NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER NURSING GRADUATES

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the graduation of the first 100 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nurses from the University of Hawaii at Manoa. As a proud supporter of the nursing profession, I am pleased to recognize IKE AO PONO, the Workforce Diversity Program for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nursing students at the School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene.

On May 7, 2010, IKE AO PONO will commemorate a historic achievement in celebrating the graduation of the first 100 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nurses from its program in only 6 years, contributing more Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nurses to workforce diversity in Hawaii than in the previous 80 years. As an academic support and cultural enrichment program, IKE AO PONO's mission is to increase the number of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nurses in Hawaii to improve health and health care, with special attention to at-risk, underrepresented, and underserved peoples and communities.

IKE AO PONO envisions a lasting improvement, advancement, and promotion of health for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander peoples and communities by increasing the number of culturally informed and sensitive health professionals in nursing. This increase in Native nurses will help to address the dire health disparities of both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders who have higher rates of diseases such as cancer, diabetes and obesity, heart disease and an overall mortality rate that is significantly higher than other cultural groups in Hawaii.

While the 2000 census showed Native Hawaiians as 23 percent of Hawaii's population, they represented only 7 percent of the University of Hawaii's students, only 2 percent of the UH faculty and administration, and only 4 percent of the nursing workforce. Therefore, in 2001, IKE AO PONO began as a 3-year pilot program with six Native Hawaiian students. By year 3, the numbers of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nursing students had grown to 66 per semester. Between 2004 and 2010, the number of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nursing students increased again to 80 students per semester in both undergraduate and graduate programs. During this time, IKE AO PONO helped graduate the first Native Hawaiian and the first Samoan Ph.D. in nursing in the 80-year history of the School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene.

Through the IKE AO PONO Program, there are currently 14 times the number of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander nurses at the School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene than in 2000, and many are focused on higher degrees in advanced public health, community health, family health and nurse practitioner fields, as well as, a full range of other nursing specialties.

With the full support of the School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene, the UH Administration and Board of Regents, the Native Hawaiian Councils of Kualii and Puuoa and community partners such as Pape Ola Lokahi, Kamehameha Schools, Queen's Medical Center and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, IKE AO PONO is also preparing Native nurses to return to their home communities to support the health, well-being and recovery of underserved Native islanders in rural areas throughout Hawaii.