

Appendix A

Table A1. Participant Characteristics

	<i>n</i>	%
Gender		
Female	20	54
Male	17	46
Marital Status		
Divorced	9	24
Married	21	56
Single	7	20
Income		
Below \$10,000	1	2
\$10,000-\$14,999	0	0
\$25,000- \$34,999	2	5
\$35,000- \$49,999	4	10
\$50,000- \$74,999	9	25
\$75,000- \$99,000	13	36
Over \$100,000	8	22
Age		
20–29 years old	3	8
30–39 years old	11	29
40–49 years old	13	35
50–59 years old	6	16
60–69 years old	4	12

Note. N=37.

Table A2. Frequency Counts for Interview Data Themes

Theme	Number of Quotes
Maui's geographic isolation makes the recovery process longer	27
Macroeconomic impact causes indirect, long-term challenges	41
Questions about the Federal Emergency Management Agency's approach	31
Survivors' burnt-out experience: reluctance to open up and share their stories	12
Mental health and health impacts	69

Appendix B

Additional Quotes From the Semi-Structured Interviews

Macroeconomic Impact Causes Indirect, Long-Term Challenges

“My job is in the beauty industry, but it is still affected by tourism. Without tourists, the entire island’s economy is affected. There is just less money in the island. It doesn’t matter if your job is not in the tourist industry directly.”

(Asian American woman, 36 years old).

“People cannot afford to live in a two bedroom apartment anymore. How can you pay \$10,000 rent per month?” It is hard for everyone.”

(Asian American man, 52 yrs old)

Questions About the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Approach

An Asian American man (32 years old) shared that the housing market had gone too high after the wildfire and how the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) approach attributed to this phenomenon: “I don’t want to speak ill of the government, but it is true that the money spent on housing was not well spent. People who lost houses don’t want to live there [in temporary houses that FEMA is paying rent for] and FEMA is spending \$10,000 rent per month per house but so many houses are empty. Maui is an island with limited number of houses. FEMA is spending tax money for nothing, and it is just increasing the housing price so that makes it less and less affordable for the people who need houses.”

“Yes, there are a lot of contractors and projects coming from outside of the island. I think that they are doing the necessary job, such as removing the debris and rebuilding the school buildings, which we are thankful for. But at the same time, there are a lot of people living on the beach, and the grocery shopping is too pricy, etc.”

(Asian American woman, 45 years old)

“Wildfire is a nationwide problem, but specifically we need help in Maui.”

(Asian American man, 57 years old)

Survivor Burnout: Reluctance To Open Up and Share Their Stories

“Some pastors or ethnic group leaders received donations and worked as a bridge to distribute the resources. But now they don’t want to do it anymore, because it is actually a lot of work for them.”

(Asian American woman, 48 years old)

“Victims (survivors of the wildfire) whose houses were burnt down still have not recovered, and the situation is really bad for them. Since I know they don’t want to talk to others, I can’t introduce them.”

(Asian American woman, 33 years old)

“I heard that the Native Hawaiian culture is to keep the tragedy that happened to them amongst themselves and not to share (their experiences) openly with the outsiders.”
(Asian American woman, 27 years old)

“There were many houses they were resided by multi generations (more than 10 people live in one house), and Native Hawaiian cultural belief is that they don’t want to share their tragedy with outsiders.”
(Asian American man, 41 years old)

“Too many people reached out for interviews and research: community people don’t want to waste their time and be bothered anymore. Because nothing will be changed. Outsiders just come and get what they want and leave. “
(Interviewee age and gender not identified)

“It has been almost a year, but they are still not recovered from the disaster and they don’t want to be bothered & the people/acquaintances around them don’t want to help with recruitment.”
(Asian American woman, 33 years old)

Mental Health Impacts

“After the fire, I feel like I am no one. I moved six times already, and it’s hard to stay intact.”
(Asian American man, 48 years old)

“Many families are still living in limbo after the fire. They are in a hotel, temporary home, and friends and family’s homes.”
(Asian American man, 32 years old)

“I don’t think it will ever be the same, you know, everything is gone.”
(Asian American woman, 25 years old)

“I’ve heard from many of my friends whose house was gone that they feel like their family member is dead.”
(Asian American woman, 39 years old)

Physical Health Impacts

“I feel like I am short of breath and coughing more often after the fire, which I never felt before.”
(Asian American man, 45 years old)

“I feel definitely worse than before. If you think about every toxic material that has been burnt, it is quite horrific. I feel like it is still in the air, I can feel it.”
(Asian American man, 62 years old)