66.9	129
Bike trails	N/A	N/A	135.9	129
Number of County-run bus routes	5	12	13	130

13 bus routes on Maui Island

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
HOUSING				
Fair market rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit	\$1,228	\$1,503	\$1,619	131
Minimum annual income necessary for a household to afford two-bedroom unit at fair market rent	\$49,120	\$60,120	\$64,760	131
Minimum hourly wage necessary to afford two-bedroom unit at fair market rent	\$23.62	\$28.90	\$31.13	131

32% market rent (2005-2019), while median

Minimum wage worker needs to earn 3 times current wage to rent 2-bedroom apartment.

Annual Area Median Income (AMI)	\$65,700	\$77,100	\$81,400	131
State of Hawaiʻi minimum wage				131
Hourly rate	\$6.25	\$7.25	\$10.10	132
Annual income	\$13,000	\$15,080	\$21,010	132
Number of full-time, minimum wage jobs required to afford two-bedroom unit at fair market rent	3.5	4.0	3.1	133
Annual salary of first-year teacher, possessing B.A. and completion of State-Approved Teacher Education Program (SATEP)	\$39,901	\$43,157	\$47,443	134
Percent of teacher salary spent on housing at FMR	36.9%	41.2%	40.9%	134
Average annual salary of home health aide	\$23,690	\$22,770	\$28,020	135
Percent of home health aide salary spent on housing at FMR	62%	79%	69%	135
Average annual salary in construction industry	\$50,080	\$55,247	\$67,250	136
Percent of construction worker salary spent on housing at FMR	29%	33%	29%	136

50 PLACE • INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
Federal Poverty Level for family of four (as percent of total Maui County households)	\$22,260 (6.8%)	\$25,360 (10.0%)	\$28,870 (10.7%)	137	
Percent spent on housing at FMR by families living at or below poverty level	66.2%	71.1%	67.3%	137	
Percent of all households that are <i>cost-burdened</i> , spending more than 30% of income on housing	41.5%	41.2%	43.8%	138	
Percent of households who spend more than 40% of income on housing, by AMI	27.1%	29.2%	31.4%	139	Portion
Percent of Maui County residents who think \$1,250 per month or less is an affordable rent for a two-bedroom apartment	N/A	N/A	62%	140	of income spent on
Percent of Maui County residents who think \$350,000 or less is an attainable price for a three-bedroom starter house in Maui County	N/A	N/A	42%	141	housing
Percent of Maui County residents who think it is difficult or extremely difficult to find a house to purchase in Maui County for \$450,000 or less	N/A	N/A	86%	142	67%
Number of single-family home sales	1,317	814	1,137	143	by families
Median price of a single-family home	\$679,000	\$460,000	\$710,000	143	living at
Average price for a single-family home	\$927,354	\$747,891	\$1,023,331	143	or below
Number of condominium sales	2,000	1,147	1,654	143	poverty
Median price for a condominium	\$390,000	\$377,500	\$500,000	143	level
Average price for a condominium	\$550,381	\$648,043	\$724,412	143	
Number of land sales	429	127	196	144	F
Number of foreclosures	47	280	228	145	

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Number of homes sold with a sales price of more than \$1 million (as percent of all homes sold)	272 (N/A)	95 (11.7%)	264 (23.2%)	145
Number of condominiums sold with a sales price of more than \$1 million (as percent of all condominiums sold) sales	8 (8.8%)	164 (14.3%)	284 (17.2%)	146
Number of homes sold with a sales price of less than \$350,000 (as percent of all homes sold)	N/A	130 (16.0%)	29 (2.5%)	146
Number of condominiums sold with a sales price of less than \$350,000 (as percent of all condominiums sold)	882 (42.8%)	512 (44.6%)	410 (24.8%)	146
Median monthly owner costs for homes with a mortgage	\$2,017	\$2,479	\$2,390	147
Total housing units	62,178	70,510	72,984	148
Percent total single-unit homes	60.8%	61.1%	61.4%	148
Percent of total housing that includes two or more units	39.2%	38.9%	38.6%	148
Number of occupied housing units	48,393	51,893	53,560	148
Occupied rentals (as percent of total occupied housing units)	19,917 (41.2%)	21,084 (40.6%)	22,254 (41.5%)	148
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.8%	3.7%	1.4%	148
Percent of rental units without full-time occupants	3.2%	24.8%	28.3%	148
Percent of homes sold to residents with non-Maui County zip codes	45.0%	59.6%	70.0%	149
Number of permits issued for housing construction	1,140	277	838	150
Value of permits issued for housing construction	\$225.1 million	\$64.1 million	\$240.4 million	150
Number of permits issued for multi-family housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	151

70% of all homes purchased in Maui County in 2020 were

in 2020 were for non-owner

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
VACATION RENTAL UNITS				
Number of individually advertised units (total number of bedrooms in units)	N/A	9,227 (15,775)	13,759 (21,081)	152
Maui Island	N/A	8,840 (15,113)	13,418 (20,599)	152
Molokaʻi	N/A	365 (605)	315 (421)	152
Lānaʻi	N/A	22 (57)	26 (61)	152
Maui County vacation rental units owned by non-residents	N/A	N/A	N/A	153
Percent of vacation rental unit listings for entire homes in Maui County	N/A	N/A	N/A	153
Number of units set aside by owners for seasonal use	11,093	9,956	6,749	154
Maui County vacation rental unit permits				
Maui County B&B permits available	N/A	N/A	400	155
Maui County B&B permits issued	N/A	N/A	146	155
Maui County short-term rental unit permits available	N/A	N/A	416	155
Maui County short-term rental unit permits issued	N/A	N/A	224	155
Maui County transient vacation rentals (VRU) permits available	N/A	N/A	No Limit	155
Maui County transient vacation rentals (VRU) permits issued	N/A	N/A	10	155
Total number of housing units listed more than seven months per year on Airbnb and/or VRBO/Vacation Rentals By Owner (and by island)	N/A	N/A	N/A	156

49% increase in units advertised for vacation rental in less than 10 years

61% increase in

increase in unsheltered single adults since 2005

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE		-		T
Number of residents receiving Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	1,358	1,296	1,352	157
Number of residents unable to find housing that will accept Section 8 Vouchers	N/A	N/A	N/A	158
Number of affordable, subsidized units constructed	N/A	67	89	159
Total number of persons experiencing homelessness	764	1,052	873	160
Number of single adult individuals experiencing homelessness	469	640	600	160
Staying in shelters	170	127	120	160
Unsheltered	299	513	480	160
Number of households with children experiencing homelessness (total number of individuals in these families)	96 (295)	120 (412)	87 (296)	160
Staying in shelters	65 (207)	77 (267)	80 (275)	160
Unsheltered	3 I (88)	43 (145)	7 (21)	160
Number of individuals served by Maui County homeless programs				
Outreach	1,099	1,161	1,738	161
Shelter	1,194	1,106	1,606	161
Rapid Rehousing	N/A	N/A	331	161
Total budget for Department of Housing and Human Concerns	SII.2 million	\$17.0 million	\$27.5 million	162

INFRASTRUCTURE	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
AIRPORTS, HARBORS, AND HIGHWAYS				
Total number of passengers using Maui County's six airports	6.323 million	5.690 million	7.317 million	163
Incoming (Outgoing)	3.162 million (3.161 million)	2.851 million (2.839 million)	3.668 million (3.649 million)	163
Total number of airlines serving Maui, Molokaʻi, and Lānaʻi	13	10	8	164
Total amount of air cargo passing through Maui County airports, est. tons	37,967	27,929	36,468	165
Total number of piers (and berths) in Maui County	N/A	N/A	5 (8)	166
Kahului, Maui Island	N/A	N/A	3 (5)	166
Kaunakakai, Molokaʻi	N/A	N/A	I (2)	166
Kaumalapau, Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	I (I)	166
Number of ferry routes serving Maui County islands	2	2	I.	166
Total number of inbound vessels, Kahului Harbor	1,390	987	688	167
Freight traffic, Kahului Harbor, est. tons (thousand short tons)	4,132	2,114	3,671	168
Number of cruise ships scheduled to dock annually in Maui County	222	108	110	169
Number of cruise ship passengers disembarking in Maui County	318,901	218,575	247,325	170
Total miles of streets and highways in Maui County	814	820	833	171
Maui Island	634	636	649	171
Moloka'i	133	136	136	171
Lāna'i	47	48	48	171
Total Budget Department of Public Works	\$21.3 million	\$31.0 million	\$47.2 million	172

HOUSING OUR OWN



"It's hard to argue that housing is not a fundamental human need...Without stable shelter, everything else falls apart."

> Matthew Desmond Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City

HOUSING OUR OWN

OVERVIEW

Many factors contribute to Maui County's notoriously high cost of living. In recent years, the cost of housing has skyrocketed—putting homeownership out of reach for most young families and increasing housing instability for renters. The high cost of land, materials, and construction; the lack of new affordable housing, especially subsidized units; and the external pressure created by the high number of non-resident home buyers and units taken off the rental market to be leased as vacation rentals have all contributed to the gap in housing availability—with the greatest impact on working- and middle-income households.

THE PAST

Maui County has historically had a high cost of housing, but since 2000, the housing market has been particularly volatile. The median price of a home in 2000 was \$250,000more than twice the national average. By 2005, the cost of that same unit had increased by 171%, to \$679,000. In 2011, during the recession, median prices bottomed out at \$433,500 but since then increased steadily. In August of 2019, the median home price reached an all-time high of \$837,500—almost three times the national average.¹ Today, there are a very limited number of homes affordable to even

families: In 2018, only 2.5% of all single-family homes sold were priced less than \$350,000 (the amount most working families believe to be affordable for their income level).

moderate income Maui Nui

Affordability is also an issue for the 42% of households who rent. Fair Market Rent (FMR)² "Personally, I'd say it's like looking for a needle in a haystack, when thinking about finding housing that is really affordable for a young family."

Maui County Resident

for a two-bedroom unit (house or apartment) in 2018 was more than \$1,600 per month (without utilities), requiring an annual income of at least \$64,760 (per HUD guidelines that housing should be no more than 30% of household

¹ Condo units have followed a similar price trend, although they have tended to cost less than single-family homes and the highs and lows have been less dramatic.

² See Glossary. Fair Market Rent (FMR) is defined as the amount at the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical rental units occupied by recent movers in a local housing market. FMR is used to determine the amount of aid available through federal housing assistance programs.

salary). Individuals working for minimum wage (currently \$10.10 per hour in Hawai'i), would need at least three fulltime jobs to afford rent. More likely, these families are "cost-burdened" by the expense: in 2016, about 43% of Maui households were cost-burdened, and 31% were considered

"Affordable housing is the single most critical issue. Our adult children can't live here. The cost of a house far exceeds what a salaried person can afford. If I hadn't bought my house 30 years ago, I wouldn't be able to live here either." "severely cost- burdened."³ Research shows there is a strong correlation between tight housing markets and increased rates of homelessness, particularly when more than 32% of a household's salary is needed for housing. So, for Maui's most vulnerable residents, the lack of affordable housing often leads to unsafe or unstable conditions, including overcrowding, housing instability, or homelessness.

Maui County Resident

In 2006, partly in response to increasing housing costs, Maui

County Council passed the *Residential Workforce Housing Policy*, requiring that 50% of units in newly constructed developments with ten or more units be affordable for households below 140% of Area Median Income (AMI).⁴ This was amended in 2014, requiring just 25% of units to be affordable. As a result, the county has relied heavily on the private market (non-profit and for-profit developers) to produce new affordable housing. But often, because of the complexities of financing such developments, they often are not permanently affordable.

THE PRESENT

The lack of affordable housing in Maui County is essentially the result of a lack of housing supply, overall. However, the gap is mainly among households under 120% of AMI, which is \$94,200 for a 4-person household. According to a 2016 study, the county needs 14,000 new housing units by 2025 to meet this demand. The lion's share of the need (about 9,500 units) is for those below 80% AMI (4-person household income less than \$62,800). But, nearly a third (3,000 units) is needed for those households earning less than \$30,000 a year. About 1,300 units are projected to be needed for those households earning 140% or more above median income (\$110,000). Given housing market dynamics, the housing need for those higher-end households will be taken care of by the private market.

The housing shortage is caused by a complex array of factors, including a lack of new housing development. This was exacerbated during the major construction downturn during the 2008 recession. In 2005, 1,140 new housing units were authorized by the county; by 2010, this had fallen to just 277 permitted units. Local housing advocates point primarily to a lack of political will, onerous permitting at the county level, local opposition to new housing developments, and the removal of units from the market for

 $_3\,$ Per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), cost-burdened is defined as paying more than 30% of income on housing; severely cost-burdened is defined as paying more than 40% on housing.

⁴ See Glossary. A classification from HUD to identify which households are eligible for housing assistance, based on cost of housing and median household incomes in particular housing market.

HOUSING OUR OWN



use as vacation rentals as the primary factors for the lack of housing; others point to insufficient public subsidies and capacity for non-profit/public sector developers to create housing that can serve middle- and lower-income families. (In 2017, just 89 subsidized units were constructed in Maui County. While this is noteworthy, it won't be nearly enough to address the need.)

Of course, the relatively low wages of many generations of families—especially when compared to the prices newer or non-resident buyers can afford to pay—is also a major driver for the gap in attainable housing, and a sore point among long-term residents and those who grew up in the county. The percentage of homes and condos sold to non-Maui residents peaked in 2010, with almost 60% of all buyers coming from outside the county. Although by 2018 the percentage of home purchases by non-Maui Nui residents had dropped to 37.5%, it's likely that interest by those from the mainland and Asia continued to inflate prices. According to the Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT), the average price paid by home purchasers from the mainland for

houses in Maui County was in excess of \$1 million, while the average price for local buyers was \$620,000. Increasingly, tourism is also having an impact on housing availability, through the growing expansion of vacation rental units (VRU), which pulls potential long-term housing off the rental market and reduces overall supply. According to one

"Short-term rentals and B&Bs take housing stock off the market, making competition for housing ferocious for locals."

Maui County Resident

estimate (Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Justice), one in seven housing units in Maui is a vacation rental (one in three units in Lahaina), and the trend is moving upwards: the number of these units increased from 9,227 in 2014 to 13,759 in 2017, an increase of almost 50%.⁵

⁵ Hawai'i Tourism Authority clarifies that these numbers are likely overstated because often units are listed on multiple sites.

HOUSING OUR OWN



And of course, there's the visible increase in homelessness across the county-a distinct and growing challenge. According to the 2018 Point-in-Time Count,⁶ a

"People talk about affordable housing and say 'We need it. We need it...' and what happens is... 'We need it, but...' It's what happens after the "but" that becomes an impediment to the production of that housing."

survey that attempts to quantify the number of individuals experiencing homelessness on a particular night each January, 399 individuals in Maui County were living in shelters and another 474 were unsheltered. This represents a 2.5% decrease in homelessness since 2017, although these numbers are more complicated than they initially appear: many homeless advocacy groups argue that the number of individuals experiencing homelessness is often double or even as high as ten times greater than the number captured on one particular night.7 The number of individuals served through County of Maui-funded programs has increased over the past several years, and the emergence of rapid rehousing, a temporary housing voucher to families currently experiencing homelessness, resulted in 555 individuals accessing permanent housing in 2018.8

Maui County Housing Advocate

Point-in-Time Count.

⁷ National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty's article "Don't Count on It: How the HUD Point-in-Time Count Underestimates the Homelessness Crisis in America." According to several homeless advocacy groups, the methodology used in the Count, which is required by HUD for counties hoping to receive funding for homeless services, significantly undercounts the total number of individuals experiencing homelessness. It relies on the work of volunteers from a range of different agencies which can result in significant variation both year to year and from community to community.

⁸ According to the County of Maui Department of Housing and 6 "Bridging the Gap and Partners in Care," 2018 Hawai'i Statewide Human Concerns, the number of residents served in homeless shelters was 1,106 in 2010 and increased nearly 45% in 2018 to 1,606.
HOUSING OUR OWN

THE FUTURE

As the lack of housing that is affordable to lower-income families grows, it increasingly becomes not just a social and economic issue but a political one as well. Some efforts are beginning to surface. In the budget for fiscal year 2020, the Maui County Council voted to increase the setaside for the Affordable Housing Fund from the required minimum 2% to 4%—bringing an estimated \$14 million to help subsidize the creation of affordable units by eligible developers. Recently, a 2020 charter amendment increased the permanent minimum set-aside for the fund from 2% to 3%. Additionally, in the 2020 budget, the council allocated \$2 million to assist first-time home-buyers with down payments or closing costs. There is also great interest in the announcement of a 10-year housing plan that will include benchmarks to monitor progress.

In addition to increasing funding and incentives for the production of affordable housing for residents, Maui County policymakers are faced with the challenge of how to create—and maintain—political will for the development of affordable and workforce housing. One of the more controversial elements of many "greenfield" housing projects is that land needs to be re-zoned from its previous agricultural use—something that doesn't sit well with many residents, who simultaneously complain about increasing density and adding height (through construction of multifamily housing), which they see as urbanizing the quality of towns in the county.

Producing affordable housing will likely require increased density in some communities, as this is less

costly to build and more environmentally sound. However, willingness by residents to live in higher-density communities has historically been challenging. Better regulation of vacation rentals could free up units, as could programs that seek to put currently vacant units back on the rental market.

Another key issue for Maui County to tackle is convincing HUD to use a more realistic measure to assess the definition of "affordable" throughout the county, given that average

or median household income includes the untenable multiple incomes that could come from one individual and that Maui's economy is lopsided due to a class of residents who do not have to live on the local economy—they moved to Maui with sufficient funds to support their families for years to come.

"Everyone agrees affordable housing is important, but then they say... 'it has to be in the right location' and often no one thinks the area is the 'right' location."

Maui County Resident

The coronavirus experiences of the 2020s highlight housing challenges: multi-generational families living in small houses created concern about easy spread of the virus; small houses made isolating and quarantining at home challenging. And while during 2020, some communities on the mainland saw increased sales of previously rented vacation units converted into permanent, owner-occupied family dwellings, this has not been the case for Maui. Owners of vacation property in Maui County are either holding on in the hope that the visitor industry rebounds or are selling to investors who have the financial means to wait out the current situation—further exacerbating the gap between the haves and have-nots.

E KUHIKUHI PONO I NA AU IKI A ME NA AU NUI O KA 'IKE.

INSTRUCT WELL IN THE LITTLE AND THE LARGE CURRENTS OF KNOWLEDGE.

HAWAIIAN PROVERB

PURPOSE

OUR EDUCATION · OUR ECONOMY



hile growing the economy to ensure sustainable, gratifying, productive, and gainful employment for residents has always been a goal for the county, it has not always worked out that way. The number of low-paying

service jobs far outweigh the employment options in other sectors where salaries make Maui County's high cost of living more manageable.

The intersection between education and economic development has always been clear, but also challenging. The importance of "growing our own" was propelled by the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic. Focusing on the key economic sectors that can be home grown and of significant value to the needs of residents—health care, technology, and agriculture—Maui Nui can create and sustain an educated workforce, with the underlying premise that the more educated the workforce the higher the economic potential and opportunities for residents of Maui County. But, this is perhaps easier said than done: the lack of equity of access to quality education has widened and been made extremely evident with the coronavirus. The digital divide that was exposed during 2020 is wide and deep.

The year 2020 brought about the worst economic and employment numbers in recent history. The overdependence on the visitor industry in Maui County is significantly greater than for the rest of the state.

A purposeful and forward-thinking approach to education in these last years of the first quarter of the 21st -century can forever alter and enhance both learning and working—transforming schools and jobs.

Recognizing that the fate of all residents is interconnected, 2020 demanded collective decisionmaking and collective action. Projects established through *Maui County CARES* (federal COVID emergency response funding) were ambitious, intentional, and consequential. It is hoped that they will lay the groundwork for more diverse, long-term, and locally relevant activities that can bolster both education and the economy.

EDUCATING FOR THE FUTURE



"Over the long term, the only way we're going to raise wages, grow the economy, and improve American competitiveness is by investing in our people — especially their education."

> Robert Reich Economist, Author, Professor

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (ECE)				
Children living in Maui County under 5 years old (as percent of total population of county)	9,413 (6.8%)	9,775 (6.3%)	9,789 (5.9%)	173
Total number of licensed child care and preschool facilities	162	N/A	150	174
Maui Island	152	N/A	144	174
Moloka'i	8	N/A	5	174
Lānaʻi	2	N/A	L	174
Total number of slots in licensed child care facilities	3,167	N/A	3,043	175
Maui Island	2,992	N/A	2,850	175
Molokaʻi	134	N/A	159	175
Lānaʻi	41	N/A	34	175
Total population under age 6 enrolled in nursery or preschool in Maui County (as percent of age group)	2,328 (21.2%)	2,334 (20.8%)	2,608 (23.8%)	176
Children under 6 with all parents in <i>labor force</i> (as percent of all children under 6)	7,592 (69.2%)	6,915 (61.7%)	7,600 (69.3%)	177
Number of children under 6 years with both parents in the labor force (as percent of children under 6 from a dual-parent household)	4,497 (60.0%)	4,069 (59.5%)	5,302 (70.5%)	177
Number of children under 6 years living in a single-parent household with parent in the labor force (as percent of children under 6 from a single parent household)	3,095 (88.9%)	2,846 (65.1%)	2,298 (66.6%)	177
Average monthly full time rates for <i>pre-schooler</i> in a licensed child care center (countywide)	\$658.00	N/A	N/A	178

While the total number of children under five years old increased

4% there was a 9% decrease in the total number of children under five, as a percent of the total population since 2005

	EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
	Average monthly rates for center-based infant/toddler care	N/A	N/A	\$1,164.00	179
	Average monthly rates for full-time care at licensed center or family child car	e home			
	Maui Island	N/A	N/A	\$820.00	179
	Moloka'i	N/A	N/A	\$698.00	179
	Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	\$700.00	179
	Average monthly rates for accredited (NAEYC or NECPA) center-based care	e			1
	Maui Island	N/A	N/A	\$721.00	180
1	Molokaʻi	N/A	N/A	\$660.00	180
	Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	N/A	180
	Monthly salary of first-year teacher, possessing BA and completion of State-Approved Teacher Education Program (SATEP)	\$3,325.00	\$3,596.00	\$3,953.00	181
	Child care cost (for one child in center-based or group child care home) as percent of monthly salary of teacher Maui Island	N/A	N/A	21%	181
	Moloka'i	N/A	N/A	18%	181
	Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	18%	181
	Monthly salary of full-time minimum wage worker	\$1,083.00	\$1,257.00	\$1,751.00	182
	Percent of monthly salary of minimum-wage worker for one child in center-based or group child care home, Maui Island	N/A	N/A	47%	182
	Moloka'i	N/A	N/A	40%	182
	Lāna'i	N/A	N/A	40%	182

70% of minimum wage salary needed for child care + housing (assumes just 1/3 of salary on housing)

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Reported number of children receiving state subsidies for child care	N/A	N/A	370	183
Number of Head Start sites	13	13	12	184
Number of children in Head Start programs	254	254	231	185
Number of eligible children on waiting lists for Head Start programs	N/A	N/A	46	185
Number of Early Head Start sites	4	5	4	186
Center-based	I.	2	2	186
Home-based	3	3	2	186
Number of individuals served by Early Head Start programs	55	162	193	187
Children, aged 0–3	50	149	179	187
Expectant mothers	5	13	14	187

14% decrease in TANF recipients on Moloka'i (2010–2018).

