'IMI PONO WELLBEING **SURVEY SELECT FINDINGS**

Hawaiians and Hawai'i residents in order to supplement data from surveys that are narrowly focused or deficit-based. The survey is a partnership among Kamehameha Schools, Lili'uokalani Trust, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi, and contracted with Marzano Research.

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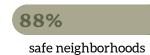
Select findings strongly affirm and celebrate the significance of community to Hawai'i residents. For Native Hawaiians in particular, social relationships and the interconnectedness among all beings are inseparable from individual health and wellbeing. The data also reinforce the prevalence of complex structures and challenges-such as financial insecurity, higher education completion and career pathways, and the continuing impact of historical injustices on Native Hawaiians-that pose risks to Native Hawaiians' overall wellbeing.

Community wellbeing is important, valued, and shared across the islands. Hawai 'i residents are civically engaged and connected to their communities.

have strong connections to their 53% Geographic or Place-Based Community.

planned to vote in the 2022 general election. 88%

The following were reported as "very important" to community wellbeing:



77% healthcare services 76% recreational spaces

There are differences between how Native Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians engage with their communities.

31%

in their

neighborhoods

Community*

Compared to their counterparts, Native Hawaiians are more likely to...

act as

leaders...



make use of healthcare, social services, online mental health support, keiki, and kūpuna care.



look to community assets for education and growth opportunities (i.e., community leadership, general education, culturallyrelevant activities, and career development).





in community

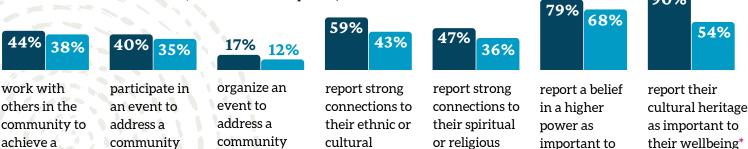
organizations





January 2023

on the 'āina (land) or kai (ocean)*



community*

common goal*

of currently employed Native Hawaiians describe their current job or career as fulfilling their desire to contribute to their community. Moreover, about four out of five (84%) are satisfied with their current job or career.

*Indicates statistically significant difference

their wellbeing*

Financial concerns and insecurity serve as a persistent barrier to various aspects of wellbeing such as food consumption, educational pursuits, and having the option to live in Hawai 'i.

issue*



Those living paycheck-to-paycheck consume local foods less frequently.



Imported food is cheaper and more accessible.

issue



65%

bachelors or masters degrees and thus, they may be in more lower-wage jobs. Native Hawaiians also carry more educational debt.

of Native Hawaiians ages 25 years and older would have liked to complete more education.

Fewer Native Hawaiians have





of Native Hawaiians thought about moving from Hawai'i due to a lower cost of living elsewhere, potential increase in earnings, or to take a new job or advance their career.

Recommendations

- 🚺 Invest in leaders and organizations that mālama (steward) community assets-especially those that contribute to safe neighborhoods, healthy lifestyles including access to local foods, the preservation of open spaces and cultural resources, increased financial literacy, and educational equity.
- Activate public-private and cross-sector partnerships to address existing gaps in infrastructure, services, and access for Native Hawaiians as well as rural and economically disadvantaged communities.
- Continue to conduct studies, collect holistic data, and evaluate interventions that focus on better understanding and promoting indigenous and community wellbeing.

For complete findings (including publications, data set, data dashboard, and survey) and more info about the 2023 'Imi Pono survey administration visit:

www.ksbe.edu/imiponosurvey



Papa Ola Lokahi