The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) provides tribes and states an important opportunity to advance tribal sovereignty and create positive and inclusive learning environments for Native students. Schools and Native communities must collaborate to ensure students are college, career, and community ready. As the only national organization advocating for improved educational opportunities for Native students, the National Indian Education Association (NIEA) supports and builds partnerships between Native and allied stakeholders that provide opportunities for Native students to thrive in the classroom and beyond. This state profile is available to NIEA membership, tribal leadership, educators, and allies to provide important information and highlight available resources that may be of assistance in advocacy work.

State Leadership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Josh Green</td>
<td>Governor Appoints voting members of the State Board of Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keith Hayashi</td>
<td>Superintendent of Education The Superintendent of Education is appointed by the State Board of Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kau'i Sang</td>
<td>Office of Hawaiian Education, Director The Director of Hawaiian Education is appointed by the Superintendent of Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elena Farden</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian Education Council, Executive Director NHEC is the primary state organization for advocacy on Native Hawaiian education issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Snapshot

Number of Local Education Agencies (LEAs): 1

- **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**
  - **294**
- **CHARTER SCHOOLS**
  - **37**
- **HAWAIIAN-FOCUSED CHARTER SCHOOLS**
  - **17**
- **BIE FUNDED SCHOOLS**
  - **0**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Student Enrollment**</th>
<th>Student Enrollment**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>42,872</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179,331</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Hawaiian Recognition

The federal government and the State of Hawai‘i have recognized the special political relationship with the Native Hawaiian community through enactment of numerous laws, including the Native Hawaiian Education Act of 1988 and a state constitutional convention in 1978. The relationship includes a special federal responsibility to educate Native Hawaiian students.
**STATE HAWAIIAN EDUCATION LEGISLATION**

1978
State Constitutional Conventions schools to provide a Hawaiian education program that includes the study of Hawaiian culture, history, and language.

1980
Hawaiian Studies Program is established to incorporate more elements of Hawaiian knowledge into State curriculum.

1988
Native Hawaiian Education Act is passed to expand and strengthen Native Hawaiian programs in the State from pre-k through college.

2015
Office of Hawaiian Education is officially established, and Nā Hopena A'o (E-3 policy) is approved to honor the values of the Hawaiian culture and language in public schools.

2016
Hawaii Board of Education approves Joint Strategic Plan to guide state plans for implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act.

2022
The Hawaii State Legislature officially apologizes for Act 57, which banned the use of the Hawaiian language in schools.

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**Equal Opportunities**

### National Statistics (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Native Hawaiian</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attend Rural Schools§</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with Disabilities§</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Poverty‡</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Teachers‡</td>
<td>≤0.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with High School Diploma or Higher★</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hawai‘i Statistics (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Native Hawaiian</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attend Rural Schools§</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with Disabilities§</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Poverty‡</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with High School Diploma or Higher★</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Hawai‘i Student Profile**

**Young Children**
- 34% of the Native Hawaiian population** in Hawai‘i is under the age of 18.
- 9% of the Native Hawaiian population** in Hawai‘i is between the ages of 0-5.

**Higher Education**
- 0% Tribal Colleges serve Native students in Hawai‘i.
- 16.4% of Native Hawaiians** in Hawai‘i have a Bachelors degree or higher.

**Connectivity**
- 9% of Native Hawaiians** in Hawai‘i do not have access to a personal computer.
- 15% of Native Hawaiians** in Hawai‘i do not have access to a broadband Internet subscription.

**Percent of Students Proficient in...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English Language Arts</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawai‘i</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawai‘i White</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Sources**


c. BIE 2022, https://www.bie.edu/schools/directory.


g. US Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), Table S2001.

h. US Census Bureau, 2015 ACS, Table B17001.

i. NCES, National Teacher and Principal Survey, “Public School Teacher Data File,” 2017-18.


l. NCES, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2019, Table 31250.


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**Engage**

The Hawai‘i State Department of Education has integrated Native Hawaiian language options into the public school system through the Hawaiian Language Immersion Program, which gives Native Hawaiian students the option to learn exclusively in the Hawaiian language until grade 5. Additionally, numerous charter schools within the state, such as the Kamehameha Schools, have integrated the Hawaiian language into daily classroom instruction.

**Language Immersion Programs**

Find out more about how Hawai‘i is fulfilling ESSA requirements through its work on accountability, assessment, teacher quality, English learner, and school improvement.

Website: www.hawaiipublicschools.org
Phone: (808) 343-3529

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* Indicates the measure includes Pacific Islanders.
+ Indicates too few respondents for statistical significance.
+* Indicates the measure includes part Native Hawaiians.

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