Number of recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)				
Maui Island	1,625	1,504	962	188
Moloka'i	257	354	304	188
Lānaʻi	N/A	N/A	N/A	188

Decrease in TANF recipients on Maui Island **36%**

(2010-2018)

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
K-12 EDUCATION				
Total number of school-aged children (5–19 years old) living in Maui County (as percent of total Maui County population)	26,994 (19.5%)	29,171 (18.8%)	29,620 (17.8%)	189
Total number of public, public charter, and independent K-12 schools in Maui County	53	56	53	190
Maui Island	44	46	44	190
Molokaʻi	8	9	8	190
Lānaʻi	I	I	I	190
Total number of public and public charter K-12 schools in Maui County	31	32	33	190
Public	29	30	31	190
Public charter	2	2	2	190
Total number of independent K-12 schools	22	24	20	191
Number of students enrolled in Maui County K-12 public schools (as percent of all children aged 5–19 years)	20,888 (77.2%)	21,316 (73.2%)	21,105 (71.3%)	192
Number of students enrolled in Maui County independent schools (as percent of all children aged 5–19 years)	3,649 (13.5%)	3,535 (12.1%)	3,687 (12.4%)	193
Number of home-schooled students	N/A	N/A	N/A	194
Number of schools where more than 40% of student body receive "free and reduced lunch"	l 5 (50%)	19 (61.3%)	23 (74.2%)	195
Percent of English Language Learners (ELL)	7.5%	12.3%	9.1%	196
Elementary schools	10.8%	16.0%	12.0%	196
Middle schools	4.8%	10.2%	6.7%	196

10% increase in total number of school age children, but 9% decrease in percent of total population

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
High schools	4.8%	8.3%	5.9%	196
Multi-level schools	5.3%	9.2%	8.2%	196
Percent of high school graduates with Board of Education Recognition Diploma,	, by school			
Baldwin High School	30%	10%	N/A	197
King Kekaulike High School	41%	38%	N/A	197
Lahainaluna High School	40%	42%	N/A	197
Maui High School	31%	36%	N/A	197
Moloka'i High School	25%	10%	N/A	197
Hāna High School	39%	N/A	N/A	197
Lāna'i High School	36%	5%	N/A	197
Kihei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	197
Percent of public high school graduates with Honors Diploma, by school				
Baldwin High School	N/A	N/A	14%	197
King Kekaulike High School	N/A	N/A	35%	197
Lahainaluna High School	N/A	N/A	23%	197
Maui High School	N/A	N/A	28%	197
Moloka'i High School	N/A	N/A	18%	197
Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	6%	197
Lāna'i High School	N/A	N/A	25%	197

20% increase in English Language Learners (ELL) in Maui County public schools

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	197
Number of Advanced Placement classes offered	N/A	N/A	N/A	198
Percent of high school completers taking Advanced Placement exams, by school	ol			199
Baldwin High School	N/A	36%	32%	199
King Kekaulike High School	N/A	51%	47%	199
Lahainaluna High School	N/A	34%	30%	199
Maui High School	N/A	54%	36%	199
Moloka'i High School	N/A	43%	24%	199
Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	199
Lāna'i High School	N/A	17%	N/A	199
Percent of high school completers scoring "3" or better on Advanced Placen	nent exams, by school			
Baldwin High School	N/A	N/A	17%	200
King Kekaulike High School	N/A	N/A	23%	200
Lahainaluna High School	N/A	N/A	10%	200
Maui High School	N/A	N/A	7%	200
Moloka'i High School	N/A	N/A	2%	200
Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	200
Lāna'i High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	200

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Average high school daily attendance, by school				
Baldwin High School	92.0%	91.7%	91.5%	201
King Kekaulike High School	91.5%	88.6%	92.5%	201
Lahainaluna High School	90.2%	91.2%	91.2%	201
Maui High School	93.7%	91.5%	91.4%	201
Moloka'i High School	91.3%	92.2%	92.9%	201
Hāna High School	94.1%	92.2%	93.4%	201
Lāna'i High School	95.7%	96.1%	94.1%	201
Percent of high school students (starting 9th graders) who dropped out of hi	gh school prior to grad	duation		
Baldwin High School	12.0%	9.3%	14.9%	202
King Kekaulike High School	15.1%	18.8%	12.6%	202
Lahainaluna High School	10.3%	16.1%	16.3%	202
Maui High School	13.9%	13.4%	12.4%	202
Moloka'i High School	9.3%	2.7%	10.8%	202
Hāna High School	0.0%	22.7%	N/A	202
Lāna'i High School	2.4%	4.7%	N/A	202

More than **10%** of high school students leave school before graduation

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Number of employed teachers in Maui County	1,296	1,335	1,390	203
Number of teachers with advanced degrees (as percent of all teachers)	351 (27.0%)	440 (33.0%)	527 (37.9%)	204
Elementary schools	135 (23.4%)	174 (27.5%)	237 (35.2%)	204
Middle schools	85 31.6%)	96 (36.9%)	109 (37.3%)	204
High schools	108 (29.1%)	44 (38.9%)	155 (44.2%)	204
Multi-level schools	23 (28.8%)	26 (36.1)	26 (35.1%)	204
Number of teachers graduating from UH Mānoa College of Education	N/A	296	193	20!
Number of newly hired teachers in Maui County	N/A	N/A	186	20
Number of newly hired teachers with State Approved Teacher Education Program credentials (as percent of all newly hired teachers)	N/A	N/A	134 (72%)	200
Number of newly hired Maui County teachers with residency in Hawai'i (as percent of all newly hired teachers in Maui)	N/A	N/A	N/A	207
Number of teacher vacancies in Maui County, at first week of school year	N/A	N/A	N/A	20
Average budget allocation per pupil, all public schools, Maui County	N/A	\$685	\$813	20
Elementary schools	N/A	\$744	\$841	20
Middle schools	N/A	\$615	\$806	209
High schools	N/A	\$646	\$778	209

50% increase in number of teachers with advanced degrees

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT				
Percent of public high school students who meet or exceed proficiency level	s in English Language A	arts/Literacy		
Baldwin High School	45%	70%	51%	210
King Kekaulike High School	37%	68%	60%	210
Lahainaluna High School	40%	61%	29%	210
Maui High School	39%	64%	41%	210
Moloka'i High School	32%	47%	44%	210
Hāna High School	20%	71%	53%	210
Lāna'i High School	26%	65%	45%	210
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	210
Percent of public high school students who meet or exceed proficiency level	s in Mathematics			
Baldwin High School	22%	44%	25%	211
King Kekaulike High School	17%	31%	33%	211
Lahainaluna High School	11%	24%	18%	211
Maui High School	14%	25%	27%	211
Moloka'i High School	10%	22%	13%	211
Hāna High School	10%	19%	24%	211
Lāna'i High School	6%	22%	14%	211
Kīhei Charter High School		N/A	N/A	211

72% of newly hired teachers have state credentials (SATEP)

	EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
	Percent of public high school students who meet or exceed proficiency level	s in Science			
	Baldwin High School	N/A	N/A	31%	212
	King Kekaulike High School	N/A	N/A	50%	212
	Lahainaluna High School	N/A	N/A	17%	212
Nor	Maui High School	N/A	N/A	25%	212
han	Moloka'i High School	N/A	N/A	27%	212
	Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	4%	212
0	Lāna'i High School	N/A	N/A	10%	212
lool	Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	212
leet	Percent of starting 12th graders who graduate from Maui County public high	schools			
eed	Baldwin High School	100%	97.4%	96.0%	213
s in	King Kekaulike High School	100%	96.1%	97.7%	213
nce	Lahainaluna High School	93.6%	95.4%	95.0%	213
	Maui High School	98.5%	98.9%	98.2%	213
	Moloka'i High School	97.9%	94.6%	95.2%	213
	Hāna High School	97.0%	100.0%	94.4%	213
	Lāna'i High School	95.3%	98.1%	100.0%	213
	Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	213

Fewer than **5%** of high school students meet or exceed proficiency levels in science

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Percent of Maui County public school students who graduated high school in	four years			214
Baldwin High School	86%	89%	82%	214
King Kekaulike High School	83%	77%	86%	214
Lahainaluna High School	88%	81%	82%	214
Maui High School	81%	83%	84%	214
Moloka'i High School	88%	91%	88%	214
Hāna High School	96%	68%	81%	214
Lāna'i High School	91%	79%	81%	214
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	214
Number of high school completers enrolled in dual credit programs	N/A	70	262	215
Percent of students enrolled in dual credit programs	N/A	6%	18%	215
Baldwin High School	N/A	8%	13%	215
King Kekaulike High School	N/A	5%	13%	215
Lahainaluna High School	N/A	4%	2%	215
Maui High School	N/A	2%	19%	215
Moloka'i High School	N/A	15%	51%	215
Hāna High School	N/A	13%	41%	215
Lāna'i High School	N/A	5%	58%	215
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	70%	215

Nearly **4** more high school completers enrolled in "dual credit" programs 2010–2019

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Number of students taking <i>Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)</i> (as percent of all high school completers)	525 (N/A)	492 (37.9%)	N/A	216
Percent of high school completers taking American College Testing (ACT) who	met benchmark Englis	h scores, 18 points or	higher	
Baldwin High School	N/A	N/A	36%	217
King Kekaulike High School	N/A	N/A	41%	217
Lahainaluna High School	N/A	N/A	31%	217
Maui High School	N/A	N/A	40%	217
Moloka'i High School	N/A	N/A	24%	217
Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	14%	217
Lāna'i High School	N/A	N/A	34%	217
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	76%	217
Percent of high school completers taking American College Testing (ACT) who	met benchmark Math	scores, 22 points or h	igher	
Baldwin High School	N/A	N/A	24%	217
King Kekaulike HS	N/A	N/A	15%	217
Lahainaluna HS	N/A	N/A	16%	217
Maui High School	N/A	N/A	20%	217
Moloka'i High School	N/A	N/A	7%	217
Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	217
Lāna'i High School	N/A	N/A	6%	217
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	41%	217

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Percent of high school completers taking American College Testing (ACT) who met benchmark Science scores, 23 points or higher				
Baldwin High School	N/A	N/A	18%	217
King Kekaulike High School	N/A	N/A	15%	217
Lahainaluna High School	N/A	N/A	12%	217

Less than **20%** who took ACT met science benchmark scores.

Maui High School	N/A	N/A	14%	217
Moloka'i High School	N/A	N/A	3%	217
Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	217
Lāna'i High School	N/A	N/A	9%	217
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	35%	217
Number of public high schools offering course(s) in economics, economic literacy, or financial literacy	N/A	N/A	N/A	218

3.9% of those over age 18 are enrolled in college or grad school (U.S. 5.8%)

	EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
	EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION				
	Maui County population enrolled in college or graduate school (as percent of population over 18)	5,779 (5.5%)	7,938 (6.6%)	5,102 (3.9%)	219
	Number of students enrolled in UH Maui, fall semester	2,903	4,367	3,092	220
n	Full time (as percent of all students at UH Maui)	1,163 (40%)	1,830 (42%)	999 (32%)	220
	Part time (as percent of all students at UH Maui)	I,740 (60%)	2,537 (58%)	2,093 (68%)	220
	Number of high school students completing a Career Tech Ed (CTE) program (as percent of all high school seniors)				
UL rs	Baldwin High School	N/A	N/A	150 (47%)	221
a	King Kekaulike High School	N/A	N/A	146 (57%)	221
ch	Lahainaluna High School	N/A	N/A	194 (83%)	221
in	Maui High School	N/A	N/A	354 (77%)	221
9.	Moloka'i High School	N/A	N/A	53 (65%)	221
	Hāna High School	N/A	N/A	11 (65%)	221
	Lāna'i High School	N/A	N/A	8 (20%)	221
	Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	221

More than 50% of high school seniors completed a career tech program in 2019.

EDUCATION	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Percent of high school students enrolled in postsecondary education in the fa	all after completion of	high school		
Baldwin High School	45%	47%	50%	222
King Kekaulike High School	52%	50%	55%	222
Lahainaluna High School	51%	44%	44%	222
Maui High School	39%	45%	50%	222
Moloka'i High School	52%	36%	54%	222
Hāna High School	61%	50%	53%	222
Lāna'i High School	54%	52%	50%	222
Kīhei Charter High School	N/A	54%	49%	222

20,000 + devices given to Maui Nui students for distance learning.

Number of degrees and certificates conferred by UHMC	306	416	638	223
A.S. degrees	206	272	482	223
B.A./B.S. degrees	N/A	9	22	223
Total number of degrees and certificates earned through UH distance learning courses, fall quarter	323	I,440	1,346	224

4 more degrees and certificates conferred through UH distance learning, 2005–2019

EDUCATING FOR AN EQUITABLE FUTURE

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world"

Nelson Mandela Anti-Apartheid Leader, former President of South Africa

EDUCATING FOR AN EQUITABLE FUTURE

OVERVIEW

As the only state in the nation with just one education district, all schools in Maui County are consolidated under the Hawai'i Department of Education, making it the 10th largest school district in the United States. Hawai'i's local schools are funded, not by property taxes collected by each county-as in most states-but by the state general fund,¹ which results in financial fluctuations year-to-year and sometimes inadequate funding. The state's monies are allocated to schools based on enrollments. A weighted student formula (WSF)² attempts to address the particular needs of students at each public school. As a statewide system, major educational policy decisions are managed at the state-not the local-level. The intention is that schools are treated equally. While the original concept and driving rationale for this approach might have been a goal of educational equity and opportunities for all children, this has not necessarily been the reality. Education remains one of the core issues the majority of Maui County residents note when asked about challenges for the future of the county.

THE PAST

The rich history and legacy of Queen Ka'ahumanu whose passion for books drove the literacy rate of Native Hawaiians to the 91% level did not continue into the plantation era. The new agenda for public schools and education promoted a Western model of education and literacy, forcing the use of English rather than Hawaiian as the base language.

Public schools in Maui County have historically underperformed on national standards (which some scholars cite as biased) and the county has had lower percentages of college-going youth and residents with college degrees. The performance of students in K-12 schools has led many middleand upper-income families to seek out private (independent) schools for their children. And there is a history of sizable numbers³ of families who choose home-schooling over public

 $^{{\}bf 1}$ $\,$ The state's budget is derived from excise and sales taxes, fees, and other sources.

² A process by which a baseline amount per student is established, while additional funding aligns with particular student needs. Funding follows students to their schools so that if a student changes schools, the funds move with the student to the next school. WSF provides principals with discretion on how to best use funds for their school population. "Weights" are set by a state committee comprised of teachers, administrators, and community members.

³ It is difficult to obtain a respectable number for children being homeschooled, as the state does not track this consistently. Parents homeschooling often participate with like families and in organizations that support their efforts. Some of those families transition back into the public school system.

schools. This imbalance in public education hurts the equity goals of the broad community.

THE PRESENT

Maui County Resident

While COVID-19 highlighted the inequities of schools and students—bringing the reality of the digital divide, lack of broadband in rural and remote areas, and access to resources to the forefront—the reality is that families with children in public schools had many concerns well before

"In Hawaiian, you can read at four and five years old because of how our language is structured, whereas in English, that doesn't come about until you're six years of age." 2020. In 2018, almost 75% of all public schools in the county qualified for Title 1 funds,⁴ compared to only 61% of schools in 2010 and only 50% in 2005. At the same time, around 16% of children in Maui County were enrolled in independent, non-public K-12 schools in 2018 (with average high school tuition at about \$16,000).

Public schools in Maui County

face increasing challenges including the percent of English Language Learners and teacher retention (over 13% of teachers turned over between the 2017-18 and 2018-19 school years). Teacher recruitment is difficult given Maui's high cost of living, low teacher salaries, and the traditional reliance on recruitment from the mainland. The number of teachers holding advanced degrees increased from 27% in 2005 to almost 38% in 2018. However, the total number of students graduating from UH Mānoa's College of Education dropped from 296 in 2010 to 193 in 2019, impacting the number of homegrown teachers. Overall, attainment of higher education remains a challenge, with just 27% of residents over the age of 26 possessing a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 33% statewide and 32% nationally.

Enrollment in college and graduate school is down, from 6.6% of all Maui County residents enrolled in college or graduate school in 2010 to just 3.9% in 2018-19—likely impacted by easy access to jobs during extremely low unemployment periods and the strong economy of those years. However, a good sign is the tripling of enrollment in high school dual credit programs (or programs designed to give college credit to high schoolers) between 2010 and 2018.

Though changes in testing standards make it challenging to benchmark academic outcomes from year to year, only three of the seven public high schools in the county had more than 50% of students meet English standards in 2018, none had more than 50% meet standards in math, and only one had more than 50% meet standards in science.

Educators in the county worry that without keeping up with advancing technology students will not graduate with the skills needed to be prepared and competitive for 21stcentury jobs. They recognize the need for students to learn differently—to be able to collaborate, to think creatively, and to

^{4~} Federal program that provides funds to schools in need based on student enrollment, percentage of students receiving free and reduced lunch (generally 40% or more).

EDUCATING FOR AN EQUITABLE FUTURE



know how to be leaders. They also worry about how to support teachers through not just better salaries, but in accessing housing and other kinds of benefits. Most important, they agonize about how to build an educational system that has the capacity to deliver on the promise of equity and excellence for all students. Prompted by the COVID-19 crisis, despite the official funding of education as a state responsibility, other sources mobilized, recognizing the critical importance and the need. Foundations, local government, and corporations joined forces to enable children to participate in educational activities remotely. Educators hope these partnerships become the norm.

THE FUTURE

As educators throughout Hawai'i assess the educational landscape and look to a post-COVID world, they recognize the need for a broad set of skills and aptitudes, and they emphasize the importance of finding ways to build and transform the educational system so that it can work for all children from Pre-K through post-secondary training and education. Like communities across the nation, Maui

County residents don't want to merely return to the status quo that existed before COVID-19. They know it wasn't effective for all children. Questions abound as to what can be learned from the 2020 crisis, including responding to the profound disparities in access to support and opportunities for children that it revealed.

"They try to keep it as fair as best they can with this weighted student formula, but 'fair' and 'equal' are not the same."

Maui County Resident

With renewed community and public will to support schools, education systems, child development organizations and to be more responsive to the needs of children, there is hope for reinvigorating and reinventing learning goals to best match the needs of students and the future. Moreover, educators and parents look for alternatives and are infused with hopes for equity and purpose.

DEVELOPING OUR LOCAL ECONOMY

illine:

"Sustainability requires that every community meet the needs of all its members (including plants and animals), present and future, without compromising the needs of other communities."

