

REALITY
CHECK

THE COSTS OF LIVING FOR MEDICAID BENEFICIARIES IN MONTANA

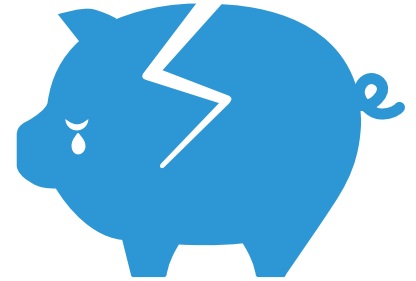


Challenging Math
for People Living
with Disabling
Mental Illness and
Substance Use
Disorders

WHAT "COUNTS" AS POVERTY?

According to the federal government, poverty is a single person earning \$12,060 or less per year. This equals \$1,005 per month. In Montana,

- 121,000 Montanans live at or below the Federal Poverty Level
- 212,300 Montanans live between 100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level



WHO QUALIFIES FOR MEDICAID?

- In Montana, individuals with incomes above \$16,642 cannot qualify for Medicaid.
- Medicaid is the primary source of health care for people living with mental illness and a growing resource for people living with addiction.

REAL NUMBERS, HARD MATH

FEDERAL POVERTY
LEVEL INCOME

\$12,060

+

NO FRILLS COST
OF LIVING

(\$22,628)

-\$10,568

THE REAL COSTS OF LIVING IN BILLINGS, MT

A no-frills budget, excluding health care costs, for an individual in Billings is \$22,628.

The cost of living in rural Montana is \$179 more per month.

HOUSING/
1 BR Apartment
\$466

FOOD/
\$9 a day
\$271

TAXES/
UTILITIES
\$334

TRANSPOR-
TATION
\$459

OTHER:
clothing,
toiletries, etc
\$356

\$1,886

\$1,000



Many states, including Montana, have increased cost-sharing requirements for Medicaid recipients. Cost sharing can include copayments, cost-sharing and monthly premiums.



For people with significant health care needs and who are living in poverty, cost-sharing can prevent access to effective and essential services.



After increasing cost-sharing in Oregon and Wisconsin, significant numbers of people left the health care program and resorted to the emergency room for care. Further, the administrative costs of the program may exceed the funds received from enrollees.



THE PRICE OF INCREASING COST-SHARING IN MEDICAID DOESN'T ADD UP

WHAT IS?

SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

More than 1 in 5 uninsured adults with an opioid addiction have a serious mental illness.

Nationally, uninsured adults are less likely to have received treatment for addiction than those covered by Medicaid, and drug addiction is the leading cause of accidental death in the U.S.

In Montana, over 46,600 people have a serious mental illness, including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or depression. These conditions often impact a person's ability to communicate with others, take care of themselves, and understand the world around them.

By 2015, over 2 million people were addicted to prescription opioids and 591,000 people were addicted to heroin. In Montana, 138 people lost their lives to drug overdoses.

WHAT IS?

Social Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) Limits

People diagnosed with a serious mental illness often qualify for Medicaid through the Social Security program. Individuals who qualify for SSDI Income for 2017 earn \$14,040 per year, and those who qualify for SSI income earn \$8,820 per year, with Montana providing some supplemental income. SSDI and SSI are only provided to individuals who cannot work due to a medical condition or injury, and the federal government restricts these individuals from receiving any additional income. Individuals with addiction disorders cannot qualify for SSDI.