
INSTITUTIONALIZATION

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

D. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Persons who live in a public institution which is not certified a Title XIX facility, whether admitted or placed on a voluntary basis or committed under some legal process, are considered to be "inmates" and are not entitled to Medicaid as long as they reside in the facility. **Ineligibility for persons classified as inmates begins on the day institutional status commences and ends on the day institutional status ends by discharge, parole or permanent release.** Public institutions include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Penal Institutions

Penal institutions include jails, prisons, reformatory or correctional (training) schools. Inmate status extends to a person detained by legal process under the penal system during a pre-trial period.

2. Group Homes

Group homes which are owned or leased by a governmental agency and administered through staff employed on a salaried basis by the agency, e.g., as counselors or house parents rather than as foster parents.

3. Institutions for Mental Diseases

These include State mental institutions or the portions thereof not certified as Title XIX distinct parts of the institution, such as,

- Mississippi State Hospital at Whitfield,
- Ellisville State School at Ellisville, and
- East Mississippi State Hospital at Meridian

4. Institution for Tuberculosis

Institution for tuberculosis means an institution that is primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment, or care of persons with tuberculosis, including medical attention, nursing care, and related services. Whether an institution is an institution for tuberculosis is determined by its overall character as that of a facility established and maintained primarily for the care and treatment of tuberculosis, whether or not it is licensed as such.