
INSTITUTIONALIZATION

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

**C. INDIVIDUALS
WHO ARE
NOT CONSIDERED
RESIDENTS OF
PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS**

Individuals who reside in the following types of facilities are not considered residents of public institutions and can therefore be determined eligible for Medicaid if eligible on all other factors.

**1. Persons

Receiving
Educational
or Vocational
Training**

Persons who reside in public facilities in order to receive educational or vocational training provided by the facility in preparation for gainful employment (e.g., a State school for the blind) are not considered to be "residents" of public institutions and are therefore entitled to Medicaid coverage if determined eligible.

**2. Residents of
Public
Emergency
Shelter for
the Homeless**

A homeless individual is one who is not under the control of any public institution and has no currently usable place to live. temporary residents of an emergency shelter for individuals whose homelessness poses a threat to their lives or health or residents of public institution or that part of a public institution used as an emergency shelter by a governmental unit, are not considered residents of a public institution.

**3. Safe
Havens
Programs**

Participants residing in a safe haven program, which is usually low cost housing provided to homeless individuals, are not considered residents of a public institution.

**4. "Temporary"
Placement
in a Public
Facility**

An individual who is placed in a public institution on a temporary emergency basis pending other arrangements appropriate to his/her needs is not considered a resident of the public institution.

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5. Inpatients of Medicaid Institutions

Inpatient means a patient who has been admitted to a medical institution as an inpatient on recommendation of a physician or a dentist and who -

- Receives room, board and professional services in the institution for a 24 hour period or longer, or
- Is expected by the institution to receive room board and professional services in the institution for a 24 hour period or longer even though it later develops that the patient dies, is discharged or is transferred to another facility and does not actually stay in the institution for 24 hours.

6. SSI Payment Policy for Inpatients of Medical Institutions

Under the SSI Program, for any full month where Title XIX pays more than fifty percent of the cost of an eligible person's care in a public Title XIX medical facility, the individual will be considered to be a patient in a medical institution for purposes of SSI benefits; such persons are entitled to SSI benefits based on a \$30 payment standard. Persons in public medical facilities whose SSI benefits are suspended solely because Title XIX does not pay more than fifty percent of the cost of their care and who thus become ineligible as "SSI recipients" can retain Medicaid coverage under a MAO Long Term Care Coverage Group.