

NIMHD Minority Health and Health Disparities Research Framework

Adapted to reflect social and cultural influences of Native Hawaiian health

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Mohala i ka wai, ka maka o ka pua

Flowers thrive where there is water, as thriving people are found where living conditions are good (an ancient Hawaiian Proverb)

Nā Pou Kihī

Ka Wai Ola

Ka Mālama Nohona

Ke Ao 'Ōiwi

Ka Hana Pono

Historical Determinants

Depopulation due to infectious diseases

Christianization and dismantling of native practices and institutions

Land privatization

Illegal overthrow of Sovereign and U.S. occupation

Militarization of Hawai'i

Sociopolitical Determinants

Self-determination

International indigenous rights

Native rights and institutions

Ali'i (Royal) legacy organizations

Public policies (education, housing and health care)

Social policies

Macroeconomic policies

Socio Environmental and Economic Determinants

Food Quality & Security

Housing

Neighborhood Safety

Access to Parks, Playgrounds; Walkable communities

Family and community support/ resources

Education
↓
Occupation
↓
Income

Cultural Determinants

Racism

Cultural safety

Access to cultural institutions and practices

Relations with other socio-cultural groups

Cultural identity & Affiliations

Cultural & Language Revitalization

Biological, Behavioral, & Psychological Determinants

Material circumstances (living and working conditions, food availability)

Behaviors (eating, exercise habits, substance use)

Biological factors (genes, immunity, cardiovascular fitness)

Psychological factors (depression, trauma)

Spirituality (faith, hope, sense of connection and continuity)

Access to Services

Mauli Ola

(Optimal Health and Wellbeing)

Nā Pou Kihī (the corner posts)	Principles/Strategies	Examples of Goals
Ke Ao ‘Ōiwi (Native Place and Space)	Achieving optimal health for Kānaka ‘Ōiwi (Native Hawaiians) requires the preservation and access to cultural spaces and places to support their preferred modes of living and aspirations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive cultural identity development • Hawaiian/English linguistic landscape • Positive ‘Ōiwi (Native)-focused media • Strong ‘Ōiwi political representation and influence • Cultural-based public education
Ka Mālama Nohona (Nurturing environments)	Achieving optimal health for Kānaka ‘Ōiwi requires the environments in which they live, work, learn, play, and age to be culturally safe and well-resourced to set a strong foundation for healthy living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic self-sufficiency • Food sovereignty and security • Strong civic participation • Access to walking/biking/hiking trails • Leveraging of Ali‘i (Royal) legacy organizations’ resources for sustained collective impacts
Ka Hana Pono (Healthy lifestyle)	Achieving optimal health for Kānaka ‘Ōiwi requires healthy patterns of living that are supported by the development of a strong cultural, spiritual, (Ke Ao ‘Ōiwi), and physical environments (Ka Mālama Nohona).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based health promotion programs • Access to technology to enhance lifestyle goals • Affordable/accessible Hawaiian foods • Tax benefits to promote healthy living • Leveraging of traditional practices for health promotion.
Ka Wai Ola (Benefits of society)	Achieving optimal health for Kānaka ‘Ōiwi requires a focus on social justice (equitable share to the benefits of society) and the ability to exercise their Indigenous prerogatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Ōiwi values/practices applied to policy making and enforcement • Livable wages • Kānaka ‘Ōiwi equitably represented in business, education, politics, and media • Access to high quality primary and secondary education