

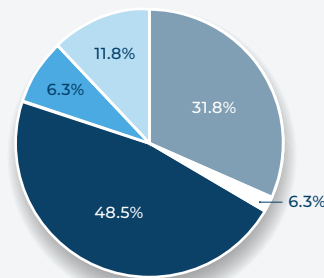
New Yorkers Supported Through Medicaid

The New York Medicaid Beneficiary Community

For decades, Medicaid has provided coverage to millions of New Yorkers. Eligibility for New York's Medicaid program is determined by an individual's household income, which must fall beneath a designated threshold relative to the federal poverty level (FPL).

New York Medicaid Enrollment by Eligibility Group, February 2022

Adults and children without disabilities make up the largest share of enrollment, representing nearly **four out of five Medicaid enrollees in New York.**ⁱ



Age/Eligibility Group

- Children w/o Disabilities (0-20)
- Adults w/o Disabilities (21-64)
- All Adults 65+
- Children w/ Disabilities (0-20)
- Adults w/ Disabilities (21-64)

Medicaid Eligibility

Pregnant women



(incomes up to 223% FPL)

Children



(in households with incomes up to 405% FPL)

Individuals with disabilities and older people receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments.



Why New York Should Continue to Invest in Medicaid

If Medicaid did not exist, many would be uninsured as private health insurance is generally not an option for Medicaid beneficiaries. A combination of federal and State Medicaid policy changes enacted over the past decade has contributed to a steep decline in the number of New Yorkers without health care coverage – **from 2.2 million, or 11.4%, in 2008 to 1.0 million, or 5.2%, in 2019.**ⁱⁱ

Medicaid is a critical measure to improve access to care, by supporting financial stability among low-income families, and in improving health outcomes.ⁱⁱⁱ

Access to high-quality primary care has been shown to **improve overall health outcomes and mitigate health disparities,**^{iv} and improving access should be a priority within State efforts to improve primary care.

A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that individuals who were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP as children had higher cumulative wages by age 28 than their peers, and that the **federal government will recoup 56 cents of each dollar spent on childhood Medicaid by the time those children reach age 60.**^v

For more resources visit:



[Medicaid Matters New York
medicaidmattersny.org/](https://medicaidmattersny.org/)



[Center for Medicare and Medicaid
Services \(CMS\): Medicaid 101
cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-
Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/Downloads/
ProgramBasicsText-Only.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/Downloads/ProgramBasicsText-Only.pdf)



[New York State Department of Health
health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/](https://health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/)

ⁱ United Hospital Fund. "New York Medicaid Enrollment by Eligibility Group." Last updated September 20, 2022. <https://uhfny.org/our-work/initiatives/medicaid-institute/dashboards/ny-eligibility-category/>

ⁱⁱ Office of the New York State Comptroller. "Medicaid: Enrollment Growth, COVID-19 and the Future." December, 2021. <https://www.osc.state.ny.us/files/reports/pdf/medicaid-enrollment-growth-covid-19-and-the-future.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. "Policy Basics: Introduction to Medicaid." Last updated April 14, 2020. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/introduction-to-medicaid>

^{iv} Patient-Centered Primary Care Collaborative and the Robert Graham Center. "Investing in Primary Care: A State-Level Analysis." July, 2019. https://www.pcpcc.org/sites/default/files/resources/pcm_h_evidence_report_2019.pdf

^v Brown, David W., Amanda E. Kowalski, and Ithai Z. Lurie. Medicaid as an investment in children: what is the long-term impact on tax receipts?. No. w20835. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2015. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w20835>