FINANCIAL INSECURITY LOOMS LARGE WITH A MAJORITY (52%) REPORTING MAKING CUTS TO THEIR FOOD AND GROCERY BUDGETS FOR PERSONAL FINANCIAL REASONS. In addition, 36% say they cut back on medical care of medicine in the past year because they were short on money.

NEARLY SIX IN 10 (58%) SAY THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED HEALTH CARE DELAYS IN THE PAST YEAR.

And the pandemic has made economic insecurity worse for 40% of the public, while only 8% say they have gotten ahead financially compared to before COVID-19.

All agree that appointment delays are untenable, and both populations point to an acute provider shortage as one of the main culprits. Majorities of kama‘aina on every island believe there are not enough doctors where they live, and Providers concur. Given the number of providers contemplating reducing their hours (52%), leaving or retiring from medicine (53%) and/or moving to the mainland (49%), it is only going to get worse, suggesting Hawai‘i has a recruitment and a retention problem.
Access to Care is a statewide project by Community First with a simple goal: to better understand what communities across Hawai‘i need to improve their health. Access to Care is a comprehensive 360-degree healthcare assessment that combines data from resident surveys, input from healthcare and social service providers, and feedback from policymakers into a comprehensive data set, to better understand the terrain of the healthcare landscape in communities across Hawai‘i.

Methodology

This analysis is based on a survey of 3,287 Hawai‘i residents and 324 health care providers conducted from April 1 through May 9, 2022.

The survey was administered online via a link or QR code taken on respondents’ computers or smartphones, or on a tablet provided by the community outreach team. In addition, paper copies were also distributed to respondents more comfortable with this approach.

The health care professionals who participated in the survey provide care in a range of settings with the vast majority (92%) in direct patient care.

Individual and small group interviews were held in March, April, and May among a range of health care professionals and social service agencies. The purpose was to better understand the issue landscape as it relates to health care access.

The public as well as health care experts in Hawai‘i also realize that health care delivery is complicated – more so than elsewhere. Our cultural diversity is an asset and a complicating factor that impacts many facets of health care delivery, especially because we are a multilingual society. They realize that health care needs, approaches and stigma are different across cultures and require an increase in cultural competency and language access, especially to the Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and Filipino populations. These multi-layered and broader community challenges complicate the ability to find solutions. Add to this Hawaii’s greater racial and ethnic diversity and the need for interpretation and translation services for residents with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

This is in addition to the highest cost of living in the nation on top of a number of high needs in rural communities where access to care is a challenge. Many recognize the moment for positive change in health care delivery is now.

To quote one health care professional, “We have opportunities for creating an abundance of positive change to improve health care quality and safety, raise employee engagement, and increase patient satisfaction and care.” Providers report a greater willingness to collaborate, communicate, and coordinate in order to improve health care delivery for all.

For more information about Access to Care, visit communityfirsthawaii.org/access-to-care or email info@communityfirsthawaii.org.

Results Summary

Get the full report at www.communityfirsthawaii.org/access-to-care

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