> Michael H. Shuman Economist

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
LOCALLY OWNED AND SMALL BUSINESSES					
Number of <i>private businesses</i> in Maui County with one or more paid employees	3,800	3,733	4,187	225	
Number of Maui County residents employed by private businesses located in Maui County	53,257	46,853	54,833	225	
Number of businesses in Maui County with 50 or more employees	160	145	182	225	
Number of employees in businesses with 50 or more employees (as percent of all workers employed by private businesses in Maui County	31,152 (58.5%)	27,549 (58.8%)	33,196 (60.5%)	225	Number
Number of businesses in Maui County with 10–49 employees	703	591	647	225	without paid
Number of employees in businesses with 10–49 employees (as percent of all workers employed by private businesses in Maui County)	13,909 (26.1%)	11,739 (25.1%)	13,309 (24.3%)	225	employees increased
Number of businesses in Maui County with 5–9 employees	681	607	665	225	
Number of employees in businesses with 5–9 employees (as percent of all workers employed by private businesses in Maui County)	4,514 (8.5%)	4,002 (8.5%)	4,350 (7.9%)	225	2270
Number of businesses in Maui County with fewer than 5 employees	2,256	2,390	2,693	225	
Number of employees in businesses with fewer than 5 employees (as percent of all workers employed by private businesses in Maui County)	3,682 (6.9%)	3,563 (7.6%)	3,978 (7.3%)	225	
Number of businesses without paid employees in Maui County	13,753	14,345	16,792	226	
Number of business establishments in Maui County	4,581	4,754	5,617	227	
Percent of all businesses (with/without employees) that are minority-owned	42.1%	39.5%	N/A	228	

42%
decrease in
number of
locations
(branches)
of financial
institutions

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Percent of all businesses (with/without employees) that are women-owned	29.9%	39.6%	N/A	228
Percent of all businesses (with/without employees) that are veteran-owned	7.2%	9.2%	N/A	229
Percent of all businesses (with and without employees) that are Native Hawaiian- and other Pacific Island-owned	10.5%	10.9%	N/A	230
Total number of financial institutions (banks, savings and loans, financial services loan companies, and escrow depository companies)	28	18	16	231
Maui Island	23	14	12	231
Moloka'i	3	2	2	231
Lānaʻi	2	2	2	231
Total number of locations (all "branches") of financial institutions	73	48	42	231
Maui Island	68	44	38	231
Moloka'i	3	2	2	231
Lānaʻi	2	2	2	231
Number of new business starts	N/A	N/A	N/A	232
Number of business closures	N/A	N/A	N/A	232
Commercial vacancy rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	233
Number of Small Business Administration 7(a) program grantees	39	25	40	234
Number of Small Business Administration 504 loans	7	7	10	234
Amount of funding provided by Hawai'i-focused venture capital/angel funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	235
Number of unique vendors participating in Made in Maui County Festival	N/A	N/A	140	236

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
WORKFORCE AND EMPLOYMENT For information on economic deve	lopment and earnings in t	he health care sector, se	e Human Needs.	
Total non-military labor force	75,750	74,950	85,850	237
Maui Island	71,500	71,050	81,850	237
Moloka'i	2,550	2,450	2,400	237
Lānaʻi	1,700	1,450	1,600	237

Total non-military labor force on Maui Island increased **13%**

Total employed non-military labor force	73,750	68,700	83,800	237
Maui Island	69,750	65,250	79,950	237
Moloka'i	2,350	2,100	2,250	237
Lānaʻi	1,650	1,350	1,600	237
Non-military labor force unemployment rate	2.6%	8.3%	2.4%	237
Maui Island	2.5%	8.2%	2.3%	237
Moloka'i	8.3%	13.5%	6.0%	237
Lānaʻi	1.5%	7.0%	2.2%	237
Number of Maui County residents over age 25, born in Hawaiʻi	37,721	46,987	48,642	238

16%
increase in total population over age 25;
29%
more residents born in Hawai'i

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Higher-educational attainment of Hawaiʻi-born Maui County residents, 25 years old and older (as percent of Hawaiʻi-born population older than 25)				
Less than high school graduation	5,117 (13.5%)	4,933 (10.5%)	3,722 (7.7%)	238
High school diploma	15,792 (41.8%)	19,636 (41.8%)	18,036 (37.1%)	238
Some college and/or Associates degree (A.A./A.S.)	10,455 (27.7%)	15,535 (33.0%)	16,904 (34.8%)	238
Bachelors degree (B.A./B.S.)	4,964 (13.3%)	4,960 (10.6%)	7,267 (14.9%)	238
Graduate or professional degree	1,393 (3.7%)	1,923 (4.1%)	2,713 (5.5%)	238

57% increase in number of Hawai'i-born Maui college grads

Total <i>annual job count,</i> excluding agricultural jobs (as percent of total jobs in Maui County)	67,950	64,200	77,400	239
Maui Island	64,500 (94.9%)	61,400 (95.5%)	74,100 (95.7%)	239
Molokaʻi	1,900 (2.8%)	1,600 (2.5%)	1,800 (2.4%)	239
Lāna'i	1,550 (2.3%)	1,300 (2.0%)	1,500 (1.9%)	239

20% of Hawai'iborn Maui residents are college grads; nationally 33% of U.S. residents are college graduates.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
ECONOMIC DISPARITY					
Household <i>stability budget</i> , or amount needed for a family of four to cover all expenses	N/A	N/A	\$146,856	240	
Self-sufficiency wage needed to support three-person family comprised of one	e working adult with in	fant and preschooler i	n Maui County		
Hourly wage	\$24.35/hour	\$26.65/hour	\$33.30/hour	241	Single working
Annual salary	\$51,429	\$56,280	\$70,332	241	parent
Median Household Income	\$57,573	\$63,989	\$72,762	242	(minimum
Federal Poverty Level for a family of four	\$22,260	\$25,360	\$28,870	243	wage job:
Estimated number of households under the poverty level	3,279 (6.8%)	5,197 (10.0%)	5,739 (10.7%)	244	21,008) with 2 children
Percent of Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained (ALICE) households in Maui County	N/A	N/A	41%	245	earns only
Number of households earning between \$150,000 and \$199,999	2,349 (4.9%)	2,406 (4.6%)	5,168 (9.6%)	246	30%
Number of households earning more than \$200,000 per year (as percent of total households)	1,912 (4.0%)	2,611 (5.0%)	4,910 (9.2%)	246	of self- sufficiency
Annual average wage for common occupations (rank)					wage.
Retail sales	\$23,550 (1)	\$27,300 (2)	\$29,860 (2)	247	
Wait staff (restaurant)	\$22,870 (2)	\$27,760 (1)	\$48,940 (1)	247	
Maids/housekeeping cleaners	\$26,330 (3)	\$30,310 (6)	\$36,590 (3)	247	

	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
	Cashier	\$20,830 (4)	\$24,960 (3)	\$27,100 (4)	247
	Office clerk	\$23,760 (5)	\$29,670 (7)	\$35,210 (9)	247
	Landscaping/groundskeeping	\$26,050 (6)	\$32,290 (5)	\$33,500 (6)	247
	Restaurant cook	\$27,890 (7)	\$32,090 (8)	\$41,360 (5)	247
er	Maintenance/repair	\$35,210 (8)	N/A	\$48,730 (7)	247
te	Bookkeeping/accounting	\$31,570 (9)	N/A	N/A	247
ed	Janitors/cleaners	\$24,210 (10)	\$27,800 (4)	\$29,610 (8)	247
đ	Food preparation and serving (fast food)	N/A	\$20,000 (9)	N/A	247
)	Freight, stock and material movers	N/A	\$31,420 (10)	N/A	247
ρ	Stock clerks and order fillers	N/A	N/A	\$31,100 (10)	247
ar	Hawaiʻi statewide gender pay ratio (female : male)	\$0.83 : \$1.00	\$0.83 : \$1.00	\$0.82 : \$1.00	248
-	Number of households reporting self-employment income	8,839 (18.3%)	10,499 (20.2%)	7,989 (14.9%)	249
9	Number of residents working from home (as percent of labor force)	4,574 (5.9%)	5,794 (7.7%)	4,592 (5.3%)	250
	Number of Maui County households dependent on short-term employment and/or contract income (commonly referred to as the "gig economy")	N/A	N/A	N/A	251
	Maui County average debt-to-income ratio	2.8	3.5	2.3	252

Gender pay rate remained flat at **82** cents to the dollar 2005– 2019

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
AGRICULTURE**				
Total farm employment	2,530	2,572	2,086	253
Sole proprietors and non-corporate partners	704	928	939	253
Hired farm wage-earners and salaried employees	1,826	1,644	1,147	253
Total number of farms	1,156	1,128	1,408	253
Total number of farms over 10 acres	390	417	398	254
Total number of farms harvesting crops	928	852	1,057	254
Total number of farms hiring workers	245	328	365	254
Acreage dedicated per crop, Maui County				
Sugarcane	33,000	34,500	N/A	255
Pineapple	5,500	N/A	N/A	256
Vegetables	1,118	1,798	1,377	257
Other fruit	2,106	1,673	3,095	257
Acres of total crop land (planted and unplanted)	54,557	49,578	56,55 I	258
Acres of harvested crop land	26,528	N/A	7,132	258
Acres of irrigated crop land	28,027	41,548	4,849	258
Average age of Maui-based farmers	57.7 years	59 years	60.4 years	259

49% increase in number of farms with paid employees

* Data for year may differ—see Endnotes

** Hawai'i Commercial and Sugar Plantation (HC&S), operated by Alexander and Baldwin, closed at the end of 2016, which included the layoff of almost 700 workers over a two-year period, affecting the county's agricultural sector and agricultural workforce. This event is not fully captured in the data, given the data collection years. *Italicized text defined in Glossary*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
Percent of female farm proprietors	26%	23%	44%	260
Acres treated with commercial fertilizer	42,248	40,923	9,664	261
Number of farmers markets	8	N/A	15	
Maui Island	6	N/A	14	262
Molokaʻi	I.	N/A	L	262
Lānaʻi	I.	N/A	N/A	262
Number of USDA-certified organic farms	N/A	27	35	263
Amount of water used for agriculture, per day (in gallons)	3.6 million	3.5 million	2.8 million	264
Water rate for agriculture, per 1,000 gallons (County DWS customers)				
0-5,000 gallons	N/A	\$1.75	\$2.00	265
5,000-15,000 gallons	N/A	\$3.20	\$3.80	265
15,000+ gallons	N/A	\$1.05	\$1.10	265
Non-potable agricultural water rate	N/A	\$1.05	\$1.00	265
Acres of land classified as Important Agricultural Lands	N/A	27,102	27,102	266
Acres of Prime Agricultural Lands in Maui County	79,392	79,392	79,392	267
Acres of Unique Agricultural Lands in Maui County	17,186	17,186	17,186	267
Acres of Other Important Agricultural Lands in Maui County	113,232	113,232	113,232	267

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION SECTOR				
Jobs in the creative industry	5,894	5,710	6,701	268
Average annual earnings in the creative industry	N/A	\$31,463	\$32,700	268
Jobs in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,857	1,523	1,597	269
Average annual earnings in professional, scientific, and technical services	\$40,521	\$50,065	\$57,381	269
Number of businesses in professional, scientific, and technical services	357	395	413	269
Number of individuals employed in healthcare and social assistance field	4,400	5,000	7,600	270

86.5% of Maui households have Internet; greater than U.S. at 81%.

Total earnings in <i>information</i> and professional, scientific, and technical industries	\$183.1 million	\$184.4 million	\$241.3 million	271
Number of people working in astronomy and related research facilities	195	208	202	272
Percent of all Maui County households with one or more computing devices (computers, laptops, tablets)	N/A	N/A	90.9%	273
Percent of all Maui County households with one or more smart phones	N/A	N/A	84.1%	273
Percent of all Maui County households with an Internet subscription	N/A	N/A	86.5%	273

Increase in number of people employed in health care and social services

	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes
	VISITOR INDUSTRY For information on Vacation Rental Units, see Infrastru	icture.			
	Annual number of visitor arrivals by air	2,346,480	2,134,902	2,962,667	274
	Domestic Arrivals	2,080,731	1,840,330	2,479,596	274
	International Arrivals	265,749	294,572	483,071	274
05	Visitors by island				
	Visitors to Maui Island	2,294,697	2,092,069	2,914,122	275
m	Visitors to Molokaʻi	73,506	50,253	59,059	275
tal od	Visitors to Lāna'i	73,292	68,884	73,684	275
	Average number of total daily visitors, by island	48,414	47,619	61,868	276
0	Maui Island (as percent of total visitors to Maui County)	46,898 (96.9%)	46,263 (97.2%)	60,506 (97.8%)	276
nt	Molokaʻi (as percent of total visitors to Maui County)	885 (1.8%)	672 (1.4%)	763 (1.2%)	276
om	Lānaʻi (as percent of total visitors to Maui County)	631 (1.3%)	684 (1.4%)	599 (1.0%)	276
re	Geographic origin of visitors to Maui County, as percent of all visitors to Ma	ui County			
ed	U.S.	83.4%	78.1%	76.4%	277
	Canada	4.6%	9.3%	9.5%	277
	Total Asia (Japan)	5.3% (4.6%)	4.4% (2.8%)	5.2% (2.2%)	277
	Oceania	1.1%	1.7%	2.9%	277
	Europe	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	277
	All Other	3.9%	4.3%	3.8%	277

and 2019, visitors from the continental U.S. decreased **9.2%** while percent of visitors from Canada more than doubled

Between 20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2005*	2010*	2019*	Endnotes	
Average daily visitor spending of visitors arriving by air, by island					
Maui Island	N/A	\$185.50	\$211.87	278	
Molokaʻi	N/A	\$109.50	\$124.22	278	
Lānaʻi	N/A	\$303.10	\$483.76	278	
Number of passengers arriving on Maui Island by cruise ship	318,901	218,575	239,467	279	
Average daily visitor spending, visitors arriving by cruise ship	\$77.75	\$60.36	\$75.53	280	
Percent of Maui County employed residents working in visitor industry	N/A	N/A	51%	281	
Number of hotel/resort properties with certified cultural trainers	N/A	5	8	281	
Total number of hotels/resorts (rooms)	35 (8,477)	30 (7,477+)	36 (7,966)	282	
Maui Island	29 (7,974)	26 (7,129)	34 (7,742)	282	
Molokaʻi	3 (141)	I (N/A)	N/A	282	
Lānaʻi	3 (362)	3 (348)	2 (224)	282	
Total number of condominium hotels (rooms)	118 (7,768)	89 (6,198)	54 (4,473)	282	
Maui Island	112 (7,509)	84 (5,941)	52 (4,402)	282	
Molokaʻi	6 (259)	4 (257)	2 (71)	282	
Lāna'i	N/A	N/A	N/A	282	
Percent of Maui County residents reporting that they "strongly agree" that "tourism brings more benefits than problems"	N/A	41%	23%	283	

More than 1/2 of Maui residents were employed in the visitor industry at the start of 2019

WORKING TOWARD EQUITY

ADDO

"Education makes us the kind of human beings we are. It has major impacts on economic development, social equity, gender equity."

> Amartya Sen Nobel Prize, Economics
OVERVIEW

The combination of low wages and high costs for essentials like food, housing, child care, and energy result in economic hardship for many Maui County families. Often, long-term residents feel the islands are overrun by wealthy people who relocate from the mainland and whose livelihoods come from high-paying jobs in other parts of the U.S. and abroad, rather than relying on the local economy for their wellbeing. For those who enjoy Maui Nui as second- and thirdhome sites or as a tourist destination, the islands are the promised paradise. But without the skills and professional services of those for whom Maui Nui is a permanent home, the lives of the second- and third-homeowners and visitors would not be what it is. Like the U.S. in general, economic data show a deep and growing gap between the wealthy and others in Maui Nui. The COVID-19 pandemic inflamed the situation, with large numbers of residents losing their jobs, health insurance, and stability. It challenged the status quo but also propelled new ways of thinking about employment, training, and economic diversity.

THE PAST

While Maui Nui has historically had a statistically low rate of income inequality, this data masks the reality of working families struggling to make ends meet—often working more than one job and living in households with multiple earners. This is largely the result of the high cost of living and low wages in service jobs often associated

with the hospitality industry. This statistic also obscures the pressure put on home and commodity prices by those who do not reside in Maui full-time and are not included in data regarding local wealth (which

"Even at 15 bucks an hour, you're still living in poverty if you live in Maui."

Maui County Resident

focuses on those who live full-time in a given location). These homeowners are left out of these calculations for state income inequality, as non-local homeowners report income and pay taxes in their primary state of residence.

Median household income in Maui County has increased annually in absolute dollar amounts since 2005, but accounting for inflation, it has stayed basically constant. Annual income in 2017 was only \$500 more than it had

WORKING TOWARD EQUITY



"We have many people in Maui who do not rely on Maui for their livelihood. The economics of Maui elude them. They move here with sufficient funds to live well and this skews the economic data."

Long-time Maui County Resident

been in 2005. Maui's high cost of living, particularly housing and transportation, have traditionally taken a big bite out of family income. According to a 2017 estimate, after paying for housing and transportation, the average Maui family had less than 44% of their income available to cover other essentials, like food, health care, utilities, and other household needs. And this calculation assumes

just one third of income for housing—yet many households pay considerably more than this, given the high cost of rent and mortgages.

THE PRESENT

A single adult with two children would need to earn an hourly wage of \$33.30 to cover basic needs without relying on public assistance. That's three times the current (2020) minimum wage and double the federal poverty threshold for the state. According to Aloha United Way, more than half of all households in Maui County struggle to afford household necessities. More than 10% of households live below the federal poverty level, but a much larger percent of families (41%) were considered "asset-limited, incomeconstrained," struggling to afford a basic household budget covering housing, food, transportation, child care, and health care without help.

As a result, an increasing number of families are relying on assistance to scrape by. For instance, the Maui Food Bank served 24,395 people in 2018—meaning that 15% of all Maui residents sought food assistance at least once during the year.¹ And in 2020, with unemployment

¹ This is almost 2.5 times as many residents that the food bank served in 2005.

WORKING TOWARD EQUITY



at an all-time high, reliance on the food bank increased exponentially.

As housing costs rise, some residents are forced to make tough choices between paying for shelter or other essentials; an increasing number of families have been pushed into homelessness. In 2018, 1,606 individuals were served in homeless shelters, compared with 1,194 in 2005.

The affordability crisis for Maui Nui's working families is the result of a combination of low wages and high costs. The most common occupations continue to be in the service industry associated with the visitor industry, with retail sales noted as the most common occupation. In 2005, retail sales occupations had an annual average wage of just \$23,550 (in 2005 dollars); in 2018, the annual average wage for these retail salespeople was \$29,860, barely over the federal poverty level. When adjusted for inflation, this wage is actually \$400 less than in 2005.

While wages for some other common jobs, such as wait staff and restaurant cooks, have seen an increase since 2005, all of the most common occupations in Maui County still earn under \$50,000 per year about \$20,000 less than the selfsufficiency wage² needed for a family of three with one working adult (and two young children.) Statewide, between 2007 and 2018, low-wage jobs increased by 29% while middle-wage jobs decreased by 4% and high-wage jobs decreased by 28%.³ Clearly the trend is not helping low-income households.

"We're seeing more people, including families living in cars, at the harbor, and in the bushes. They can't find a place to rent, don't have the down payment, or they've got a pet, and landlords don't want that."

Maui County Resident

The high cost of housing in Maui County is one of the greatest cost burdens for families, taking a large chunk out of a family's annual household budget: 43% of Maui Nui households were considered cost-burdened, paying more than 30% of their salary on housing; 31% were considered severely cost-burdened, paying more than 40% for housing.

² See Glossary

^{3 &}quot;Hawai'i Wages and Household Costs," Hawai'i Budget and Policy Center. 2020.

Prices of homes and condominiums have increased to the point where in 2018, just 2.5% of houses were priced under \$350,000—the amount affordable to those earning median income, based on paying 30% of household salary on mortgage, per HUD guidelines.

"We've got enough land to feed everyone who lives here. But you need workers to farm the land, and they need to earn living wages to afford Maui prices. Is that going to happen?" Child care costs are another source of financial strain for many families, especially those with two or more children under the age of 6. Approximately 70% of children of child care age have all parents in the labor force and likely require child care for part or all of the work week. A first-year credentialed, SATEP (state-approved) teacher in the Hawai'i public school system, with one toddler (age 3-5), uses

Maui County Resident

21% of his/her monthly salary for child care. That number is even more dire for those who earn minimum wage. A full-time minimum wage worker would pay 47% of their monthly salary for child care for one child. Head Start, a comprehensive education, nutrition, and family engagement program, currently serves 231 children in Maui County, while 46 eligible families wait for openings.

Maui County families spend an estimated 23% of their income on transportation. In 2015, basic transportation costs for a family of four (two adults and two children) was an estimated \$692 per month.⁴ And, energy costs place Hawai'i

with the highest per-kilowatt hour cost in the nation, more than double the national average.

Food costs are also significant concerns for many families. According to Feeding America, a national antihunger advocacy group, the cost of a meal in Maui County is \$3.70, 22% higher than the national average. In addition to high food costs, the state's reliance on imports for about 90% of all food makes the state vulnerable to shortages when disasters occur.

The coronavirus highlighted many of the underlying weaknesses of the state's economy, the need for Maui County to build a more locally based economy, and the results of dependence on importing basic necessities.

In many ways, Maui County responded to the 2020 pandemic with creativity, especially with regard to food distribution—utilizing CARES⁵ funding to buy products from local farmers to distribute to families in need at diverse public outlets, support organizations to collect and distribute harvested food from individuals and large institutions, subsidize programs to teach people how to grow food in their backyards and provide them with starter seeds and plants, and other programs that directly or indirectly produce and distribute more locally grown food.

With travel and tourism being such a huge part of the local economy (more than 50% of Maui County jobs are related to the visitor industry), COVID lockdowns, the enormous drop in visitors, and the ultimate ban on travel upended tens of thousands of families through pay cuts,

⁴ Hawai'i has often been ranked as the most expensive place to buy gasoline in the country.

⁵ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was passed by Congress, March 27th, 2020.

reduced hours, furloughs, layoffs, and closures. Thus it was not totally surprising to learn that the county had the highest unemployment rate in both the state and the nation.⁶ In what seemed like days, the unemployment numbers went from just 2.7% in February 2020 to more than 34% just weeks later.⁷ In September 2020 it remained about 24%, declining to 11.5% in April 2021. Maui County acted quickly to establish paid work-based learning experiences for displaced workers in non-visitor-dependent industries, in the hope that some of these positions might transfer into long-term employment. Additionally, the county supports MEO'S H.E.L.P.⁸ which provides funds to residents who have been laid off or experienced a loss of more than 25% of their income.

Between 2010 and 2019, tourism increased steadily: the number of annual visitors to Maui County increased 40% since 2005, more than recovering from the dip during the recession. While Maui County has the state's highest percentage of jobs that fall into sectors associated directly with tourism (51%), the majority of these jobs are low-paying and highly sensitive to global economic slowdowns, airline strikes, and natural disasters. Health care employment seen by many as a more stable sector, increased from 4,400 individuals in 2005 to 7,000 in 2018.

8 Hawai'i Emergency Laulima Partnership

THE FUTURE

As Maui County looks to increase sustainable economic development, changes in the core drivers could have a positive impact on economic disparities. Though increasing locally-grown food is critical for community resiliency and environmental sustainability, it remains to be seen whether these jobs can offer living wages for residents. Agricultural employment has been decreasing for decades, and following the closure of the Hawaiian Commercial and

Sugar (HC&S) plantation in 2016, agricultural employment dropped significantly (-19% since 2010). Many HC&S employees remained with the company through 2017. Today, the county looks to new forms of agriculture for that land. "For years, big companies have brought managers from the mainland to fill jobs here. Maybe that will change now."

Maui County Resident

Looking beyond the 2020 crisis, there is an opportunity to develop strategies that can positively impact residents through training that meets the modern work environment building technical and professional skills that are transferable between different sectors. In August 2020, a coalition of Hawai'i-based organizations worked with Jobs for the Future to develop *"A Talent Roadmap to Support Economic Recovery in Hawai'i."* It recommends expanding work-based learning, rapid re-skilling and credentialing, and ways to grow sector-based strategies within three industry clusters: health care, technology, and skilled trades, as well as a "re-imagined form of tourism."

2020 may have laid the groundwork to refashion an economy that had been failing many people for many years.

⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2021: "Official" U.S. unemployment rate 2021: 6.1%; State of Hawai'i: 8.5%; Maui County: 11.5%. Maui County unemployment rate in April 2020: 34.6%. U.S. unemployment rate during Great Depression, 1933: 24.9%.

⁷ On Moloka'i, there were 2,300 people in the workforce; 949 people filed unemployment claims.

