

REALITY CHECK

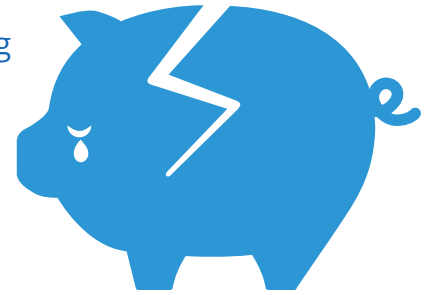
THE COSTS OF LIVING FOR MEDICAID BENEFICIARIES IN HAWAII

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 Hawaii,

- 155,100 Hawaiians live at or below the Federal Poverty Level
- 196,400 Hawaiians live between 100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level



WHO QUALIFIES FOR MEDICAID?

- In Hawaii, individuals with incomes above \$19,126 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

(\$43,824)

-\$31,764

THE REAL COSTS OF LIVING IN HONOLULU, HI

A no-frills budget, excluding health care costs, for an individual in Honolulu is \$43,824.

The cost of living in rural Hawaii is \$809 less per month, which is still nearly three times the federal poverty level.

HOUSING
1 BR Apartment
\$1,267

\$3,000

FOOD
\$11 a day
\$346

\$2,000

TAXES/
UTILITIES
\$778

TRANSPOR-
TATION
\$482

\$1,000

OTHER:
clothing,
toiletries, etc
\$779

\$3,652



Many states 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 Hawaii, over 45,800 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 Hawaii, 169 people lost their lives to drug overdoses.

WHAT IS?

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) AND SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE (SSDI)

People diagnosed with a serious mental illness often qualify for Medicaid through their eligibility for Social Security disability benefits. Individuals who qualify for SSDI receive on average \$13,578 per year, and those who qualify for SSI receive up to \$8,820 per year. SSDI and SSI are provided to individuals who cannot work due to a serious medical or mental illness, condition, or injury. In most states, eligibility for SSI confers eligibility for Medicaid. Generally, SSDI recipients are eligible for Medicare after two years, but may also qualify for Medicaid.