

Kseniia Huseinova  
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Group: Holli and Liam

1. The report analyzes the economic effects of the New York Health Act (the "Act"), which would establish a comprehensive, universal health insurance program for all New Yorkers. Because of the rising cost of health insurance and rising co-payments and deductibles, growing numbers of New Yorkers are prevented from receiving needed health care. The share of state income spent on health care and the administration of the health care system has risen from 12% in 1991 to 16% in 2014. While the largest savings would go to working households earning less than \$75,000, over 98% of New York households would spend less on health care under the Act than they do now. The Act would replace the current multi-payer system of employer-based insurance, individually acquired insurance, and federally sponsored programs (e.g., Medicare and Medicaid). The New York Health Act would produce substantial health and economic gains for New York. The new system would create such large economies in the administration of health care that all of those currently uninsured could be given access to health care with money left over. (ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE NEW YORK HEALTH ACT, Gerald Friedman, 2015)

2. This report provides an analysis of the economic impact of the New York Health Act (NYHA), which would establish single-payer health care in New York State. The NYHA would create New York Health (NYH), a publicly-funded single-payer health plan that would cover every resident of NY state. , the RAND report finds that NYHA would have a huge impact on total spending on health care in NY state and would generate a highly progressive pattern of net \benefits, with substantial gains to individuals in the bottom 50% of the population by income and substantial costs to those in the top 5%. Financing NYH would entail an unprecedented 155% increase in the size of state government, with projected state tax revenues rising from \$89.3 billion to \$228.4 billion in 2022, an increase of \$139.1 billion. Also, the results indicate that eliminating the private insurance industry would cost the state 161,000 jobs statewide in 2020, with losses concentrated in the Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Health Care, and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sectors. The local economic impact is greatest for Albany, Erie, and New York counties, with job losses of over 2% of total employment. An additional 13 counties would experience job losses exceeding 1% of total employment. ( The Economic Impact of the New York Health Act, Lewis S.Davis, Jia Gao, Stephen J. Schmidt)