ACRONYMS

Throughout this publication, and most especially in the endnotes, acronyms are often used in place of the full name of organizations and for terms generally used in the shortened form. Generally these acronyms are comprised of the first letters of each of the words in the name of the organization. The list below captures those terms. In some cases (e.g. DOE), we have noted if the government department being referenced is at the state or federal level. Thus DOE is noted below as State of Hawai'i Department of Education (as opposed to just Department of Education which could imply the U.S. Department of Education or the U.S. Department of Energy.)

ACS	American Community Survey	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
АСТ	American College Testing	EV	Electric Vehicle
ALICE	Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed	FLIGHT	Facility Level Information on GreenHouse gases Tool
ALISH	Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i	FMR	Fair Market Rent
amfAR	The Foundation for AIDS Research	GIS	Geographic Information System
AMI	Area Median Income	HCPS	Hawai'i Content and Performance Standards
AP	Advanced Placement	HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
CDC	Centers for Disease Control	HILT	Hawaiʻi Islands Land Trust
CHIP	Children's Health Insurance Program	HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
CO2	Carbon Dioxide	kWh	Kilowatt hour
СТЕ	Career and Technical Education	LEED	Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design
DBEDT	State of Hawai'i Department of Business,	MCHCRA	Maui County Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association
	Economic Development, and Tourism	MECO	Maui Electric Company (now Hawaiian Electric)
DHS	State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services	MEDB	Maui Economic Development Board
DLNR	State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources	MEO	Maui Economic Opportunity
DOE	State of Hawai'i Department of Education	MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
ELL	English Language Learner	MWh	Megawatt hour

ACRONYMS

N/A	Not Available (data is not currently available)	SBA
NAEYC	National Association for the Education of Young Children	SCHHA
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System	SNAP
NECPA	National Early Childhood Program Accreditation	SNF
NGSS	Next Generation Science Standards	STEM
OES	Occupational Employment Statistics	TANF
РАТСН	People Attentive to Children (organization uses acronym as its name)	UH UHMC
PUC	Public Utility Commission	USDA
Ρ٧	Photovoltaic	VRU
SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test, Scholastic Assessment Test, SAT Reasoning Test (currently the acronym, "SAT," is the full name of the test)	WSF

SATEP State-Approved Teacher Education Program

 U.S. Small Business Administration
 Sovereign Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations
 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Skilled Nursing Facility
 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
 Temporary Assistance to Needy Families University of Hawai'i
 University of Hawai'i Maui College
 United States Department of Agriculture Vacation Rental Unit
 Weighted Student Formula

These endnotes provide references for information and data included in this report. Where appropriate, additional relevant information has also been included to enable readers to gain broader understanding of the data. In all cases, the sources for the information are noted. Some data that would be useful to the community is either not currently collected or not publicly available—offering opportunities for new research.

COMMUNITY

- U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table DP1, Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics. American Community Survey I-Year Estimates; Population, percent change, April I, 2010 to July I, 2018. [Maui County population as percent of state total population: 1960, 6.7; 1970, 6.0; 1980, 7.3; 1990, 9.0; 2000, 10.6; 2010, 11.3; 2019, 11.8]. It should be noted that the "de facto population" for Maui County is considerably higher because on any given day there could be an additional 30% more people residing in the county as "visitors." These people are not included in Census reports or other data.
- U.S. Census American Community Survey 1-year estimates S0101 Age and Sex. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data.
- 3. U.S. Census. American Community Survey I-year estimates. Table DP-1.
- U.S. Census American Community Survey I-year estimates. Table B02001 Race. Percentages calculated based on totals in the source table.
- U.S. Census, American Community Survey I-year estimates. Table B05002, Place of Birth by Nativity and Citizenship Status. Percentages calculated based on totals in the source table.
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table S2101. Note that the most recent data available is 2017. Percentage calculations based on source data.
- U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table B05002, Place of Birth by Nativity and Citizenship Status. Note that the Census did not disaggregate data by country of birth in 2005 and 2010; most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017.
- Maui County Data Book, Tables 3.1.1 and 1.1.1 (2006, 2018); Table 1.3.4 (2011). 2005 data from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data from 2011 Data Book, 2018 data from 2018 Data Book. Hawai'i's state population density in 2018 was 221 people per square mile, and the U.S. population density in 2018 was 92 people per square mile. Note that individual island population estimates are only available for Census years (2000, 2010).

For comparison, two counties with similar geographic areas to Maui County (which is 2,398 square miles) have significantly higher densities: Palm Beach County, Florida (2,383 square miles) has a population density of 754 people per square mile; King County, Washington, where Seattle is located (2,307 square miles) has a population density of 1,055 people per square mile.

- Data provided by Hawai'i Board of Education. The four pre-schools open in 2019 are Pūnana Leo o Maui, Pūnana Leo o Moloka'i, and Pūnana Leo o Lāhainā, and Pūnana Leo o Hāna.
- 10. Data provided by Hawai'i Board of Education. The Elementary and Middle Schools open in 2019 include: Kalama Intermediate; Lahaina Intermediate; Nāhi'ena'ena Elementary; Pā'ia Elementary; Moloka'i Middle School; and Kualapu'u El NCPCCS; High Schools include: King Kekaulike High; Lahainaluna High, and Moloka'i High.
- 11. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.13 (2006, 2010) and 2.3 (2018). 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and the most current data (2017) is from 2018 Data Book.
- Data provided by Maui County Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association. Earlier numbers were not available. Lāna'i does not currently have an active Canoe Club as part of the MCHCRA.
- 13. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- Data provided by Maui Chamber of Commerce. Number includes Maui Filipino Chamber of Commerce, Maui Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce, Maui Japanese Chamber of Commerce.
- 15. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.5.2. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book. Note that reductions in the number of properties listed on the National Register between 2010 and 2019 are not explained in the data source. According to the State of Hawai'i's State Historic Preservation Office, in October 2019, the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places included 235 properties: 75 on Maui; 158 on Moloka'i; 1 on Lāna'i and 1 on Kaho'olawe.

16.

'Aha Moku, a Hawaiian system of natural resource management, has been passed down through oral tradition and practice for 10 centuries. In 2007, the State of Hawai'i signed Act 212 into law, creating the 'Aha Kiole Advisory Committee. There are currently 12 'Aha Moku councils in Maui County. Data on the active number of members in each council is not currently published.

- 17. Data provided by Maui/Lāna'i Mokupuni Council and the Moloka'i Sovereign Council of Hawaiian Homestead Association (SCHHA) subsidiary. Of the I I entities listed by the SCHHA on Maui/Lāna'i in 2019, three do not have associations (at print); in addition, three additional homestead associations are not listed in the SCHHA document. This number also does not include the Maui/Lāna'i Mokupuni Council, which is the SCHHA subsidiary for Maui County. The 8+ homestead associations on Moloka'i represent close to half of the population of the island.
- 18. Data provided by Hawai'i Community Foundation. This number includes all non-profits that filed a 990 (full or short report), representing \$41.8 million in revenue and \$121.1 million in assets. Note that, of 327 organizations, 185 reported \$0 in revenue and an additional 33 organizations reported less than \$25,000 in revenue. Earlier year data is not available from this source.
- Data provided by Maui Non-profit Directors Association. Note that 2005 data was not available; 2010 column is 2012 data; and most recent data available is from 2019.
- 20. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.5.1. 2004 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book. 2004 data includes Alexander & Baldwin Sugar Museum, Hale Ki'i-Pihana He'iau State Monument, Hāna Cultural Center (Hale Waiwai O Hāna), Hawai'i Nature Center, Īao Valley State Monument, Kula Botanical Gardens, Lahaina Restoration Foundation (encompassing Baldwin Missionary Home Museum, Brig Carthaginian, Hale Pa'ahao (Old Lahaina Prison), Hale Pa'i Printing House, Wo Hing Temple Museum), Maui Historical Society Bailey House Museum, Maui Ocean Center, Maui Tropical Plantation, Whaler's Village Museum, and Kalaupapa Settlement. Both 2010 and 2017 data include Haleakalā National Park, remove Hale Ki'i-Pihana Heiau State Monument and Hawai'i Nature Center, and list Kalaupapa Settlement as Kalaupapa National Historical Park.
- 21. Maui County Data Book, Table 6.1.2. 2005, 2010, 2018 data from 2005, 2010, 2018 Data Books.
- 22. Maui County Data Book, Table 4.5.7 (2005); Table 4.5.1 (2010, 2018). 2005, 2010, 2018 data from 2005, 2010, 2018 Data Books.
- 23. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 7.5 (2007, 2010) and Table 7.47 (2018). 2007 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and 2018 data is from 2018 Data Book. Note that the source data does not provide context on the fluctuation from year to year.

- Maui County Data Book, Table 2.14. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book.
- 25. Living New Deal website, livingnewdeal.org. Site launched in 2011; earlier data is not available. This source is continuing to identify properties built as part of the New Deal to update their inventory; they welcome submissions from community members for sites built as part of the New Deal.
- 26. Maui County Data Book, Table 1.3.4. 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book. Note that detailed population information below the county level is only available every decade with the full Census and is not available through the annual American Community Survey, so 2005 and 2019 data are not available. It should be noted that additional communities such as Ha'ikū are also considered traditional small towns.
- 2005 data is from Maui Economic Development Board, "Next Steps Report," 2008. 2010 data is not available. 2019 data provided by County of Maui Office of Economic Development. These are county-sponsored town parties; those held in 2019 include Wailuku (12), Makawao (12), Lahaina (12) and Kīhei (11) plus Lāna'i City (5). According to a July 31, 2019 Maui News article, Makawao suspended its town parties.
- U.S. Census, American Community Survey, I-year estimates. Table B05002, Place of Birth by Nativity and Citizenship Status. Percentages calculated based on totals in the source table.
- 29. U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table B 05002, Place of Birth by Nativity and Citizenship Status. Note that the Census did not disaggregate data by country of birth in 2005 and 2010; most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017.
- U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table B07001, Geographical Mobility in the Past Year, by Age, for Current Residence in the U.S, 5-year estimate; most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 31. Maui County Data Book, Table 1.3.9. 2005, 2010, 2018 data is from 2018 Data Book.
- U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table DP 02, 5-year estimates. Note that most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017. Percentages calculated based on totals in the source table.
- 33. Data is not currently collected on an official base at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research. There does, however, appear to be 19 active geographically focused community organizations.
- 34. Data provided by the Boys and Girls Club of Maui. In 2005, clubhouses included locations in Central Maui, Paukukalo, Ha'ikū, Makawao, and Lahaina. In 2010, Kahekili Terrace (added in 2007) is included in the count. In 2019, two locations in Kihei were added.
- 35. Data provided by Hawai'i Community Foundation. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2016; these numbers include foundations reporting grants of greater than \$10,000 in Maui county. Note that earlier data was not available from this data source.

- Data provided by Hawai'i Community Foundation. The following 36. foundations located in Maui County filed a 990 in 2018 and are included in this count: Savitt Family Foundation; Deborah and Peter Martin Foundation: Hana Maui Trust: Ho'omana: Colleen F Inouve, MD Foundation: Charles & Mitch Ota Foundation: Ionathan Starr Foundation: Roy H & Lorraine M Okumura Foundation; Rights, Education, Adoption & Protection for Animal Welfare Foundation; Cynthia Rose Foundation; Rising Foundation, Inc; Meowie Foundation; Epstein Family Foundation; Shri Chaitanya Shridhar Govinda Mission; Ramsay Foundation Trust; Paul & Irene Buehner Foundation; Will Dushek Maine South Scholarship Fund; Abbott Foundation; SAST; Bellini Foundation; Mark & Debi Rolfing Charitable Foundation; Na Hoalahoa o Kaaina, Ltd; Frost Family Foundation; Christopher Hills Foundation; Haku Baldwin Center; Jeanne & Jim Reilly Foundation; King Kekaulike Foundation; Lark Foundation; E Kupaku Ka 'Āina, The Hawaiian Land Restoration Institute; Southeastern Renal Foundation; Dowling Community Improvement Foundation; Yokouchi Foundation; Hiram Leong Fong and Ellyn Lo Fong Foundation; Maui Arts & Music Association; Noa Webster Aluli Foundation. Note that earlier data was not available from this data source.
- 37. Data provided by Hawai'i Community Foundation. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2016; the data source (Foundation Center) only fully records grants of \$10,000 or more, so the number may omit smaller grants from the total. The total dollar amount was provided in 383 unique grants. Note that earlier data was not available from this data source.
- 38. State of Hawai'i Office of Elections, Maui County; 2008, 2010, and 2016 percent calculations are based on population from the U.S. Census, American Community Survey DP05 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates; 2018 percent calculations are based on Census Table PEPAGESEX, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018.
- **39**. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.

HUMAN NEEDS

- 40. U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, S0101, Age and Sex. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017. Percentage calculations based on source data.
- 41. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table S2101. Note that the most recent data available is 2017. Percentage calculations based on source data.
- 42. U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table S2701, Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the U.S. Note that 2017 is a 5-year estimate and 2010 is a 3-year estimate; no Census data is available prior to 2010; most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017. Percentages are based on total non-institutionalized population. Note: In 2010, the countywide number of uninsured children aged 0-5

was 611 (5.2% of that age group); in 2019, there were 209 uninsured children aged 0-5 (1.7% of that age group).

- 43. 2004 data from Maui Economic Development Board, "Next Steps Report;" 2010 data from U.S. Census, American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B27010, Types of Health Insurance by Age; 2017 data from Table S2703, Private Health Insurance Status. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017; percentages of sources of health insurance do not total to 100% because enrollment in multiple sources of insurance coverage is possible. Percentage calculations are based on total non-institutionalized population.
- 44. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table B27006 Medicare Coverage by Sex by Age. Note no data available in this source before 2009; most recent column is 2017 data; percentages do not total to 100% as enrollment in multiple sources of insurance coverage is possible. Percentages are calculated based on noninstitutionalized population data provided in the Census table.
- 45. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table B27007 Medicaid/Means-Tested Public Coverage by Sex by Age. Note that data prior to 2010 is not available from this source; most recent column is 2017 data; percentages do not total to 100% as enrollment in multiple sources of insurance coverage is possible. Percentages are calculated based on non-institutionalized population data provided in the Census table.
- Hawai'i Data Book, Table 18.20, 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2012 Data Book, 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 1.5.1, 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2013 Data Book, 2019 data from 2018 Data Book. Note that most recent available published data (2019 column) is from 2017.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 11.3.7, 2005 data from 2007 Data Book, 2009 data is from 2010 Data Book; 2019 column reflects 2016 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 49. Maui County Data Book, Table 1.5.1, 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2013 Data Book, and 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book. "Acute care beds" include medical/surgical, critical care, obstetric, psychiatric, and acute/skilled nursing swing beds; "skilled nursing facility (SNF)" includes SNF and SNF/intensive care facility beds. According to the table note in the data source, "Kula Hospital did not report in time for publication." The lower county total in the 2010 column reflects this underreporting of roughly 100 beds. For 2005, our totals do not add up to the listed totals in the Maui County Data Book, as there appears to be a discrepancy in the data table.
- 50. Maui County Data Book, Table 1.5.2, 2005 data is from 2005 Data Book; 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, 2018 data in 2019 column is from 2018 Data Book. Note that decreases in the total number of adult residential care beds may be the result of an increase in managed care models, which has resulted in more patients recovering at home or participating in hospice for end-of-life care.

- 51. Hawai'i Department of Health, Office of Health Care Assurance, "End Stage Renal Disease Program." Note that data only includes outpatient dialysis services. Maui Memorial Medical Center provides inpatient dialysis, but does not offer outpatient dialysis services. Earlier data was not available from source.
- 52. Data provided by Maui Health System. Data was not available for 2005 and 2010, as the hospital was under different management and prior data was not available.
- 53. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 54. Data provided by Women Helping Women. Note that the shelter has a no-turn-away policy, so total number of individuals served can exceed the total number of beds at any one time. In 2017-18, the organization added two new locations in Lāna'i and Hāna with two beds available in each. This data does not include information on the number of beds in Moloka'i, which was not available from providers.
- 55. Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Job count by Industry: LFR_CES_JC2005, LFR_CES_JC2010, and LFR_CES_JC2018. Note that Lāna'i and Moloka'i numbers are rounded to the nearest 50.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 1.5.3, 2005, 2010, 2018. Data reflects permanent licenses only. Does not include interns, residents, or physicians who provided state government services only.
- 57. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 58. "University of Hawai'i System Annual Report on Findings from the Hawai'i Physician Workforce Assessment Project," 2010 and 2019. Ratio calculations are based on ACS population data; these numbers show *practicing* physicians (and therefore exclude those physicians who are licensed but not currently serving patients). Note that 2005 data is not available from source; most recent data is from 2019.
- "University of Hawai'i System Annual Report on Findings from the Hawai'i Physician Workforce Assessment Project," 2010 and 2019. Note that 2005 data is not available from source.
- 60. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "May 2018 Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI;" Employment and Wages from Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey, Table BOS_May2006_d1 and BOS_M2010_d1. Note that 2005 column is 2006 data and pediatrician data is not available for 2006; numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 61. Maui County Data Book, Table 1.4.2, 2018. Note that earlier versions of the Maui County Data Book only include ambulatory healthcare services, not the entire healthcare and social assistance field; most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017. Numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 62. "University of Hawai'i System Annual Report on Findings from the Hawai'i Physician Workforce Assessment," 2018, and data provided by Hawai'i/Pacific Basin Area Health Education Center. Information

on telehealth has only been tracked since 2014. Doctors on Lāna'i and Moloka'i did not report using telehealth in the 2018 study, but at time of printing, doctors on both islands are now adopting the practice.

- 63. Data provided by Hospice Maui. Data not available prior to 2008.
- 64. Data provided by the UH Mānoa John A. Burns School of Medicine; in 2019, the total class is 74, with 4 individuals from Maui.
- 65. Data provided by the UH Mānoa John A. Burns School of Medicine; in 2019, the total class is 74, with 4 individuals from Maui. Note that there is not currently a teaching hospital in Maui County, meaning that there are no medical residents trained in Maui County.
- Centers for Disease Control WONDER Database, "Underlying Cause of Death, 1999-2017 Results." Note that most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017; drug-induced death numbers are not available for 2005.
- 67. amfAR, "Opioid and Health Indicators Database," with source data from the CDC/IQVIA. Note that one individual can receive more than one prescription; Maui County is below the U.S. average, which was 72.4 in 2006; 81.2 in 2010; and 58.7 in 2017. 2005 column contains 2006 data and the most recent data available is 2017.
- 68. Data provided by Maui County Police Department. 2005 data not available.
- 69. Hawai'i Health Matters Database, "Teens who are obese" and "Adults who are obese." Note that the most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data; data on teens who are obese was not available prior to 2011.
- 70. Data provided by Maui Food Bank. The number of unduplicated recipients refers to the total number of *unique* people who received food from the food bank in that calendar year. Maui Food Bank distributes much of its food through partnerships with other agencies, and in 2005, food was distributed via 70 agencies; in 2010, 96 agencies; in 2018, 124 agencies.
- 71. Data accessed from Livestories.org, using Center for Disease Control's WONDER Database source data. Note that the 2005 column is 2007 data and the most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017. Numbers calculated from suicide rate per 100,000 residents, based on American Community Survey, Table S0101 Age and Sex, 1-year estimates.
- 72. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 11.03, 2018.
- Hawai'i Health Matters Database, "Teens who use alcohol, Maui County." Note that 2010 column reflects 2011 data and the most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 74. Hawai'i Health Matters Database, "Teens who use marijuana, Maui County." Note that 2010 column reflects 2011 data and the most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 75. Hawai'i Health Matters Database, "Teens who use e-Cigarettes, Maui County." Note the most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017; data was not tracked prior to 2015.

76. Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, Hawai'i's Indicator Based Information System, "Live Births for State of Hawai'i for females 15-19 years." Note that the data source withholds data for teen births for mothers aged 10-14 because the numbers are too small to report without revealing individual identifiers; most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.

ENVIRONMENT

- 77. Maui County Data Book, Table 6.26 (2006) and 6.2.5 (2011, 2018). 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book.
- 78. Maui County Data Book, Table 6.2.8. 2005 and 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 79. Hawai'i Data Book, Tables 18.07, 18.08, and 18.09. 2005, 2010, and 2018 data is from 2005, 2010, and 2018 Data Books.
- 80. Data provided by County of Maui.
- DBEDT Data Warehouse. "Registered vehicles, taxable hybrid, passenger." Note that 2010 column is 2011 data.
- 82. Hawai'i.Data.Gov, "Hawai'i Public Electric Vehicle Charging Stations," 2018. According to this data source, there are 132 ports available at 96 charging stations. The first electric vehicles were sold in Maui County after 2010, so earlier data is not available. According to DBEDT's "Report to the Maui Electric Vehicle Alliance," in 2012, the total number of charging stations was 30 with 36 available ports. Note that source data is from 2018 and does note show any EV stations on Moloka'i, but we have adjusted this number to reflect the charging station in Moloka'i added in 2019.
- 83. Maui County Data Book, Table 6.2.8. 2005, 2010 data from 2011 Data Book. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 18.17, Data in 2019 column is 2018 data from 2018 Data Book. This reflects fuel efficiency averages for the current total fleet, not average fuel efficiency of new cars sold that year.
- 84. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 17.10. 2005, 2010, 2018; data from 2005, 2010, 2018 Data Books.
- 85. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 17.10, 2005, 2010, 2018. Note that these numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 86. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 17.10. 2005, 2010, 2018 data is from 2018 Data Book. These numbers are calculated by multiplying the average annual residential electricity use by the average residential electricity rate and dividing by 12 (months). Note that these numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 87. Maui Electric, "Annual Renewable Portfolio Standard Status Report," 2005, 2010, 2018, Public Utility Commission (PUC) Docket 2007-0008. Note that these percentages do not include the numbers tracked by the PUC for qualified energy conservation (e.g. through the use of solar hot water heaters), which, though they reflect a reduction in overall energy usage, do not reflect an increase in renewable production. Decreases in biomass from 2010 to 2018 partly reflect the closure of HC&S.

