



CAMPAIGN FOR NEW YORK HEALTH

THE NEW YORK HEALTH ACT SAVES COUNTIES BILLIONS BY ELIMINATING LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEDICAID

COUNTY GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAID

Medicaid, a program typically funded by federal and state governments, is uniquely financed in New York State by payments from counties. While the State is capping these county payments, in 2015 they still amounted to 15% of the total cost of Medicaid in New York.¹ In total, \$7.8 billion was levied from county governments across the state in 2015, forcing cash-strapped counties to assess property taxes at some of the highest levels in the nation. Some upstate and western New York counties, such as Erie, spend as much as 85% of property tax revenue on Medicaid. New York City contributed over \$6.4 billion to Medicaid in 2015 equivalent to nearly 10% of its total spending! Check out the table on the reverse side of this page to see what your own county now spends on Medicaid.

WHAT WILL THE NEW YORK HEALTH ACT DO?

The New York Health Act would “[end] the requirement for local social services districts to pay part of the cost of Medicaid and replacing those payments with revenue from the assessments under the [New York Health] revenue proposal.”² This simultaneously terminates county Medicaid payments while providing Medicaid beneficiaries (and everyone else!) with better, more comprehensive coverage.

WHO WILL BENEFIT?

Together, “downstate suburban counties would save over \$1 billion, upstate cities over \$600 million, and rural areas and elsewhere \$1.3 billion.”³ And New York City would save around 10% of its current spending. Clearly, the taxpayers in each of these jurisdictions would see substantial savings on their property taxes and other taxes and fees.

¹ New York State Division of the Budget. “FY 2015 Enacted Budget”.. <https://www.budget.ny.gov/pubs/archive/fy1617archive/enacted1618/2016-17EnactedBudget.pdf>

² New York Health Act, A5062-2015 Article 51 Section 5109-3, NYS Assem. (2015)

³ Friedman, Gerald. “Economic Analysis of the New York Health Act”. The Campaign for New York Health. Mar. 2015.

Counties	Property Taxes 2015	Medicaid Spending	Medicaid Spending as a Percent of Property Tax
Albany	\$81,461,326	\$65,874,814	80.9%
Allegany	\$29,627,775	\$9,502,366	32.1%
Broome	\$70,210,034	\$42,839,104	61.0%
Cattaraugus	\$50,984,054	\$18,051,901	35.4%
Cayuga	\$37,775,355	\$13,659,456	36.2%
Chautauqua	\$61,406,978	\$29,994,601	48.8%
Chemung	\$30,124,720	\$21,918,336	72.8%
Chenango	\$25,989,540	\$9,844,041	37.9%
Clinton	\$22,042,593	\$16,730,263	75.9%
Columbia	\$41,221,202	\$10,658,269	25.9%
Cortland	\$32,541,489	\$9,594,040	29.5%
Delaware	\$31,134,533	\$8,401,700	27.0%
Dutchess	\$106,934,533	\$41,311,728	38.6%
Erie	\$263,766,665	\$224,855,217	85.2%
Essex	\$19,727,872	\$6,520,721	33.1%
Franklin	\$13,752,480	\$9,653,861	70.2%
Fulton	\$26,981,058	\$13,290,911	49.3%
Genesee	\$26,833,218	\$9,197,666	34.3%
Greene	\$23,126,497	\$9,266,532	40.1%
Hamilton	\$7,548,143	\$600,878	8.0%
Herkimer	\$26,155,266	\$13,061,040	49.9%
Jefferson	\$52,052,567	\$19,098,084	36.7%
Lewis	\$14,890,338	\$4,904,753	32.9%
Livingston	\$26,337,027	\$11,810,769	44.8%
Madison	\$35,434,020	\$10,666,581	30.1%
Monroe	\$315,202,240	\$176,927,208	56.1%
Montgomery	\$26,420,540	\$11,500,084	43.5%
Nassau	\$967,952,000	\$235,725,000	24.4%
Niagara	\$82,891,692	\$43,716,000	52.7%
Oneida	\$69,273,586	\$54,316,936	78.4%
Onondaga	\$140,225,201	\$98,589,459	70.3%
Ontario	\$53,133,811	\$15,722,239	29.6%
Orange	\$116,346,954	\$68,995,891	59.3%

Counties	Property Taxes 2015	Medicaid Spending	Medicaid Spending as a Percent of Property Tax
Orleans	\$16,198,338	\$9,430,203	58.2%
Oswego	\$57,151,059	\$23,669,145	41.4%
Otsego	\$12,297,153	\$10,104,904	82.2%
Putnam	\$38,771,702	\$9,317,802	24.0%
Rensselaer	\$59,626,308	\$36,725,019	61.6%
Rockland	\$140,561,063	\$77,902,445	55.4%
Saratoga	\$51,438,009	\$24,030,388	46.7%
Schenectady	\$69,913,823	\$35,382,594	50.6%
Schoharie	\$20,518,646	\$5,450,308	26.6%
Schuyler	\$10,982,333	\$3,565,156	32.5%
Seneca	\$9,037,592	\$5,707,184	63.1%
St. Lawrence	\$43,534,658	\$25,071,389	57.6%
Steuben	\$42,219,742	\$18,609,643	44.1%
Suffolk	\$638,586,670	\$239,449,092	37.5%
Sullivan	\$55,328,648	\$19,112,141	34.5%
Tioga	\$22,581,918	\$7,804,636	34.6%
Tompkins	\$42,714,266	\$11,348,430	26.6%
Ulster	\$76,834,769	\$34,567,229	45.0%
Warren	\$40,419,613	\$13,041,472	32.3%
Washington	\$32,177,667	\$10,852,104	33.7%
Wayne	\$37,737,048	\$14,497,948	38.4%
Westchester	\$694,597,306	\$286,018,214	41.2%
Wyoming	\$18,111,496	\$6,405,447	35.4%
Yates	\$15,807,675	\$4,185,347	26.5%
State Total (excludes NYC)	2,929,505,306	1,336,800,450	45.6%
New York City	\$21,270,000,000	\$6,455,000,000	30.3%
State Total	\$24,199,505,306	\$7,791,800,450	32.2%

Table Sources:

1. Office of the New York State Comptroller: Local Government and School Accountability 2015

http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/datanstat/findata/index_choice.htm

2. NYC Executive Budget 2016.

http://www.nyc.gov/html/omb/downloads/pdf/sum5_16.pdf

