

Who are the uninsured in Hawaii's 2nd?

ALL MEANS ALL
Making Racial Equity a
Cornerstone of Medicare for All

51,000

Hawaiians are uninsured

30,110 live in HI-02

78%

of Hawaii's
uninsured are
minorities.

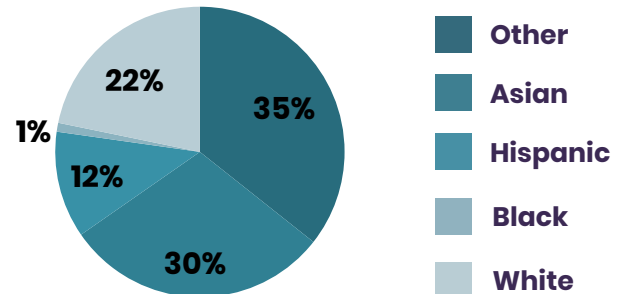
By Race/Ethnicity

- **78%** of Hawaii's uninsured are minorities
- People of color in Hawaii are more likely to be uninsured

Socioeconomic Status

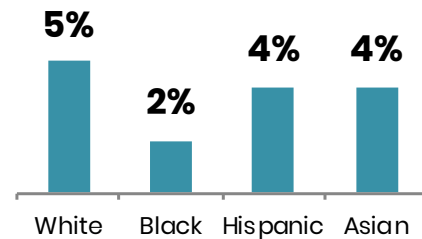
- **57%** of the uninsured have a high school diploma or less
- **80%** of the uninsured are from working families
- **36%** of the uninsured have a household income of less than \$50,000 compared to 21% of all Hawaii residents

Share of uninsured, by race/ethnicity



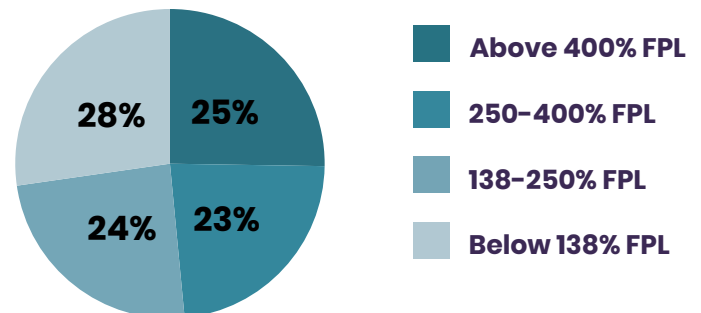
Note: Chart depicts statewide data

Uninsured rate, by race/ethnicity



Note: Chart depicts statewide data

Most of Hawaii's uninsured are low income



The 2019 FPL (federal poverty line) for an individual is \$12,490. Incomes below 250% FPL are considered "low income."

Rep. Gabbard, **ALL** of HI-02 needs **Medicare for All.**

America's Uninsured are Majority-Minority

The US Census projects the majority of the American population will be from minority backgrounds (majority-minority) by the year 2040. But right now, 59% of America's uninsured are people of color. **In Hawaii, 78% of the uninsured are minorities.**

Consistent, stable coverage for health care is critical for all of us but is often out of reach for minority communities. Right now, people gain and lose coverage as they change jobs, incomes, addresses, or as other changes happen in life (marriage, divorce, graduation from school/college, injury, retirement, etc.). **Medicare For All extends health care as a basic human right to every US resident.** Everyone is automatically enrolled, and the coverage moves with every person from childhood to adulthood, from job to job, through health and sickness.

Hawaii is a majority-minority state. In 2018, minorities made up 78% of the population. In 2011, the majority of children under age 10 were people of color. Racial disparities in coverage for health care are unsustainable for Hawaii. We can address these injustices with urgency through Medicare For All.

Medicare For All Addresses Minority Health Disparities

Universal coverage is not enough for minority Americans, many of whom do not have easy access to hospitals and clinics, and can not find high-quality, culturally competent care. **Medicare For All directs research and resources to improve health equity at state and national levels for medically underserved populations.** Through this work, we can upgrade service,

deliver high-quality medical care, and improve outcomes.

Under Medicare For All, the prices for prescription drugs will be significantly lower because Medicare will have negotiating power against Big Pharma corporations. Minority families will no longer struggle with the false choice of paying for groceries, utilities, or prescriptions. Health outcomes amenable to medication will improve.

We Must End Racism in Health Care and Elsewhere

Even with the passage of Medicare For All, we will still need to dismantle racism, the biggest contributor to minority health disparities and poor health outcomes. **Medicare For All is a critical tool for building racial justice, but it is by no means a cure-all.** Building and maintaining equity will require levels of diligence and vigilance our country has not deployed yet but certainly must if we are to thrive. By guaranteeing every person in America the basic human right of health care under Medicare For ALL, we take an important step forward.

ALL MEANS ALL
Making Racial Equity a
Cornerstone of Medicare for All



Join the All Means ALL campaign at socialsecurityworks.org/allmeansall

Data retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/fact-sheets-who-are-the-remaining-uninsured>