- State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, "Hawai'i's Electricity Industry: 2016 Analysis and Recent Trends." Most recent data is from 2016.
- 89. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 90. Hawai'i State Energy Office, "Hawai'i Energy Facts and Figures," July 2019, and data provided by Maui Electric Company.
- 91. Data provided by Maui Electric, based on MECO Quarterly Installed Solar Data. These numbers are cumulative and include both residential and commercial customers.
- 92. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 93. State of Hawai'i Department of Taxation, "Tax Credits Claimed by Hawai'i Taxpayers," 2005, 2011, 2016. Note that the most recent data available is from 2016; this data is not cumulative and only reflects annual tax credits; and is not indexed to inflation. Numbers reflect the State of Hawai'i Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit for installation of photovoltaic, solar thermal, or wind.
- 94. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 95. Maui Electric, "Sustainability Report," 2017; Maui Economic Development Board, "Maui County Energy Alliance Report," 2010. Note that Maui County had no grid-scale storage capacity in 2005; the data listed here is for a storage capacity project in Lāna'i.
- 96. Maui Economic Development Board, Energy Resilience Survey conducted at the Maui County Fair, Fall 2018.
- 97. Maui County Data Book, Table 7.1.11. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and data in 2019 column is 2018 data from 2018 Data Book. Note that water usage indicates annual amounts and may not reflect fluctuations in climate year-to-year. For instance, according to Maui County Data Book Table 7.1.5, water usage peaked in 2007 with 13.258 billion gallons, and again in 2013 with 13.253 gallons. Lāna'i is on a different water system, and according to Lāna'i Water Company, this information is not tracked. Totals reflected in this table diverge from Maui County Data Book totals because this total reflects the sum of usage by the water districts listed.
- 98. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.6. 2008 data is from the 2011 Data Book; data in the 2019 column is 2017 data from the 2018 Data Book. The data tracking methods for taro farms and taro tax exemptions have fluctuated over the years, resulting in a discrepancy between the number of recorded taro farms and the number of farmers seeking the taro tax exemption.
- 99. Maui County Data Book, Table 4.5.7 (2005) and 4.5.1 (2010, 2018). 2005, 2010, 2018 data from 2005, 2010, 2018 Data Books. Note that the data tracking methods for taro farms and taro tax exemptions have fluctuated over the years, resulting in a discrepancy between the number of recorded taro farms and the number of farmers seeking the taro tax exemption.

- 100. Data provided by the Department of Water Supply, with source data from the State of Hawai'i Department of Health Safe Drinking Water Branch "Groundwater Contamination Viewer." Note that 2010 data was not available from this source. The number of private wells does not distinguish between abandoned, unused, and operating wells, so the data provided here do not necessarily reflect only active wells.
- 101. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Wetlands in the State of Hawai'i," 2019; geospatial data accessed via Hawai'i Statewide GIS Program website. This number exceeds the total acreage of land in Maui County because a large percentage of the area designated as "wetlands" includes marine shorelines and extends far offshore. Of the total area that is designated as wetlands, 797,802 acres are comprised of the marine areas surrounding the four islands of Maui County; the remaining 386,037 acres are wetland areas which are part of the land and inland waters of Maui County.
- 102. County of Maui, "Fiscal Year 2007 Proposed Budget" for 2006 numbers; "Fiscal Year 2010 Budget" for 2010 numbers; and "Fiscal Year 2018 Budget" for 2019 numbers. Note that 2005 column is 2006 data (as listed in the 2007 budget document). Numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 103. County of Maui, "Department of Water Supply Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2018" (page 31). Note that this number is not cumulative and reflects fixtures distributed for only that year.
- 104. Jeffrey Maynard et. al, "Assessing the Resilience of Leeward Maui Reefs to Help Design a Resilient Managed Area Network," 2019. Note that earlier data is not available through this source. This number reflects a score of "medium-high" or "high" resilience, as assessed by the researchers to include reef health indicators including: "coral cover, coral diversity, coral recruitment, reef builder ratio, coral disease, rugosity, and herbivorous fish biomass."
- 105. Hui O Ka Wai Ola, "Coastal Water Quality Report, 2016-18." Note that the data source reflects water data collection for a period from mid-2017 through late 2018. Earlier data not available in source. Data reflects all sites monitored by Hui O Ka Wai Ola, a non-profit that works with volunteer surveyors to collect near-shore ocean health data. There are additional groups conducting water quality testing, including the Surfrider Foundation which monitors 18 sites—https:// bwtf.surfrider.org/report/51; AECOS which monitors four sites in the Mākena area twice each year; and Marine Research Associates which monitors four sites in Wailea and one in 'Ahihi-Kina'u two times a year.
- Data provided by Maui Invasive Species Committee. Data is not recorded for Kaho'olawe.
- 107. Data provided by Maui Invasive Species Committee. Coqui frog populations are defined as locations with 5 or more calling frogs. These numbers are cumulative from year to year.
- 108. Data provided by Hawaiian Islands Land Trust (HILT). Note that this data reflects the number of acres of land for which HILT is the conservation easement or fee holder and does not include conservation easements held by other entities. 'Ulupalakua Ranch (11,051 acres) was put into conservation easement in 2009.

- 109. Environmental Protection Agency, FLIGHT Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. Note that 2005 data was not tracked by this data source. According to the data source, this number does not reflect the entire emissions of Maui County, as the EPA "generally requires facilities that emit above 25,000 metric tons CO₂e of GHGs to report their emissions. Therefore, this data set does not reflect total U.S. emissions or total emissions from individual states. Roughly 50% of total U.S. emissions are reported by large emitting facilities subject to the GHGRP." This number tracks the following emitters: Central Maui Landfill Refuse & Recycling Center (waste category); Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company (other; waste categories); and MECO Kahului Generating Station, MECO Mā'alaea Generating Station, and MECO Pālā'au Generating Station (power plants category). The HC&S closure accounts partly for the decrease in the "other" category from 2010-2018.
- 110. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 111. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 112. Data provided by Maui Fire Department. Note that most recent data (2019 column) includes all fires through 11/1/19. The large increase in 2019 data reflects the impact of a series of large fires in Maui County. Since the closure of HC&S, the decrease in irrigation in much of Central Maui has resulted in increasingly dry grasslands that are susceptible to burning.
- 113. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 114. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 5.33. 2006, 2010; 2019 column reflects 2016 data from 2018 Data Book. Note that data is for all Hawai'i, not Maui County.
- 115. U.S. Green Building Council, "Public LEED Project Directory." Note that the total number listed is cumulative for all years, and buildings that were certified in the listing year are included in the total count (e.g. 2010 column includes all buildings listed in 2010, including those added in that year); 2019 column reflects most recent data as of 2019. Note that this number does not include a large number of sites listed as having "confidential" addresses, which means that this number is likely an undercount of the total number of LEED-certified properties in Maui County.
- 116. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research. Note that the total number of brownfields in Maui County is listed as 7 in the State of Hawai'i Environmental Health Administration, Brownfields Redevelopment Program, "Brownfields Inventory."
- 117. County of Maui, "County Budget," fiscal year 2005, 2010, 2020. Note that this number shows both operations and capital improvement dollars. Budget numbers for the 2005 column excluding capital improvement dollars is \$38.2 million. Most recent column is 2020 data; numbers not indexed to inflation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- 118. Maui County Data Book, Tables 3.1.1 and 1.1.1 (2006, 2018); Table 1.3.4 (2011). 2005 data from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data from 2011 Data Book, data noted in 2019 column is 2018 data from 2018 Data Book. Note that individual island population estimates are only available for Census years (2000, 2010). Hawai'i's state population density in 2018 was 221 people per square mile; U.S. population density in 2018 was 92 people per square mile. For comparison, two counties with similar geographic areas to Maui County (which is 2,398 square miles) have significantly higher densities: Palm Beach County, Florida (2,383 square miles) has a population density of 754 people per square mile; King County, Washington, where Seattle is located (2,307 square miles) has a population density of 1,055 people per square mile.
- 119. Maui County Data Book, Table 3.1.1. 2005, 2010 data from 2013 Data Book; 2019 column reflects 2015 data from 2018 Data Book. Note that, in the Maui County Data Book, acres listed for each island do not necessarily add up to the county total due to rounding within the calculations. We have adjusted the county totals to reflect a sum of all islands. In addition, the data book changed their source data for total county land between 2010 and 2015, which accounts for the large change in the recorded land mass between those two years, as well as improvements in land surveying technology. Note that the most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2015.
- 120. Maui County Data Book, Table 3.2.11 and 3.1.1. 2005 data from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data from 2012 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 121. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 7.50 (2007, 2010) and 7.47 (2018). 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and data in 2019 column is from 2018 Data Book. Note that 2005 column is 2007 data; increases in the number of parks on Maui Island and decreases in Lāna'i and Moloka'i between 2010 and 2018 are not explained in the data source, nor is the large increase in park acreage on Maui Island and Lāna'i while acreage in Moloka'i decreased.
- 122. Maui County Data Book, Table 3.2.3. 2005 data from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data from 2012 Data Book, and data in 2019 column is from 2018 Data Book. The source data notes that "Total acreage, including inland water, as classified by the Hawai'i State Land Use Commission... all data are approximate...[Acreage] totals differ somewhat from the official figures based on measurements by the Geography Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census." Rural acreage may be higher because the county can reclassify agricultural land that is under 15 acres; these reclassifications may not necessarily be reported to the state.
- 123. Maui County Data Book, Table 3.1.2. 2005, 2010; data in 2019 column is 2018 data from 2018 Data Book, using U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic Survey. Note that the Maui County Data Book numbers are based on 1975 and 1989 source data; data has not changed during this period.

- 124. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 125. Data provided by the County of Maui Planning Department. Note that most recent data available reflects current zoning (as of printing) but are based on Maui County's Comprehensive Plan, approved in 2012. Percent calculations are based on total GIS acres listed in data source. This number includes general district zoning in addition to zoned acreage within the Wailuku Redevelopment Area, and the Maui Research and Technology Park.
- 126. Hawai'i Statewide GIS Program, Office of Planning. "2010 Census Hawaiian Homelands;" "2015 Census Hawaiian Homelands." Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2015; GIS data spreadsheets are based on 5-year Census American Community Survey estimates.
- County of Maui Budget, "Ordinance No. 3192, Bill No. 38," 2004; "Ordinance No. 3651, Bill No. 38," 2009; "Ordinance No. 4988, Bill No. 36," 2019. Data is for fiscal year budgets 2005, 2010, and 2020. Numbers not indexed to inflation.
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year survey, Table S0801, Community Characteristics. Note that most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 129. Data provided by Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). The State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation, "Bike Plan Master Plan," 2003, lists a total of 60.4 miles of bike facilities at that time. Note that these may not be directly comparable to current numbers, given changes in the way different facilities are classified and counted.
- 130. Data provided by Maui County Department of Transportation. Note that in 2005, which was prior to the establishment of the county-run Maui Bus, the transportation system was called Holo Ka'a Service.
- 131. Maui County Data Book Table 8.1.5. 2006 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2012 Data Book, and 2019 column is from 2018 Data Book.
- 132. State of Hawai'i Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, "Minimum Wage, Hawai'i and Federal." Annual income calculation assumes fulltime work and is calculated based on 2,080 hours of work per year.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 8.1.5. 2007 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2012 Data Book, and data in 2019 column is from 2018 Data Book.
- 134. 2005 data is from Honolulu Advertiser, "Teachers Approve Contract," April 29, 2005; 2010 data is from National Educators Association, "State by State Salary Listings, 2010." 2019 data is from State of Hawai'i Department of Education, "Teacher Salary Schedule, 2018-19." Note that salary is for teachers who have completed a State Approved Teacher Education Program (SATEP). For a teacher with a B.A. but without the SATEP and 0-2 years' experience, starting salary was \$35,962 in 2018-19. Percentages are based on fair market rent (FMR) for a 2-bedroom unit. Numbers not indexed to inflation

- 135. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "May 2018 Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI;" Employment and Wages from Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey, Table BOS_May2006_d1 and BOS_M2010_d1. Note that 2005 column is 2006 data; 2019 data is from 2018; data is not indexed to inflation. Percentages are based on fair market rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit.
- 136. Maui County Data Book, Table 8.1.7. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book. Percentages are based on fair market rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit.
- 137. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "HHS Poverty Guidelines for Hawai'i." Note that the Federal Poverty Level for Hawai'i is higher than mainland levels, reflecting the increased cost of living in the state.
- 138. County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns, "Hawai'i Housing Planning Study, 2016;" 2005 column is from 2006, 2010 column is from 2011, and most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2016.
- 139. County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns, "Hawai'i Housing Planning Study, 2016;" 2005 column is from 2006, 2010 column is from 2011, and most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2016.
- 140. Data collected at Maui County Fair 2019 by Maui Economic Development Board. Data reflects information from 1,007 individuals polled.
- 141. Data collected at Maui County Fair 2019 by Maui Economic Development Board. Data reflects information from 1,007 individuals polled.
- 142. Data collected at Maui County Fair 2019 by Maui Economic Development Board. Data reflects information from 1,007 individuals polled. This data reflects survey respondents who ranked "difficulty" as 8, 9, or 10 on a scale from 1 to 10 (with 10 being the most difficult).
- 143. Maui County Data Book 2006, 2011 and 2018, Table 3.2.9. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 144. Maui County Data Book Table 3.2.10. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 145. Maui County Data Book 8.2.10. 2005, 2010, 2018 data is from 2018 Data Book. Note that foreclosures peaked in 2012 (678 foreclosures) and 2013 (728 foreclosures); the most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 146. Data provided by Realtors Association of Maui. In 2018, there were 44 homes sold for a price that was more than \$3 million—4.2% of total homes sold. Note that total home sales in 2005 is not available; data is not adjusted to inflation.
- 147. U.S. Census, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table B25088, Median Selected Owner Costs. Note that most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017.

- 148. Maui County Data Book, Table 8.2.2. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and most recent year noted in 2019 column is 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book.
- 149. DBEDT, "Quarterly Statistical and Economic Reports, Selected County Tables," Table G-35. Home Sales by Origin of Buyer – Maui. 3rd Quarter 2019. Note that 2005 column is 2008 data; also note that percentages are calculated based on the source data, which is slightly different based on the total number of home and condominium sales as reported in the Maui County Data Book. Of the total percent of non-Hawai'i buyers, in 2005 38.1% were purchasers from the mainland and 7.0% were foreign buyers; in 2010, 51.7% were purchasers from the mainland and 7.9% were foreign buyers; and in 2018, 34.1% were purchasers from the mainland and 3.4% were foreign buyers. In 2020 (2019 column), 70% of homes purchased were by non-occupant owners, HIBudget.org; April 2021; Hawai'i Budget and Policy Center, April 2021; https://www. hibudget.org/blog/hawaii-housing-local-residents-investors.
- 150. Maui County Data Book, Table 8.1.3. 2005 data is from 2006 data book, 2010 data is from 2011 data book, and 2019 column reflects 2018 data from 2018 data book.
- 151. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 152. Hawai'i Tourism Authority, "Visitor Plant Inventory," 2015, 2017. Note that 2010 column is 2014 data; most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017.
- 153. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 154. Maui County Data Book, Table 8.2.2. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 155. County of Maui, "Bed and Breakfast Permits," "Short-Term Rental Homes," "Permitted B&Bs," "Permitted Transient Vacation Rentals." Note that the permitting process for short-term vacation units, B&Bs, and transient vacation rentals was initiated after 2015.
- 156. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 157. Data provided by Maui County Department of Housing and Human Concerns.
- 158. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 159. Data provided by Maui County Department of Housing and Human Concerns. Note that the most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 160. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 11.17 (2007); Table 11.18 (2013, 2018). 2007 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2011 data is from 2013 Data Book. 2018 data (2019 column) is from Bridging the Gap and Partners in Care, "2018 Hawai'i Statewide Point in Time Count Topline Report." According to many homeless advocacy groups (such as the National Law Center on

Homelessness and Poverty), the methodology used in the Point in Time count – which is required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for counties hoping to receive funding for homeless services – often significantly (and unintentionally) undercounts the total number of individuals experiencing homelessness, leading to pronounced year-to-year variation.

- 161. Hawai'i Data Book 11.14 (2006); 11.15 (2011, 2018). 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book. Note that Rapid Rehousing was not a funded strategy in 2005 and 2010.
- 162. County of Maui County Budget, "Ordinance No. 3192, Bill No. 38," 2004; "Ordinance No. 3651, Bill No. 38," 2009; "Ordinance No. 4988, Bill No. 36," 2019. Data is for fiscal year budgets 2005, 2010, and 2020. Numbers not indexed to inflation.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 6.2.15 (2006, 2012); Table 6.2.14 (2018).
 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2012 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 164. Data provided by Hawai'i State Department of Transportation, Airport Division, Maui District Office. In 2005, airlines serving Maui County included United, American West, American, Aloha, Trans Air, Continental, Delta, Harmony Airways, Northwest, Ryan Air, Hawaiian, North American, and Air Canada; 2010: Air Canada, Alaska, Continental, Delta, Hawaiian, Northwest, United, US Airways, and WestJet; 2019: United, Southwest, WestJet, Hawaiian, American, Delta, Alaska, and Air Canada. Airports include: Kahului, Hāna, and Kapalua on Maui Island; Lāna'i; and Moloka'i.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 6.2.15 (2006, 2012); Table 6.2.14 (2018).
 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2012 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 166. Data provided by State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Harbors Division, Maui District Office. Ferry service to Moloka'i ended in 2016.
- Maui County Data Book 6.2.18 (2007); 6.2.17 (2013); 6.2.15 (2018).
 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2013 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 168. Maui County Data Book 6.2.18 (2013); 6.2.16 (2018). 2005, 2010 data is from 2013 Data Book and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 169. Maui County Data Book 10.3.7 (2006); 10.3.6 (2010, 2018). 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2018 data from 2018 Data Book. The number reflects the total number of ships scheduled to dock in Lahaina and Kahului harbors; however, the table notes that some ships stop at both harbors.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 10.3.6 (2006); Table 10.3.5 (2011, 2018).
 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.

- 171. Maui County Data Book 6.2.8 (2006); 6.2.7 (2011, 2018). 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book; 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book; 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 172. County of Maui County Budget, "Ordinance No. 3192, Bill No. 38," 2004; "Ordinance No. 3651, Bill No. 38," 2009; "Ordinance No. 4988, Bill No. 36," 2019. Data is for fiscal year budgets 2005, 2010, and 2020. Numbers not indexed to inflation.

EDUCATION

- U.S. Census American Community Survey 1-year estimates, S0101 Age and Sex. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data.
- 174. 2005 data provided by PATCH and published in the "Focus Maui Nui Next Steps Report," 2008. 2010 numbers are not available in data source. 2018 numbers (2019 column) are from the State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services, "2018 Hawai'i Child Care Market Rate Study," which classifies child care centers based on child age and accreditation status, and includes center-based infant and toddler care; accredited (NAEYC or NECPA) center-based care; licensed center-based or group child care home; registered family child care home; and licensed before school care/after school care.
- 175. 2005 data provided by PATCH and published in the "Focus Maui Nui Next Steps Report," 2008. 2010 numbers are not available in data source. 2018 numbers (2019 column) provided by PATCH.
- 176. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table B14001 School Enrollment by Detailed Level of School for the Population 3 years and Over. Percentage calculations are based on U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table B23008. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017.
- 177. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table B23008, Age of Own Children Under 18 years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data.
- 178. 2005 data provided by PATCH and published in the "Focus Maui Nui Next Steps Report," 2008. Note: this number is not indexed to inflation and reflects weighted averages.
- 179. State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services, "2018 Hawai'i Child Care Market Rate Study."
- 180. State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services, "2018 Hawai'i Child Care Market Rate Study." Note that there is wide variation in child care costs for different ages and type of facility; there is no accredited NAEYC or NECPA facility in Lāna'i.
- 181. 2005 data is from Honolulu Advertiser, "Teachers Approve Contract," April 29, 2005; 2010 data is from National Educators Association, "State by State Salary Listings, 2010." 2018 data (2019 column) is from State of Hawai'i Department of Education, "Teacher Salary Schedule, 2018-19."

Note that salary is for teachers who have completed a State Approved Teacher Education Program (SATEP). For a teacher with a B.A. but without the State Approved Teacher Education Program and 0-2 years' experience, starting salary is \$35,962 in 2018-19.

- 182. State of Hawai'i Department of Labor, "Minimum Wage (Hawai'i and Federal)." Note that annual wages assume full-time work, 2,080 hours per year. The 2019 minimum wage is \$10.10. In 2010, minimum wage was \$7.25. In 2005, minimum wage was \$6.25.
- 183. Data provided by PATCH. This number is based on self-reported data collected annually in a survey of child care providers, and reflects only those families who received (and used) state subsidies for childcare during this period, so it does not fully reflect the actual numbers of children receiving state subsidies, only those providers who participate in the survey. The data does not include Head Start subsidies. Note that data is not available for prior years from this data source.
- 184. Data provided by Maui Economic Opportunity (MEO). Note that 2018 numbers (2019 column) include 11 programs on Maui Island and one "home-based" program on Moloka'i.
- 185. Data provided by Maui Economic Opportunity (MEO). Note that an additional 100 children from families who do not meet Head Start criteria (household income is over 130% of the poverty income guidelines) had applied to the Head Start program as of September 2019.
- 186. Data provided by Maui Family Support Services. Note that centerbased programs are located in Wailuku; in 2005 and 2010, home-based programs were on Maui Island, Moloka'i, and Lāna'i; in 2018, the two home-based programs were on Maui Island and Moloka'i only.
- 187. Data provided by Maui Family Support Services.
- 188. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 11.1. 2005, 2010, 2018 data is from 2005, 2010, 2018 Data Books. Note that Lāna'i data is not available.
- U.S. Census American Community Survey I-year estimates S0101 Age and Sex. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 2.1. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) from 2018 Data Book.
- 191. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.1, 2.2 & 2.13. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2018 data from 2018 Data Book. Table 2.13 shows 24 independent schools in 2005, but the table note indicates that two of these schools had no enrolled students, so they are not included in the total number of independent schools listed here.
- 192. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.3. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book. Percentage calculations are based on U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table S0101, Age and Sex. Note that percentages are based on population estimates of children aged 5-19; some in this age group are too young

to be enrolled in public schools, and some may have already graduated, which may result in percentages being artificially low.

- 193. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.13. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2017 data from 2018 Data Book. Percentage calculations are based on U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0101, Age and Sex. 2005 data does not include schools that are pre-school only.
- 194. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 195. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.4. 2005 data from 2007 Data Book. 2010 data from 2012 Data Book, and 2019 column reflects 2018 data from 2018 Data Book. The number of students receiving free and reduced lunch is used as one criteria for measuring poverty in school attendance areas; schools where more than 40% of students receive free and reduced lunch can use this as a way to demonstrate their need to access Title I funding. Percent calculations for 2018 data include those schools (Kuanakakai, Kilohana, Muanaloa, Moloka'i (High School) and Hāna) who participated in the Community Eligibility Provision, which allows schools to offer free breakfast and lunch to the entire student body without requiring individual families to demonstrate eligibility for free or reduced lunch.
- 196. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.4. 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data from 2012 Data Book, and 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 197. Hawai'i P-20 program, "College and Career Readiness Indicators," by individual school. Note that tracking for this program started in 2008, so 2005 column is 2008 data. The Board of Education Recognition Diploma was discontinued in favor of honors diplomas (including academic honors, CTE honors, and STEM honors diplomas), which is why 2008 and 2010 data is not available for Honors Diplomas and 2019 data is not available for Board of Education Recognition Diplomas. Note that Kīhei Charter High School's program differs from traditional public high schools, so data for this category are not available.
- 198. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 199. Hawai'i P-20 program, "College and Career Readiness Indicators," by individual school. Note that data was not collected prior to 2009; due to a small sample size, Lāna'i High School data was not reported in 2018 and there were no reported AP classes or exams taken at Hāna High School in 2010 or 2018. Kīhei Charter High School is excluded from this data point as no data is provided for High School Completers by the school.
- 200. Hawai'i P-20 Program, "College and Career Readiness Indicators," by individual school. Note that data has only been collected by this source since 2009; 2010 data shows number of *exams* scored "3" or above, but does not indicate number of *students* scoring "3" or above, so is

not included here. Students typically must score 3 or better out of 5 on AP exams to earn college credit. For 2010, the number of exams that were scored 3 or better out of 5 were: Baldwin High School, 54%; King Kekaulike High School, 38%; Lahainaluna High School, 39%; Maui High School, 17%; Moloka'i High School, 4%. There were no AP classes offered in Hāna High School and data was not reported for Lāna'i High School. For this reason, we have not included percentages for 2010.

- 201. Hawai'i Department of Education, Accountability Resource Center of Hawai'i, "School Status and Improvement Report," by individual schools.
- 202. Hawai'i Department of Education, Accountability Resource Center of Hawai'i, "School Status and Improvement Report," by individual schools. Due to small sample sizes, dropout rates were not reported for Hāna High School and Lāna'i High School in order to protect family privacy.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 2.9. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 204. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.9. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 205. Hawai'i Business Magazine, "Education in Hawai'i: Smart Innovations and Persistent Problems," March 21, 2019. Note that data was not collected prior to 2012; 2010 column is 2012 data. Most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data.
- 206. Hawai'i Department of Education, "Employment Report, School Year 2017-18." Earlier years were not provided by DOE.
- 207. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research. According to the DOE "Employment Report, School Year 2017-18," statewide the resident status of newly hired teachers was 77.5% Hawai'i residents; 22.5% non-resident.
- 208. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 209. Calculated using Maui County Data Book, Tables 2.2 and 2.3. 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Data was calculated from total budget allocation divided by total number of students enrolled in Maui County public schools. Note that these data do not include teacher/staff salaries, which comprise the majority of school budgets; high school data include Hana and Lana'i multi-level schools, which may include students from elementary and middle school in the total count. 2005 data is recorded differently in the data source, so it is not comparable to 2010/2019 numbers and therefore not included here. In addition, most of the State of Hawai'i Department of Education's funding comes from allocations from the legislature and is distributed to schools based on the Weighted Student Formula (WSF). According to the DOE, the WSF is a "fair and equitable way to distribute funds for school budgets. A baseline amount per student is set, with additional funding ("weights") aligned with different student needs and characteristics. Funding follows students to the schools they attend, equalizing opportunities at the student level." Expenditures per

pupil were \$8,997 in 2004-5; \$11,855 in 2009-10; and \$12,855 in 2014-15, according to "Hawai'i Department of Education Data Book," 2017, Appendix C, Table 11.

- 210. Hawai'i Department of Education, Accountability Resource Center of Hawai'i, "Superintendent's Annual Report," 2005, 2010, Grade 10 for Standards-Based Assessment (HCPS, 2005, HCPS III, 2010); "Hawai'i Department of Education Data Book," 2017, Table 23, Grade 11. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017. Changes in achievement levels between these years may be impacted by changes in testing standards (from Hawai'i Statewide to Common Core to NGSS). Note that Kīhei Charter High School's program differs from traditional public high schools, so data for this category are not available.
- 211. Hawai'i Department of Education, Accountability Resource Center of Hawai'i, "Superintendent's Annual Report," 2005, 2010, Grade 10 for Standards-Based Assessment (HCPS, 2005, HCPS III, 2010). "Hawai'i Department of Education Data Book," 2017, Table 24, Grade 11. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017. KThei Charter High School's program differs from traditional public high schools, so data for this category is not available.
- 212. Hawai'i Department of Education, Accountability Resource Center of Hawai'i, "Hawai'i Department of Education Data Book," 2017, Table 25, Grade I I. Measured by Biology I End of Course exam and the HAS-Alt. Note that Kīhei Charter High School's program differs from traditional public high schools, so data for this category is not available.
- 213. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.8. 2005 data from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data from 2012 Data Book, 2017 data (2019 column) from 2018 Data Book. Note that Kīhei Charter High School's program differs from traditional public high schools, so data for this category is not available.
- 214. Hawai'i Department of Education, Accountability Resource Center of Hawai'i, "Trend Reports: Educational and Fiscal Accountability," by complex area. Note that Kīhei Charter High School's program differs from traditional public high schools, so data for this category is not available.
- 215. Hawai'i P-20 Program, "College and Career Readiness Indicators," by individual school. Note that this data was not tracked prior to 2009. 2010 data was listed under "Running Start," while later data includes other programs that allow high school students to receive college credit, which the P-20 Program now tracks under the term "dual credit."
- 216. Hawai'i P-20, "College and Career Readiness Indicators." Note 2005 column is 2008 data. Percentages calculated based on the total number of high school completers listed in data source (Kīhei Charter was not included in the 2010 total and percent calculation, as data for number of high school completers for the school is not listed in the data source that year). Prior to 2012, most high schoolers took the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), but in 2014, schools were required to take the American College Testing (ACT) evaluation, which has continued through 2018. Because of this, the P-20 program did not report the SAT data after 2014 and did not report ACT data prior to 2014. However, some students still take the SAT due to college entrance requirements, but this data is not available in the source.

- 217. Hawai'i P-20 program, "College and Career Readiness Indicators," by individual school. Prior to 2012, most high schoolers took the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), but in 2014, schools were required to take the American College Testing (ACT) evaluation, which has continued through 2018. Because of this, the P-20 program did not report SAT data after 2014 and did not report ACT data prior to 2014. However, some students do still take the SAT due to college entrance requirements, but these data are not available in the source. Science and Math ACT scores for Hāna in 2018 were listed as 0.
- 218. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 219. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey I-year estimates, Table S 1401. Note most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data. Some students may be enrolled in college or graduate school prior to age 18, which is not reflected in our percent calculation. Percent calculation based on population estimates in source data.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 2.18 (2006) and Table 2.19 (2011, 2018).
 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 221. Hawai'i P-20 program, "College and Career Readiness Indicators," by individual school. Data gathering on Career Technical Education began 2015. Note that Kīhei Charter High School's program differs from traditional public high schools, so data for this category is not available.
- 222. Hawai'i P-20 Program, "College and Career Readiness Indicators," by individual school. Note that data has only been collected by this source since 2008; 2005 column is 2008 data. Percentage includes enrollment in both 2-year and 4-year colleges.
- 223. Maui County Data Book, Table 2.16. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2013 Data Book, and 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Note that UH Maui College began awarding four-year degrees after 2005, so 2005 data for BA / BS Degrees is not available.
- 224. Data provided by University of Hawai'i, Internal Research Organization. Note that these numbers reflect all Maui residents (defined as students whose permanent home address is in Maui County) who are currently enrolled in at least one distance learning course at a University of Hawai'i campus. These courses include all distance learning modes, including TV, interactive video, completely on-line courses, correspondence, and other modes. Note that fully on-line courses were not available until 2007, so fall 2005 data is a mix of all other modes.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 225. Hawai'i Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, "Employers and Employment by Size of Employer," 2005, 2010, 2017. Note that the number of "private businesses" includes non-profits in the total job count. Most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017.
- 226. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table NS1600A2 Non-Employer Statistics for the U.S., States, Metro Areas, and Counties. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is 2016.
- 227. Data provided by Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office.
- 228. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Economic Census, Table SB0700C SA01, Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race. Note that 2005 column is 2007 data; 2010 column is 2012 data; the most recent data available is from 2012. The 2017 Economic Census is being released in parts through end of 2021.
- 229. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table SB0700CSA02 Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Veteran Status, and Gender. Note that 2005 column is 2007 data; 2010 column is 2012 data. The 2017 Economic Census is being released in parts through end of 2021.
- 230. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table SB1200 CSA01 Statistics for All Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race. Note that 2005 column is 2007 data and 2010 column is 2012 data, which is the most recent available. In 2007, data for Native Hawaiian-owned businesses only (not including Pacific Islander-owned businesses) was 2,084; in 2012, Native Hawaiian-owned businesses only was 1,737.
- 231. Maui County Data Book, Table 9.1.1. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2019 data is from 2019 Data Book. (Note: Number of escrow depository companies for 2019 is from 2017.)
- 232. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 233. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 234. 2005 data from Maui Economic Development Board, "Next Steps Report," 2008. 2010, 2018 data (2019 column) from Hawai'i Small Business Development Center Library.
- 235. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 236. County of Maui Office of Economic Development. Note that the "Made in Maui County Festival Event" was established in 2014 with 130 vendors, so 2005 and 2010 data are not available.
- 237. Maui County Data Book, Table 9.2.1 and 9.2.2. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2012 Data Book, 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Note that these numbers are rounded to the nearest 50 by the data source; these totals differ slightly from the Maui County Data Book table totals.

- 238. U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table B06009, Place of Birth by Educational Attainment. Note that most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 239. Maui County Data Book, Table 9.2.4. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Note these numbers reflect annual averages and the methodology for calculating the job count is somewhat different than the annual employment rate, so may not exactly match employment numbers listed elsewhere in this report.
- 240. ALOHA United Way. "ALICE: A Study of Financial Hardship in Hawai'i" and United Way Research Center, https://www.unitedforalice.org/ Hawai'i, "Hawai'i County Budgets." Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2015, and earlier numbers are not available because report was not conducted in earlier years. "Family of four refers to two adults, one infant and one 4-year-old."
- 241. Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. 2007 data is from "Self-Sufficiency Income Standard Estimates for Hawai'i, 2007," 2009. 2009 data is from "Self Sufficiency Income Standard, Estimates for Hawai'i 2009," 2011; 2016 data from "Self-Sufficiency Income Standard. Estimated for Hawai'i 2016," 2017. According to the Aloha United Way's "ALICE: A Study of Financial Hardship in Hawai'i," classification system of "household survival budget," which in 2015 was \$69,792 for a family of four. Numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 242. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP 03, Selected Economic Characteristics. 2010 and 2017 numbers are 5-year estimates. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017. Numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 243. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "HHS Poverty Guidelines for Hawai'i." Numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 244. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table C17017 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, by Household Type. Note that the most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 245. ALOHA United Way. "ALICE: A Study of Financial Hardship in Hawai'i." Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2015, and earlier numbers are not available because report was not conducted in earlier years.
- 246. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19001 Household Income in the Past 12 Months. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017; numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 247. Maui County Data Book, Table 9.2.5. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book; 2010 data is from 2012 Data Book; and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Note that the data reflects the top ten most common occupations in any given year. Numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- 248. Institute for Women's Policy Research, "Status of Women in the States," 2004, 2015, 2018. 2002 data is from 2004 report, 2013 data is from 2015 report, and 2016 data (2019 column) is from 2018 report.

- 249. U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table B19053, I-year estimates, Self-Employment Income in the Last 12 Months for Households. Most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 250. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), Table B 08126, Means of Transportation to Work by Industry. Note that 2010 and 2017 data are 5-year ACS estimates and 2007 is a 3-year estimate; 2005 column is 2007 data; most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 251. Data is not currently collected and/or made publicly available at the county level; this offers an opportunity for future research.
- 252. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "County-Level Debt-to-Income Ratio."
- 253. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 19.09. 2005 data is from 2005 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar plantation (HC&S) closed in 2016, but many employees remained with the company through 2017, so the 2017 numbers may not fully reflect the impact of the closure on farm employment.
- 254. Maui County Data Book, Tables 5.1.3 and 5.1.4. 2007, 2012, and 2017 data is all from the 2018 Data Book. Note that "total number of farms" includes residential properties exceeding 2 acres zoned for agricultural use and counted for statistical purposes as farm units, which may or may not be productive farms.
- 255. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.6 (2007) and Table 5.1.7 (2013). 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book; 2010 data is from 2013 Data Book. Note that recent data on sugarcane production is not available, since the last sugar plantation, HC&S, closed in 2016.
- 256. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.6 (2007, 2013) and 5.1.8 (2018). 2004 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2013 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Note that, for pineapple crops, the information is withheld after 2004 in order to avoid disclosing details of individual producers; however, the number of farms reporting that they grow pineapple increased from 6 in 2012 to 55 in 2017.
- 257. Maui County Data Book. Acreage for vegetable production is from Table 5.1.6, 2007 and 2012 data from 2017 Data Book; 2017 data (2019 column) from 2018 Data Book. Acreage for fruit production is from Table 5.1.8, 2007 and 2012 data from 2017 Data Book; 2017 data from 2018 Data Book.
- 258. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.3. 2007, 2012, and 2017 data from 2018 Data Book. Data for "Acres of Harvested Cropland" in 2012 was withheld by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to avoid disclosing data from individual farms. "Total cropland" includes cultivated land, fallow land, and crop failure. The changes from 2012 to 2017 may be the result of the closure of HC&S.
- 259. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.2. 2007, 2012, and 2017 data all from 2018 Data Book.

- 260. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.2. 2007 data is from 2010 Data Book, and 2012 data is from 2014 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Note that the USDA methodology for reporting farm proprietors changed from 2012 to 2017, allowing the reporting of up to four proprietors. As a result, the number of proprietors exceeds the total number of farms and reflects an increased percentage of female farmers who may have previously not been counted.
- 261. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.11. 2007, 2012, and 2017 data all from 2018 Data Book.
- 262. 2005 data is from the "2008 Next Steps Report" and 2019 data is from Maui Farm Bureau, "Maui's Farmers Markets." 2010 data was not available from a reliable source.
- 263. Maui County Data Book, Table 5.1.12. 2012 data is from the 2014 Data Book; 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Note that USDA-certified farms were not tracked in the data source prior to 2012.
- 264. Maui County Data Book, Table 7.1.11. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book; 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book; 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 265. Maui County Data Book, Table 7.1.7. 2011 data is from 2011 Data Book; 2018 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. 2005 data was not available in data source. Note that these numbers are not indexed to inflation. Usage of 15,000 gallons and above qualifies for a discounted agricultural rate.
- 266. State of Hawai'i Department of Agriculture, "Important Agricultural Lands Update," 2012, and "Designated Important Agricultural Lands by Island," 2017. Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017; this number reflects the lands that are eligible for the Important Agricultural Lands tax credit. Currently, the former Alexander & Baldwin (HC&S) property is the only designated property in Maui County.
- 267. County of Maui, "2030 General Plan: Countywide Policy Plan," 2010. Note that these designations come from the "Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i Revised," a survey that was done in 1977 that looked at soil characteristics; however, this classification does not necessarily indicate that designated land was (at time of classification)—or currently—being used for agriculture.
- 268. Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, "Hawai'i's Creative Industries Update Report," July 2012, June 2016, March 2019. Note that in these reports, creative industries include: Marketing and Photography; Performing and Creative Arts; Business Consulting; Engineering Research and Development; Computer and Digital Media Products; Cultural Activities; Film, TV, Video Production and Distribution; Design Services; Architecture; Publishing and Information; Music; Radio and TV Broadcasting; and Art Education. 2010 column is 2011 data; most recent available data (2019 column) is 2017.

- 269. Maui County Data Book, Table 11.3.1. 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book; 2012 data is from 2014 Data Book, and 2016 data is from 2018 Data Book. Note that 2010 column is 2012 data; most recent data available (2019 column) is 2016. The source data defines "Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services" as "establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities that require a high degree of expertise and training. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services."
- 270. Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Job count by Industry: LFR_CES_JC2005, LFR_CES_JC2010, and LFR_CES_JC2018. Note that Lāna'i and Moloka'i numbers are rounded to the nearest 50.
- 271. Maui County Data Book, Table 1.4.5 (2007) and Table 1.4.2 (2012 and 2018). 2005 data is from 2007 Data Book, 2011 data is from 2012 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. This number reflects the combined earnings of "information" and "professional, scientific, and technical services." Numbers are not indexed to inflation.
- Hawai'i Data Book, Table 17.25. 2002 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- Maui County Data Book, Table 6.1.3. Note that the Census has only recorded this since 2016; most recent data available (2019 column) is from 2017.
- 274. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.1.1. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data is from 2018 Data Book. Note that the number of domestic and international visitors by air do not add up to the numbers listed in the Data Book for all visitors arriving by air, so we have adjusted "Annual number of visitor arrivals by air" to reflect the correct total.
- 275. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.1.1. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 276. Hawai'i Data Book, Table 7.06. 2005 data is from 2005 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2010 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 277. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.1.6. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Percent calculations are based on the total number of visitors to Maui County listed in the source data and do not use the "Annual number of visitor arrivals by air" information listed elsewhere in this report.

- 278. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.3.1. 2012 data is from 2013 Data Book; 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. Data prior to 2012 was not reported by island, but instead by visitor origin. This data reflects per-visitor spending.
- 279. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.3.6 (2006), Table 10.3.5 (2011 and 2018). 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book. These numbers reflect Maui Island arrivals only; in 2017, 3,173 visitors arrived in Moloka'i and 4,685 arrived in Lāna'i by cruise ship.
- 280. Maui County Data Book, Table 10.3.2. 2005 data is from 2006 Data Book, 2010 data is from 2011 Data Book, and 2017 data (2019 column) is from 2018 Data Book.
- 281. Maui County Mayor's Office of Economic Development, "Maui County Tourism Industry Strategic Plan 2017-2026." Note that most recent data available (2019 column) is 2017 data; source does not report data for earlier years.
- 282. Hawai'i Tourism Authority, "Visitor Plant Inventory," 2005, 2010, 2017. Note that the most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2017. In 2010, one "hotel" property was listed for Moloka'i, but no "hotel" room units were listed; in 2017, no "hotel" properties were listed for Moloka'i, but there were "condo hotel" properties and hotels listed.
- 283. Maui County Mayor's Office of Economic Development, "Maui County Tourism Industry Strategic Plan, 2017-2026." Note that resident satisfaction surveys reported only those who indicated "strong agreement" (responding with "9" or "10" out of a possible 10 ranking. Most recent available data (2019 column) is from 2015; survey was not conducted prior to 2009. (28% of Maui County residents reported they "strongly agree" that "tourism brings good for self and family;" down from 31% in 2010.)

POTENTIAL FUTURE RESEARCH

While this document includes a great deal of information from broad sources, in undertaking the project, some desired data points—despite multiple efforts and outreach to diverse sources—were either unavailable or not collected. Additionally, much data about Maui County is often found in research papers and articles which provide information about a given year, but these studies are generally not repeated, so it is difficult to understand trends and progress. Ideally, there would be community consensus as to critical information that should be collected in each topic area, and dedication to collecting that data at regular intervals. For now, on the following pages, we offer a list of data points that the authors of this report were unable to access, and suggest them for future research by students and professionals over the coming years.

COMMUNITY

- Number of performing halau
- Number of active members of 'Aha Moku councils
- Number of geographically focused community associations
- · Number of ethnic community associations
- · Voting statistics/participation by ethnicity
- Voting participation by gender
- Voting participation by age
- Millennial voting trends

HUMAN NEEDS

- Number of air ambulance trips (from Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Hāna; and from Kahului to O'ahu)
- · Number of traveling nurses and traveling medical professionals
- Number of community health workers/navigators

ENVIRONMENT

- · Amount of electricity sales from imported fossil fuels
- · Cumulative number of households claiming tax credits for PV
- Number of multi-family residential buildings with PV
- Greenhouse gas emissions from ground transportation, in metric tons of CO₂:
- \bullet Greenhouse gas emissions from industrial processes, in metric tons of CO_2
- Greenhouse gas emissions from aviation and marine sources, both domestic and international, in metric tons of CO₂
- · Number of days with low air quality
- Information about brownfields in Maui County
- · Average household energy use, all sources
- Average vehicle speed
- Number of residents "living off-the-grid"
- Number of rental cars in Maui County at any one time
- · Acres/miles of road and structures impacted by sea level rise

INFRASTRUCTURE

- · Acres of land lost to sea level rise and coastal erosion
- · Number of permits issued for multi-family housing
- Estimated percent of vacation rental units in Maui county owned by non-Maui County residents
- Estimated percent of vacation rental unit listings for entire homes in Maui County versus listings for condominiums
- Total number of housing units listed more than seven months per year on Airbnb and/or VRBO/Vacation Rentals By Owner (by island)
- Challenges of finding rental housing that accepts Section 8 Vouchers
- Number of evictions
- Number of Airbnb and VRBO units (delineating entire house vs. single room; those that are permanently off the market as long-term rentals vs. those that are temporarily rented for short term stays)
- · Geographic distribution of short-term rentals
- Number of residential units occupied by multiple families; by multigeneration families

EDUCATION

- Number of home-schooled students (countywide, by island, by grade)
- Number of Advanced Placement (AP) classes offered, by school
- Number of newly hired Maui County teachers with residency in Hawai'i (as percent of all newly hired teachers in Maui County)
- Number of teacher vacancies in Maui County at first week of school year
- Number of public high schools offering courses in economics, economic literacy, or financial literacy
- Number of teacher licenses issued/renewed
- Data on GED programs; number of recipients by age

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Number of new business starts; business closures
- · Commercial vacancy rate
- · Amount of funding from Hawai'i-focused venture capital/angel funds
- Number of Maui County households dependent on short-term employment and/or contract income (commonly referred to as the "gig economy")
- Number of family-owned businesses
- Percent of workers over age 16 working more than one job in Maui County
- Maui County households dependent on short-term employment and/ or contract income (commonly referred to as the "gig economy")
- · Percent of food imported to Maui County, by category
- · Economic impact of non-resident homeowners

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The definitions in this glossary attempt to provide sufficient information to enable a broad set of readers and users of this publication to fully understand the data. It is hoped that users will include students in grades 6-12, as well as adult residents of Maui County, and others throughout the state and beyond. Every effort has been made to provide clarity, and where appropriate, additional contextual information to bring life to the numbers.

501(c)(3)

A corporation established for a non-profit purpose. The designation 501(c)(3) means the non-profit organization has been recognized by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as being tax-exempt because of its charitable purpose and programs.

990

A federal tax form that informs the IRS of a non-profit organization's financial activities. Most non-profits (also called not-for-profits and non-profits) are "tax-exempt" because they are considered charitable organizations—meaning they do not pay income tax on the money they receive for their organization. They are required, however, to file 990s annually. Organizations with gross receipts under \$50,000 file a 990-N which is a short postcard form. If an organization fails to file a 990, it could lose its exempt status, thereby owing taxes. The 990, also known as the Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, presents the IRS and the public with an overview of the organization's activities: who runs it, its mission, programs, finances, and accomplishments in the previous year. This information allows the IRS and the general public to evaluate the organization's operations. Many religious organizations are exempt from filing 990s.

Absentee ballot

Traditionally, a vote submitted by a person who could not be present to vote on Election Day (such as those living out of the country or those too ill to be present on Election Day). More recently many voters began to opt to submit ballots by mail or in person on days leading up to Election Day. In 2019, the State of Hawai'i passed Act 136, SLH 2019, implementing elections by mail beginning with the 2020 Elections. All registered Hawai'i voters automatically receive a ballot packet approximately 18 days prior to the election. Ballots are mailed to the address associated with their voter registration record.

Acute care

A type of secondary health care where a patient receives active but short-term treatment for a severe injury or episode of illness, an urgent medical condition, or during recovery from surgery. Care for acute health conditions differs from chronic care, which requires long-term attention. Acute care is generally delivered by health professionals from a range of specialties.

Adult residential care homes

A licensed facility in which adults who require help with daily tasks reside. Sometimes referred to as "care homes," "adult family homes," or "board and care homes," these facilities offer lodging, meals, personalized services, and assistance with daily living activities to a small number of adults in each location.

Advanced Placement (AP)

A program created by the College Board, a non-profit organization, offering college-level curricula and examinations to high school students. Colleges and universities may grant course credit to students who obtain specific scores on these examinations. The AP curriculum for each of the various subjects is created for the College Board by a panel of experts and college-level educators in that field of study. For a high school course to have the designation, the course must be audited by the College Board to confirm that it satisfies the AP curriculum. If the course is approved, the school may use the AP designation.

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Agricultural land use designation

A Hawai'i Department of Agriculture classification that is based on an analysis of soil productivity, water retention, erosion, chemical makeup, and factors favorable for root growth. Under the Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i (ALISH) system, there are three classifications: Prime, Unique, and Other. Protection of these lands is a major goal of the Maui County General Plan 2030.

'Aha Moku

The Hawaiian system of natural resource management that has been handed down in oral tradition and practice for more than ten centuries. It is based on the concept of *ahupua*`*a*, the traditional Hawaiian land and ocean tenure system which includes best practices for management of Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources, including adaptive management, codes of conduct, community involvement to ensure appropriate resource decision-making to benefit people, education to support resource management, and eligibility to participate in resource management.

Air ambulance

A specially outfitted helicopter or fixed-wing plane equipped with medical supplies that transports injured or sick people from remote communities or accident sites to healthcare facilities. Common equipment includes medications, ventilators, various monitoring units, CPR equipment, and stretchers. A medically staffed and equipped air ambulance provides medical care in flight, but a non-medically equipped aircraft simply transports patients. Typically, these aircraft are used to transport patients to O'ahu.

Airbnb and/or VRBO

Online platforms where homeowners rent out rooms, apartments, or entire houses, as alternatives to hotels. *Airbnb* is a San Franciscobased company that helps travelers rent anything from single rooms to entire houses, while *VRBO*, an Expedia company, specializes in entire properties. These companies have been criticized for allegedly increasing housing prices and decreasing the supply of apartments, homes, condos, and ohanas (cottages) for local residents. In recent years, many cities and counties have instituted regulations limiting operations of shortterm housing rental companies. VRBO offers annual subscription fees, which is a cheaper alternative for hosts offering year-round booking availability. Airbnb's fee is a "pay-per-booking" style.

Ambulatory healthcare

An umbrella term for health services that do not require hospital stays, such as outpatient care, routine health checkups, diagnostics, rehabilitation, and dialysis. This care can include minor surgical and medical procedures, diagnostic procedures (blood tests, x-rays, endoscopy, and biopsies of particular organs), as well as advanced medical technology provided outside of hospitals. Other types of ambulatory care services include emergency and rehabilitation visits, and in some cases telephone consultations.

American College Testing (ACT)

An exam used by many colleges and universities to determine admission. The ACT is a standardized multiple-choice test with four sections (Math, Science, English, and Reading plus an optional Writing test). The purpose of the ACT is to measure a high school student's readiness for college and to provide colleges with a common data point enabling them to compare applicants. The ACT is accepted by all four-year colleges and universities in the U.S. and many international universities. While many students take the SAT, the ACT has seen an increase in the number of test takers in recent years. In the graduating class of 2019, a reported 2.2 million students completed the SAT; 1.8 million students took the ACT. Many students take both exams. (Also see "SAT")

Annual job count

Number of employment positions, as tracked by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The annual job count includes positions regardless of whether they are filled or open at the time of the count. This is different from "number of employed individuals."

Area Median Income (AMI)

A statistic used by agencies such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for purposes of determining eligibility for certain housing programs. The Area Median Income of a community is determined by finding the amount in the exact middle, meaning that 50% of households would be above this amount and 50% would be below this amount. The AMI varies by region. For example, the 2018 AMI for all of Maui County was \$81,400 and the AMI for Kaua'i was \$87,000. For four-person households in Maui County the AMI was \$75,000 and in Kaua'i, it was \$70,500. When developing the calculations, people 15 years old and over who earn income in that particular year are included in the calculations. Low-income households are generally considered to be those whose income is less than 80% of the AMI. The AMI differs from "mean' income which is the average of all incomes in a region. (See glossary term "mean.")

Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained (ALICE) Households

An Aloha United Way-commissioned report documenting the number of people throughout the state of Hawai'i who struggle financially. The report aims to reveal the obstacles these families and individuals face. ALICE is an acronym for Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed. An ALICE household is one whose earnings are above the federal poverty level, but who grapple to afford basic needs like food, housing, transportation, or child care. Asset-limited households generally have no savings or financial security; those households who are employed but their salary cannot cover even the basic cost of living are considered income-constrained.

Average budget allocation per pupil

Public education funds distributed to schools for student learning needs, including the cost of instruction and the cost of support services, divided by the number of students in the school or other cohort.

Beverage container deposit redemption

A program intended to encourage recycling by providing a monetary incentive to participants who return empty beverage containers. The state of Hawai'i currently provides five cents per container. The redemption amount is shown on each container. Eligible containers are stamped "HI5."

Bike facilities

Roads and routes assigned to, or shared with, bicycles. Maui County has three different kinds of bike lanes. *Signed shared roads* display markers that declare it bike-friendly, but the road is shared with cars and other vehicles. A *bike lane* is an area alongside a road to be used exclusively for bicycles. This allows bikes and cars to travel parallel to one another without impacting the speed or right of way of either. *Shared use bike paths* are paved and physically separated from motor vehicular traffic with an open space or barrier. These paths are often also used by wheelchair users, pedestrians, and skateboarders. Other bike-related facilities include: greenways which are typically long, narrow pieces of land often used for recreation, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic; *bike paths* which are separated from motorized traffic and dedicated to cycling and other non-motorized users; and *bike trails* which are generally tied to destination locations including commuting, and off-road cross country paths that might be paved or unpaved.

Board of Education Recognition Diploma

An award for students who have attained a grade point average of 3.0 or higher; not to be confused with a high school diploma. The recognition diploma has been discontinued and replaced by *honor diplomas*.

Brownfields

Sites whose prior uses have contaminated or polluted the ground in hazardous ways that hinder development unless the contamination is removed or remediated (cleaned up). Generally, these properties have been used for industrial or commercial purposes with known or suspected pollution including soil contamination due to hazardous waste. In contrast, land that has never been developed is often referred to as "greenfields."

Business establishment

A location where transactions are conducted; goods are made, stored, or processed; or services are rendered. Examples include shops, banks, and restaurants.

Canoe club

An organization established to preserve and perpetuate traditional Hawaiian canoe paddling practices. Typically, canoe clubs encourage youth to develop respect for tradition, explore different areas of the islands, and work together to build character. Paddling provides participants experiences working with a team and healthy exercise.

Career and Technical Education (CTE)

The practice of preparing middle school, high school, and post-secondary students for skills-based careers. Most specifically, these classes which are often taught in less traditional ways, are designed to prepare students for employment. Many programs focus on areas typically associated with college degrees, such as engineering or business. CTE classes are increasingly regarded as pathways to both advanced study after high school and productive in-demand employment.

Census

The procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the population. The U.S. performs a decennial census (every 10 years), as mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. The data is used for many different purposes, including the allocation of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, which is based on the population

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of each state. Information from the Census also supports the allocation of federal funds for states and local communities and decisions such as where to build schools, hospitals, transportation and infrastructure. The Bureau of the Census is part of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Community health

A field that centers on the well-being of people in designated geographic areas. Community health focuses on people and their role as participants in their own and other peoples' well-being. Community health is a major contemporary field of study within the medical and clinical sciences, focusing on the maintenance, protection, and improvement of the health status of communities. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines community health as "environmental, social, and economic resources to sustain emotional and physical well-being among people in ways that advance their aspirations and satisfy their needs in their unique environment."

Community health worker (or navigator)

A professional who attempts to meet the needs of a community by identifying and managing both their health problems and their overall well-being. Also referred to as navigators, community health workers assist those who may be unfamiliar with aspects of the healthcare system, helping to break down obstacles that prevent people from accessing care, due to language barriers, confusing or unattainable questionnaires, transportation, or other issues.

Community recreation center

A county-run facility that may include a community center with meeting spaces or training areas, playing fields, a playground, park, and swimming pools among other activities.

Comprehensive Plan (comp plan)

A long-term blueprint for the physical, economic, and environmental development and cultural identity of the county. Sometimes called the General Plan 2030, it includes the Countywide Policy Plan, which was adopted in 2010, as well as broad goals, objectives, policies, and implementation actions that outline the County's future. It also lays the groundwork for the development of the nine, more focused community plans (Kīhei/Mākena, Pā'ia/Ha'ikū, Wailuku/Kahului, Makawao/Pukalani/ Kula, Hāna, West Maui, Lāna'i, Moloka'i, and Kaho'olawe). The Maui Island Plan was adopted in 2012; the Lāna'i Island Community Plan Update was approved in 2018.

Condominium hotel (condotel)

A building which is legally a condominium (living spaces similar to apartments but sold as separate units) but operated as a hotel, offering short term rentals. Condo hotels are often luxury units within resort areas. They enable someone to own a full-service vacation home (offering many of the amenities and services of hotels). When the owner is not using this home, they can engage the management to rent and manage the unit as it would any other hotel room.

Conservation land use designation

Comprised primarily of forests and water reserve zones, including parcels necessary to protect watersheds and water sources, scenic and historic areas, parks, wilderness, open space, recreational areas, and habitats of endemic plants, fish and wildlife. Officially designated conservation districts are administrated by the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and uses are governed by rules managed by the DLNR.

Contaminated wells

A source of groundwater that has been tainted by either a naturally occurring toxin or by human activity. Contamination most often occurs as the result of waste leakage, agricultural or industrial activity, or surface water runoff.

Coqui frog population center

An area inundated by small tree frogs. The coqui frog—an invasive species—was accidentally introduced to Hawai'i in the 1980s from Puerto Rico. The coqui frog reproduces quickly, has no natural predators in Hawai'i, eats rare native insects, destroys natural ecosystems, and considered by most to be a noise nuisance for its distinctive, reverberating chirp.

Cost-burdened

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing. This amount paid for rent makes it difficult for families to afford other necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and child or medical care. Severe rent burden is defined as paying more than 50 percent of household income on rent.

Creative industry

According to Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT), includes businesses that focus on marketing and photography; performing and creative arts; business consulting; computer and digital media products; cultural activities; film, television, video production and distribution; design services; architecture; publishing and information; music; radio and television broadcasting; and art education. Those who work within these fields are considered part of the creative industry.

Debt-to-income ratio

A calculation that divides total monthly debt payments by one's monthly gross income. The resulting ratio is used by lenders to determine whether someone will be able to repay a loan or mortgage.

Degrees and certificates

Awarded by a college or university, upon completion of a course of study. An academic degree (usually an A.A. or A.S. for two-year programs and B.A. or B.S. for four-year programs, although there are also other bachelor degree categories) is awarded to students upon successful completion of study at an institution of higher education, such as the University of Hawai'i. Post-baccalaureate degrees include Master and Doctoral degrees. Certificates are awarded to students who complete particular programs which may or may not be part of a degree-earning course of study. Some certificates are awarded by industry, unions, and workforce training programs.

Domestic violence shelter-based bed

A space for those who have experienced violent or aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving abuse from a spouse or partner. Shelters provide temporary protection and support for those escaping domestic violence situations.

Dual credit program

A program that enables eligible high school students to take college courses, generally on their high school campus. As a result, students can pursue various academic subjects that may not be available at the high school level.

Duplicated people

Refers to data where the number of persons being counted might include the same person being counted more than once in a sampling frame. For example, a hospital counting the number of people utilizing the emergency room might count the number of visits to the emergency room and include patients who have received services multiple times by counting every visit separately. Or, a person who flies frequently might be counted multiple times by the airline. *Unduplicated* recognizes that a single person can be a multiple user and that person is counted only once even though they use the emergency room or fly multiple times.

Early Head Start

Programs for children under the age of 3 from low-income families. Early Head Start supports healthy development and assists parents with caregiving skills in order to prepare young children for success and helps families achieve self-sufficiency. (Also see definition for "Head Start.")

Electric vehicle (EV)

An emission-less automobile, typically powered by a battery and replenished by plugging in to a home charger or charging station.

Electrical vehicle charging station

A public or private outlet supplying electric energy for recharging plug-in electric and some hybrid vehicles.

Employed non-military labor force

The civilian labor force, defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as comprised of two components: (1) civilian workers, which includes all private sector, state, and local government workers; and (2) unemployed people, which is defined as those who were available for work during the survey's reference week and made efforts to find a job during the previous four weeks. Employed persons are defined as people who are 16 years or older and did at least one hour of paid work in the period referenced. Active-duty military personnel, institutionalized individuals, agricultural workers, and federal government employees are excluded from the total. People who would like to work but have given up seeking jobs due to lack of opportunities, an injury, or illness are considered in the total for the labor force.

Employer-based health insurance

Health coverage purchased by an employer for workers and sometimes members of the worker's family.

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English Language Learner (ELL)

A student who is unable to communicate fluently or learn subject matter effectively in English, often coming from non-English-speaking homes and backgrounds, and who typically require specialized or modified instruction in both the English language and in academic courses in order to succeed. English-language learners are the fastest-growing segment of the school-age population in the U.S., and represent numerous different languages, cultures, ethnicities, nationalities, and socioeconomic backgrounds. While most English-language learners were born in the U.S., their parents are often immigrants and the languages spoken at home are not English.

Ethnic chamber of commerce

An organization that supports business owners of a specific national or ethnic origin. Maui County is home to the Maui Filipino Chamber of Commerce, Maui Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce, and Maui Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Fair market rent (FMR)

A gross rent estimate that includes the base rent, as well as essential utilities that the tenant would be responsible for paying, such as gas or electricity, but does not include other utilities such as telephone, television, or Internet. The fair market rent is generally calculated as the 40th percentile of gross rents for regular, standard quality units in a local housing market. In developing the FMR, public housing units, rental units built in the previous two years, rental units considered substandard in quality, seasonal rentals, and rental units on ten or more acres are excluded from the calculation. FMR is used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to determine financial assistance in a given region.

Federal poverty level

A measure of income issued every year by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Federal poverty levels are used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits, including Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage. The calculation, based on several criteria including number of people living in a household and geographic location, is used to determine eligibility for medical, nutritional, educational, housing, and other government benefits. Those whose income falls below this amount are considered "living in poverty."

Financial institution

A business dealing with monetary transactions such as deposits, loans, investments, and currency exchange. Financial institutions encompass a broad range of business operations within the financial services sector including banks, credit unions, trust companies, insurance companies, brokerage firms, and investment dealers. (Note: Data included in columns includes banks, savings and loans, financial services loan companies, and escrow depository companies.)

Freight traffic

Transportation of bulk goods that pass along a given route in a certain amount of time. Freight vehicles can travel by ground, air, or water.

Fuel efficiency

The distance a vehicle can travel using a given amount of fuel. At its most fundamental, fuel efficiency refers to the ability of a vehicle to obtain energy from fuel. The more energy a vehicle can extract from fuel, the greater the efficiency the vehicle is said to have.

General election

A statewide event whose purpose is to determine the candidate with the most votes, not limited by political party. State measures or ordinances are also decided during general elections. A general election differs from a primary election which is really a nominating election to determine which candidates will be on the ballot for the upcoming general election. In the general election, all eligible voters (regardless of party) choose from among the candidates for national, state, and county-level offices. (See also "Primary Election.")

Geographic community association

Group of people who reside in a particular area and gather to discuss common or shared issues, challenges, or opportunities that impact them. For example, the West Maui Community Association is organized to "preserve Hawaiian culture, advocate for open space and public access, support agriculture, truly affordable housing, improved infrastructure, and work together to ensure that the community's interests are protected by adequate representation." Similarly, the Kīhei Community Association is organized to "encourage, promote and aid in developing, improving and maintaining the area of Kīhei, Maui Island and the County of Maui, as a desirable residential community; to develop unified community spirit; and to do any and all things to promote the health, safety and welfare of residents within the Kīhei area."

Greenhouse gas emissions

Heat-trapping gases that contribute to global warming. While carbon dioxide (CO_2) makes up most of these releases, smaller amounts of methane (CH_4) , and nitrous oxide (N_2O) are also emitted. These gases are most often released during the combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Some greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor, and nitrous oxide, occur naturally.

Hawai'i Register of Historic Places

A list of sites located throughout the state of Hawai'i that have been recognized for their contribution to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of Hawai'i. All sites are more than 50 years old and are selected for inclusion by a group of experts, although the owner must agree to the selection. Once chosen, these buildings, properties, objects, or structures might qualify for tax benefits and grant funding, provided they adhere to the rules of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places Review Board.

Hawaiian Homelands

Designated areas of former Crown and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawai'i (also known as "ceded" or "public lands") held in trust for Native Hawaiians by the State of Hawai'i under federal law through Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921. More than 200,000 acres are administered by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, a state agency.

Hawaiian Homestead Association

A voluntary beneficiary-controlled organization that represents and serves the interests of its homestead community. The beneficiary lands are defined by the Hawaiian Homelands Recovery Act, 109 Stat. 537.

Head Start

A program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS) that provides high quality early childhood education, health, nutrition, and parenting support for low-income children (aged 3 to 5) and their families. Early Head Start serves families from pregnancy through age 3. Head Start programs are all designed to foster stable family relationships, enhance children's physical and emotional wellbeing and to establish an environment to develop strong cognitive skills.

Healthcare system

A network of services and resources whose overall purpose is to maintain and improve the well-being of the community, and to meet the diverse medical and health needs of the population. The healthcare system delivers mental, physical, or emotional services by licensed and trained professionals. This typically includes primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary medical treatment. The healthcare system covers dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, nursing, allied health, and other areas of health. Given advancements in technology, the field of health care has grown significantly in recent years. To clarify the terminology: health care—two words—refers to provider actions (diagnosis, treatment, prevention of disease in both traditional and non-traditional medical approaches); healthcare—one word—is a system or an industry (the system by which people get health care they need). Some say we need the second in order to have the first.

Health care and social assistance field

A range of professions which serve a community's health and welfare needs. This includes physicians, nurses, home health aides, social workers, surgeons, lab technicians, and others. According to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments arranged on a continuum starting with those providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing other health care and social assistance (such as child care, vocational rehabilitation, and family services). Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

High school completer

A student who has been awarded a high school diploma or certificate of attendance, or who has satisfactorily finished a high school level course of study.

Homeless

Persons who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate residence. *Sheltered homeless:* persons or groups of persons who lack fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and stay at a supervised public or private facility designed to provide temporary alleviation of homelessness through the provision of living accommodations (emergency, transitional, or other). *Unsheltered homeless:* persons or groups of persons having a primary nighttime residence that is neither designed for, nor ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation (e.g. beaches, parks, automobiles, benches, and abandoned or vacant buildings).

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Homeless program

An initiative designed to support unhoused individuals and families. Programs often include outreach, to assess individual needs to assist with access to services and necessities; shelter or temporary residences or places to sleep as an alternative to the streets; and *Rapid Rehousing*, a specific program which provides short-term rental assistance.

Honors Diploma

A recognition awarded to high school students who exceed graduation standards. Different honor levels can be conferred depending on the student's performance on diverse criteria.

Household stability budget

The amount a family needs to cover all necessities, including housing, utilities, food, transportation, child care, and health care. The stability budget is greater than the survival budget because it includes a modest set-aside for savings. (Also see "survival budget.")

Housing unit

A house, apartment, ohana (cottage), mobile home, group of rooms or single room that is occupied or intended as living quarters, separate from other households.

Important Agricultural Lands designation

Three categories cited by the State Department of Agriculture classification system that analyzes soil productivity, water retention, erosion, chemical makeup, and root growth factors:

Prime: land that has the best physical, chemical, and climatic properties for crop production

Unique: land that is best suited for special or high-value crops such as watercress, coffee, or taro

Other: land that may not be the most productive, but is convenient for agriculture because of its location, access to water, or other factors.

Together, these different agricultural lands comprise the important agricultural lands of Maui County. The Maui County General Plan 2030 explains, "From the early Hawaiian societies to the modern plantation industries, the important agricultural lands of the County have been utilized and understood as being among Maui County's most valuable resources. Protecting important agricultural lands is a major goal."

Independent school

Also known as "private schools," non-governmental, privately owned, non-state schools that are not managed or administered by local, state or national governments and not dependent on government for funding. Independent schools rely on tuition and fundraising for their operations. Most independent schools have governance systems that involve boards of directors or boards of trustees who determine policies and hiring practices. Many independent schools are non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations. Some independent schools are church-affiliated.

Individually advertised unit

Apartment, condo, 'ohana (cottage), or house listed for short- or long-term rent by owner or agent.

Information industry

A service sector defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics including data processing, data technologies, and general computing, coming together to create, manage, and deliver data while simultaneously supporting business functions.

Inland water

Non-coastal permanent water areas such as rivers, streams, lakes, floodplains, reservoirs, and wetlands.

Invasive plant species

Non-indigenous, alien plants such as micronia, ficus, eucalyptus, albizia, fireweed, gorse, and strawberry guava.

Labor force

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a unit of the U.S. Department of Labor, the number of people over the age of 16 who are employed plus those unemployed people who are looking for work. Discouraged workers who would like a job but have given up looking for employment are not considered to be in the labor force.

Land use designations (State of Hawai'i)

Four categories of development and preservation: Urban, Conservation, Rural, and Agricultural.

LEED-certified (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design)

An internationally recognized green building designation system, providing third-party affirmation that a building or community was designed, constructed, or retrofitted, using plans that indicate energy savings, water conservation, and the efficient use of resources. Beyond this, LEED-certified buildings are rated for the operation, and maintenance of the property—all with an eye to environmental responsibility. The standards were developed by the non-profit U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC).

Licensed child care

Care for more than three children, not related by blood, marriage, or adoption, with or without payment, that meets state-set safety standards. Requirements for licensing include criminal background checks, inspections, provider training, and other guidelines intended to ensure the safety and quality of care.

Licensed child care facilities

Homes, centers, school-based, community-based buildings or structures, that meet regulations set by the State of Hawai'i to ensure safety.

Little fire ant sites

A colony of yellow-reddish to light brown colored insects. Little fire ants are about half the size of a sesame seed. An invasive species, they do not build mounded dirt nests like other ants; rather they nest in trees, potted plants, irrigation lines, and electrical boxes. They often sting humans and infest agricultural fields, where they can damage crops.

Living New Deal website

Begun as a book project in the early 2000s, as an inventory of California initiatives developed under the New Deal and grown into a complex interactive website (www.livingnewdeal.org) about New Deal projects across all 50 states. The New Deal was a series of public works projects, programs, financial reforms, and regulations enacted between 1933 and 1939 in response to needs for relief and recovery from the Great Depression. Although Hawai'i was not a state at the time the New Deal was enacted, funding and construction of numerous projects throughout the territory and in Maui County were developed through the program, including Baldwin High School, Ala Moana Park (Lahaina), and Haleakalā Road (currently Haleakalā Highway).

Made in Maui

A designation given to products from businesses based in Maui County, evidenced by being made, grown, or manufactured in Maui County and using a minimum of 51% of materials sourced within the State of Hawai'i. An annual showcase of the creativity of Maui Nui artisans and makers—*Made in Maui County Festival*—highlights these products.

Maui Non-Profit Directors Association

An organization that includes the executive directors or CEOs of diverse not-for-profit and 501(c)(3) organizations in the county. The Non-Profit Directors Association meets regularly to discuss common issues, problems, and solutions.

Medicaid

A state and federal health insurance program (Title XIX of the Social Security Act of 1965) providing coverage to eligible low-income individuals and families. It covers doctor visits, hospital stays, long-term medical care, and other health-related costs. Medicaid is administered at the state level; coverage and management vary from state to state, but follow federal requirements. Medicaid is only available to U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or legal immigrants. Nearly one in five Americans is covered by Medicaid.

Medicare

A federal health insurance program, established as Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965 (in tandem with the Medicaid program, Title XIX), providing health care to those over the age of 65, and to younger people with certain disabilities, regardless of income.

Minority-owned

Businesses that are at least 51% owned by individuals (or in the case of publicly owned businesses, at least 51% of the stock is owned by one or more individuals) who are identified as African American, Asian American, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, or Native American (including Native Hawaiian).

Monthly owner costs

Expenses such as insurance, taxes, and utilities that need to be paid beyond the cost of a mortgage, for a home, condominium, or land.

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MWh (Megawatt hour)

A measurement of power equal to 1,000 Kilowatt hours (Kwh) of electricity used continuously for one hour (or roughly the amount of electricity used by about 330 homes in one hour). One megawatt is equivalent to the energy produced by 10 automobile engines.

National Register of Historic Places

The official listing of historic buildings, districts, archaeological sites, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Register is administered by the National Park Service, which coordinates public and private efforts to identify and protect notable historic places in the U.S.

Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander

People having origins or ancestry in any of the original peoples of Hawai'i, Guam, Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand and the Marshalls or other Pacific Islands, according to the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census.

Net in-migration

The number of people moving into Maui County as new permanent residents, minus the number of permanent residents moving out of Maui County.

Newly hired teachers

Recently hired instructors and those who have not previously held professional teaching positions in Maui County.

Non-military labor force

Individuals, at least 16 years old, either employed or unemployed, who are not active-duty military personnel. To be considered part of the labor force, these individuals must be available and willing to work.

Non-profit

An organization established to serve a public or mutual benefit rather than to pursue or accumulate financial gain for an owner or group of investors. Also referred to as non-profit, not-for-profit, third sector, independent sector, tax-exempt, or the charitable sector, there are more than 1.4 million such organizations registered with the IRS, and they cumulatively contribute close to \$900 billion to the U.S. economy. It is estimated that 10 percent of the U.S. population is employed in these organizations.

Ohana

While the term, ohana, refers to "extended family," it has come to mean a secondary dwelling unit that is part of a house or a separate structure on the same lot, intended to house family.

Other Important Agricultural Lands

Properties and sites other than *Prime* or *Unique Agricultural Land* that are also of statewide or local importance to food growing. (See "Important Agricultural Lands designation.")

Out-patient dialysis centers

Convenient services for the rising number of residents with chronic kidney disease that do not impact patient loads at area hospitals.

Performing hālau

A hula school, academy, or group that practices and presents hula to audiences, a celebratory expression through dance and chant of Hawaiian spirituality. Hula originated as a religious ceremony, and today continues to instill values of respect, courtesy, discipline, patience, determination, and perseverance. The word $h\bar{a}lau$ literally means "a branch from which many leaves grow." The teacher of the $h\bar{a}lau$ is the *kumu hula*. Hula is also a way to keep traditional Hawaiian culture alive by passing on the stories of ancestors.

Philanthropic foundation

A non-profit, non-governmental organization that provides funding for various charitable purposes including social, educational, environmental, arts, and other causes. Foundations derive their funds from family trusts, corporations, or the public.

Photovoltaic (PV) storage

Retention of generated electrical energy from rooftop solar or solar that can be dispatched at a later time to support operation of the electrical grid. Hawaiian Electric uses energy storage as part of a portfolio of resources and methods to support grid reliability and to safely integrate cost-effective renewable energy onto the utility grids.

Pre-school facilities

Places that house early learning programs for children ages 3 to 4 years old and which are staffed by trained professionals, and meet state safety regulations.
Pre-schooler

A child, typically aged 3 to 4 years, attending an early childhood educational program in preparation for attending compulsory education at kindergarten.

Primary election

The process of narrowing a field of candidates for an upcoming general or local election. Hawai'i has an open primary system in which voters do not have to be members of a political party to vote in that party's primary, however a voter can choose only one party's ballot for when voting. (Also see "General election.")

Prime agricultural lands

Land which has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to modern farming methods. (See "Land use designations.")

Private business

A for-profit company owned by one person or a group of people, whose shares are not traded on the public stock exchange, and is not owned by the government.

Private health insurance

A non-government plan that pays for some or all health care and hospital incidents.

Professional, scientific, and technical services

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities that require a high degree of expertise and training. Activities include legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

Public charter school

A publicly funded K-12 educational institution operated and managed by an independent governing board. The Hawai'i State Legislature approved a charter school law in 1994. Charter schools operate under performance contracts with the State Public Charter School Commission (SPCSC). Although they are funded on a "per-pupil" basis separate from Department of Education-operated schools, charter schools are open-enrollment public schools that serve all students and do not charge tuition.

Public school

A learning institution funded by local, state, and/or federal governments. The Hawai'i public school system (kindergarten through grade 12, and special needs Pre-K) is administered by the State Department of Education (DOE). As the only state in the U.S. with just one statewide school district, the Hawai'i state government provides the majority of the public school system's revenue.

QUEST

A Medicaid-managed healthcare program through which the State of Hawai'i pays health plans to provide medical and mental health services to eligible low-income residents of Hawai'i, under the age of 65. Dental services are provided on a fee-for-service basis.

Reef resilience

The biological ability of coral reefs to recover from disturbances such as storms, bleaching episodes, and human activities, while continuing to thrive, reproduce, and compete for space and resources. Reef resistance measurements provide information on how well coral reefs tolerate changes in ocean chemistry, sea level, and sea surface temperature.

Renewable sources of energy

Energy derived from natural, self-replenishing phenomena, such as sun, wind, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.

Rental market

Supply, demand, and the going rate for rental properties in a geographic region that influence the availability and cost of housing. Unit type, property age, number of improvements, and location are among the factors that affect rental rates.

Residential care facility

Small private facilities, usually with 20 or fewer residents. Residents receive personal care and meals and have staff available around-theclock. Nursing and medical care are not necessarily provided on site. Also called "board-and-care" or "adult group homes."

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Rooftop photovoltaic (PV)

Panels or modules mounted on the outer side of a roof of residential or commercial buildings or structures that generate electric power by using solar cells to convert energy from the sun into a flow of electrons. Solar cells produce direct electrical current from sunlight which can be used to power equipment and recharge batteries. (Ground-based PV systems typically offer far larger output capacity than rooftop PV.) Hawaiian Electric has several programs available to residential and commercial customers for offsetting energy bills by exporting excess PV energy into the existing grid.

Running Start

A statewide program for academically qualified public high school students to attend college-level classes at University of Hawai'i, while simultaneously earning high school and college credits.

Rural land use designation

Area defined by state and local zoning, characterized by low-density residential development and small-scale agriculture. The minimum lot size for residential development within the State Rural District rule is one-half acre. Maui County has a variety of districts that vary in lot size, from 0.5 acres to 10 acres or more. According to the Maui County General Plan 2030, "The purpose of rural districts is to allow for low-density development that preserves the country character of the area, allows for small-scale agricultural operations, and serves as a transition between urban density development and agricultural land. (See "Land use designations.")

SAT

Developed by the College Board (a private, non-profit organization) and administered by the Educational Testing Service, this standardized test, is used widely in college admissions throughout the U.S.. Since its launch in 1926, its name and scoring have changed several times: originally the Scholastic Aptitude Test, it was renamed Scholastic Assessment Test; more recently it was called the SAT Reasoning Test, and currently is called the SAT. (Also see "American College Testing [ACT].")

Sea level rise

An increase in the surface measurement of the world's oceans due to the effects of global warming. By 2100, sea-level rise in Maui County is projected to be more than three feet, and could submerge hundreds of structures, miles of coastal roadways, thousands of acres of land, and cause more than three billion dollars in losses. The visitor industry would likely suffer as many sandy beaches could be washed away.

Seasonal use

The occupancy of a vacation unit for less than six months, usually during high tourist periods.

Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher

The federal government's program for helping very low-income families, the elderly, and disabled people afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private rental market. Housing choice vouchers are administered locally by a public housing authority (PHA) with the objective that subsidizing housing for low-income people, for some period of time, will promote personal, economic, and social upward mobility leading to the potential to transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing.

Self-employment income

Earnings from a trade or business as a sole proprietor, or an independent contractor.

Self-sufficiency wage

Earnings that recognize the need to support both basic needs and a modest amount of savings, enabling an individual or family to be prepared for unexpected issues.

Shelter

A temporary (emergency or transitional) accommodation for persons experiencing homelessness and/or unsafe household conditions. Shelter facility staff often help individuals and families find longer-term housing.

Single-family home

A detached dwelling unit designed for one household, or having two units, designed for two households. The home has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and does not share hot water equipment or any other essential facility or service with any other dwelling unit.

Single-unit home

A house, apartment, or condominium.

Skilled nursing facility (SNF)

A healthcare institution that has at least one full-time registered nurse as well as a physician, with 24-hour nursing care, and which can store and dispense medication. Skilled nursing staff help with meals and personal hygiene. Some patients might be recovering from illness or surgery. Most skilled nursing facilities accept Medicare and Medicaid, making this type of care available for patients of all economic levels.

Small Business Administration (SBA) 7A Program

A program designed to support small businesses to obtain working capital for short- and long-term investments. These loans are offered through a network of partner banks and lenders. Since the SBA guarantees a large percentage of each loan, partner lending institutions can support borrowers who might not qualify otherwise.

Small Business Administration (SBA) 504 loan

A program designed to help small enterprises grow and create jobs, provides financing for fixed assets (usually real estate, buildings or improvements to buildings, and heavy machinery) at below-market rates. The 504 program works by distributing the loan among three parties. The business owner puts up a minimum of 10%, a conventional lender (typically a bank) puts up 50%, and a Certified Development Company (CDC) puts up the remaining 40%. CDCs are established under the SBA 504 code as non-profit corporations created to support economic growth in their local areas.

Small town "parties"/Friday parties

Community gatherings sponsored by the County of Maui Office of Economic Development that highlight Maui's historic small towns on particular Fridays of each month. Each town promotes traditional food, music, and local vendors. Wailuku hosts theirs as the "First Friday" on that night each month. The towns of Lahaina, Makawao, and Kīhei host their celebrations on other Fridays in each month. (Effective mid-2019, Makawao no longer hosts a Friday town party.) Lāna'i City hosts a party on the 5th Friday of months that have five Fridays.

Specialty care facilities

Institutions that provide medically necessary treatment of health conditions not usually addressed by primary care doctors.

Stability budget

A calculation of the cost of household necessities at a modest but sustainable level, based on the United Way ALICE (Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained) report. It includes housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, savings, cell phone, and taxes. (Also see "survival budget.")

State-Approved Teacher Education Program (SATEP)

A program administered by the State of Hawai'i Teacher Standards Board that must be completed to qualify (in addition to holding a bachelor's degree) for a teaching position with the Hawai'i Department of Education. The SATEP is offered by regionally accredited colleges and universities, and includes student teaching in elementary through high school settings. Through this program, teaching position candidates have various ways to show proficiency in teaching prior to recommendation for licensure.

Statute mile

A unit of length equal to 5,280 feet used to measure inland areas. A statute mile differs from a nautical mile which is used to measure coastal waters and is 1.151 miles.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

A program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and administered through its Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), that provides food and nutrition support to qualifying low-income and needy families. The State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services (DHS) Benefit, Employment and Support Services Division (BESSD) determines eligibility and monthly allotments throughout the state.

Survival budget

A calculation of the cost of household necessities at the *most basic level* in the local economy, based on the United Way ALICE Report. It includes housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and taxes. Since it does not include any savings, this budget leaves households with no cushion for unexpected expenses and unable to invest in the future.

Taro farm

Agricultural land where the edible tuber, taro (Hawaiian *kalo*) is grown. Taro cultivation occurs primarily in wetland conditions through the construction of stream-irrigated pond-fields called *lo'i* although upland/ dry-land taro is also produced. In early Hawaiian society, as in current times, taro is an important food staple used to make poi.

Taro farm tax exemption

A reduction of taxes based on assessment of the value of parcels intended for taro production.

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Tax credit

The amount of money that can be offset against liabilities owed to the government. Different from deductions and exemptions, which reduce the amount of taxable income, tax credits reduce the actual amount of tax owed.

Tax credits for photovoltaic (PV)

Funds that can be used to reduce taxes, through the installation of renewable energy systems. For example, a solar photovoltaic system might qualify for both a federal credit and a State of Hawai'i credit. The tax credit for residential projects is much lower than for commercial buildings.

Telehealth

The use of digital information, communication technologies, and virtual technology, including computers and mobile devices to access and deliver health care remotely, outside of traditional health care facilities. Telehealth can enable patients to manage health care, and for medical professionals to provide advice from a distance. Telehealth is especially useful in aiding health care workers in remote locations obtain guidance from specialists regarding diagnosis and care. It also can reduce demands on crowded facilities.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

A welfare reform program for adults with children. TANF, which is time-limited, is designed to assist qualifying families with children when parents cannot provide basic needs. TANF strives to promote family self-sufficiency by providing job preparation services, job search skills, training, and education.

Title I School

A designation related to federally funded education programs that support children from low-income families to meet challenging state academic standards, providing additional monies to qualifying schools (based on the number of students enrolled who come from low-income households). The program works to bridge the achievement gap often faced by children from low-income families. Federal, state, and local sources are coordinated in this effort. For a school to be considered for Title I funds, at least 40% of the student body must be low-income. Title I funds can be used to improve curriculum, expand instructional activities, provide counseling, increase parental involvement, and for staff and program improvement.

Traditional small town

Typically characterized as a complex of historic, traditional, and quaint buildings, providing basic amenities for residents. Maui County residents prioritized the preservation of small towns in the General Plan 2030, seeing them as important elements of retaining Maui County's culture, heritage, uniqueness, and helping to keep Maui Nui *no ka 'oi*.

Unduplicated people

See glossary term "Duplicated people."

Unemployment rate

The number of people (aged 16 and older) able and willing to work but who are not employed, as a percent of the total non-military labor force. Persons who did not work at all (in the reference week) but who have actively looked for a job (during the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week) and are currently available for work are in this calculation. Persons who were laid off, but are expecting recall and therefore not looking for work, are also counted as unemployed. The rate is calculated as the number of people aged 16 and over who are not working but actively looking for work, divided by the total number of people in the civilian labor force (which includes both unemployed and employed people).

Uninsured

Having no health insurance. According to *Pacific Business News*, Hawai'i had the third lowest uninsured rate in the nation as of October 2019. The state's historically low uninsured rate is largely the result of the 1974 Hawai'i Prepaid Health Care Act, which requires most employers to provide health insurance to employees who work more than 20 hours a week.

Unique Agricultural Lands

Land that has a special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, moisture supply; used to produce sustained high-quality yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to modern farming methods. (See "Agricultural land use designations.")

Unsheltered

Lacking a fixed, regular nighttime residence or staying in a location or structure not meant for human habitation, such as beaches, parks, automobiles, benches, and abandoned or vacant buildings.

Urban land use designation

Aggregated parcels characterized by a mix of commercial, industrial, civic, and residential uses that support a community's economy and lifestyle. According to the Maui County General Plan, less than five percent of Maui's lands fit the state's urban district guidelines. The Plan states: "The character, design, and timing of future growth within Maui's urban areas will have significant consequences for agricultural lands, rural communities, natural resources, and overall quality of life. Sustainable urban development will be accomplished by supporting infill development, enabling mixed-use development, assuring mobility (especially including alternate modes of transportation) and circulation, and clearly defining town edges. As a result, the Maui Island Plan will promote vibrant and sustainable communities, economize on infrastructure, and protect open space."

USDA-certified organic farm

Land that produces crops, livestock, or poultry adhering to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's organic standards. Organic production means that crop pests, weeds, and diseases are controlled through management practices including physical, mechanical, and biological controls. Seeds must be organic and not genetically modified. Many other rules need to be followed in order to meet particular standards set by the USDA.

Utility-scale solar

Large electricity generation project that sells the power it generates from the sun's energy directly into the electric grid of the utility company.

Vacancy rate

Percent of available units that are unoccupied at a particular point in time. The U.S. Census Bureau compiles quarterly residential vacancy data that includes rental vacancy rates, homeowner vacancy rates, and homeownership rates. Vacancy rates can sometimes be misleading if rental units are taken off the market to be used as short-term vacation rentals.

Vacation rental permitting

The legal process by which the Maui County Planning Department grants permission to operate short-term rental homes, bed-and-breakfasts, and transient vacation rentals, subject to appropriate restrictions and standards. Each Community Plan Area in Maui County has its own quota of permits.

Vacation rental unit

A furnished house, apartment, or condominium that is leased to visitors as an alternative to a hotel. Length of stay must be under 30 consecutive days. Includes short-term vacation rentals, bed-and-breakfasts (where owners generally live on-site), and transient vacation units (where owners live off-site).

Venture capital/angel funds

Private investments in sometimes high-risk startups with strong growth potential.

Veteran-owned

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a business establishment of which at least 51% is owned by a U.S. veteran. The veteran owner must be in control of management and day-to-day operations.

Wetland area

A place that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration, sufficient to support (and that under normal circumstances does support) a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Places where shallow water covers soil all or part of the time. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and bogs and improve water quality, sustain fish and wildlife habitats, store floodwater, and maintain surface water flow during dry periods. Although wetlands constitute less than three percent of the State of Hawai'i, they have had a major economic effect on the development of Hawaiian society. Native Hawaiian communities relied on wetlands for the cultivation of taro and other food crops and coastal fisheries. Later, following the arrival of European and Asian immigrants, wetlands were used for rice and for the cultivation of watercress. Jurisdictional wetlands are determined by the Army Corps of Engineers reviewing specific criteria.

Youth Center

A place for children and teenagers to gather outside of school hours. Educational, vocational, and recreational activities are offered.

GLOSSARY

"WHEN PEOPLE COME TOGETHER AROUND COMMON VISION, THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH GREAT THINGS."

> Nainoa Thompson Native Hawaiian Navigator President, Polynesian Voyaging Society

Since 1982, the Maui Economic Development Board (MEDB) has been working with businesses, government, educators, and community leaders to support the development of a robust and balanced economy that benefits the people of Maui County.

From business mentoring to workforce development, to STEM education, to conferences, MEDB's wide variety of programs have touched thousands of people and businesses across Maui County and the state of Hawaii.



MEDB leads and inspires innovation in business, education, and our community.

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