New York State Comptroller
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Report on Estimated Receipts and Disbursements

State Fiscal Years 2027 through 2029

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Prepared by the Office of Budget and Policy Analysis

Executive Summary

This Report on Estimated Receipts and Disbursements for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2027 through SFY 2029, issued pursuant to Section 23 of the State Finance Law, is intended to enhance analysis and discussion of New York State's economic condition and the State Budget.

The Office of the State Comptroller (OSC) estimates that the State's All Funds receipts will total $281.8 billion in SFY 2027, an increase of 5.5 percent from SFY 2026. All Funds tax revenues are projected to increase by 10.6 percent, or $13.5 billion, in SFY 2027 as compared to the previous year. Tax revenues are then projected to increase in SFY 2028 by 1.8 percent and by 4.0 percent in SFY 2029.

OSC's estimates are based on analysis of actual revenues and disbursements, trends relating to such receipts and spending, recent and projected economic indicators and other timely information. The trajectory of the national and New York State economies is always uncertain. The national economy has faced increased volatility over the course of the year due to changing federal fiscal policies on tariffs, geopolitical conflicts, immigration enforcement actions, and the growing influence of artificial intelligence (AI). All will affect the pace of inflation, interest rates, the financial markets, business investment, and employment growth which will, in turn, impact consumer and business spending.

OSC considers the revenue projections in this report to be reasonable and appropriate based on currently available information; however, higher or lower projections may also be considered reasonable. Projections in this report do not reflect the impacts of any major economic disruption; in such an event, tax revenues could fall substantially below these estimates.

OSC's estimates are compared to projections made by the Division of the Budget (DOB) published in the Mid-Year Update to the FY 2027 NYS Enacted Budget Financial Plan ("Mid-Year Update" or "Financial Plan") issued October 30, 2026. Figures 1 and 2 summarize OSC's estimates compared to DOB's estimates for receipts and disbursements as contained in the Mid-Year Update. This Office's estimates for All Funds receipts and disbursements reflect a variety of factors, including laws that provide for caps on growth in Medicaid and School Aid spending. OSC's figures reflect DOB's projections for federal receipts and disbursements, except with respect to federal receipts and disbursements relating to public assistance.

OSC's projections for All Funds tax receipts are $1.2 billion lower than DOB's estimates for SFY 2027, $1.4 billion higher in SFY 2028 and $2.4 billion higher in SFY 2029. These projections include a forecast of lower receipts from the Pass-through Entity Tax (PTET) than DOB projects. Because DOB considers these collections revenue neutral on a multi-year basis, the other parties to the Quick Start process have historically not included their own PTET projections. Excluding the PTET receipt estimates, OSC projections for All Funds tax receipts are $1.2 billion higher than DOB's estimates for SFY 2027, $3.0 billion higher in SFY 2028 and $3.6 billion higher in SFY 2029.

Projections for federal receipts relating to public assistance are lower than DOB's projections by $13 million in SFY 2027, $27 million for SFY 2028, and $30 million in SFY 2029. The sum of these changes is represented in Figure 1.

OSC's estimates for All Funds disbursements are $68 million lower than estimates from DOB for SFY 2027, $143 million lower in SFY 2028 and $182 million lower in SFY 2029, based on DOB's current projections in the Mid-Year Update. These changes result from OSC estimates related to public assistance, which differ from those of DOB. Appendix B provides more detailed estimates for All Funds and State Operating Funds.

Figure 1
Actual and Estimated Receipts and Disbursements, All Funds, SFY 2026 through SFY 2029 (in millions of dollars)

	2026	2027	Percent Change	2028	Percent Change	2029	Percent Change
Receipts							
Office of the State Comptroller	266,970	281,766	5.5%	274,550	-2.6%	280,862	2.3%
Division of the Budget	266,970	282,995	6.0%	273,191	-3.5%	278,462	1.9%
Difference	-	(1,229)		1,359		2,400	
Disbursements							
Office of the State Comptroller	258,951	281,538	8.7%	282,825	0.5%	291,438	3.0%
Division of the Budget	258,951	281,606	8.7%	282,968	0.5%	291,620	3.1%
Difference	-	(68)		(143)		(182)	

Note: SFY 2026 data are actuals; all other years are projections.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget

Figure 2
Actual and Estimated Receipts and Disbursements, State Operating Funds, SFY 2026 through SFY 2029 (in millions of dollars)

	2026	2027	Percent Change	2028	Percent Change	2029	Percent Change
Receipts							
Office of the State Comptroller	158,495	169,491	6.9%	166,825	-1.6%	172,226	3.2%
Division of the Budget	158,495	170,718	7.7%	165,455	-3.1%	169,807	2.6%
Difference	-	(1,227)		1,370		2,419	
Disbursements							
Office of the State Comptroller	148,810	165,434	11.2%	166,629	0.7%	176,063	5.7%
Division of the Budget	148,810	165,489	11.2%	166,745	0.8%	176,215	5.7%
Difference	-	(55)		(116)		(152)	

Note: SFY 2026 data are actuals; all other years are projections.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller; Division of the Budget

Economic Overview

National Economy

In 2025, the national economy was influenced by significant changes in federal fiscal policies, including higher tariffs on certain goods and many countries, and a six-week federal government shutdown. Although economic expansion continued, growth slowed; real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 2.3 percent, down from 3 percent in 2024.[1]

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the national economy grew by 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 2026, an acceleration from the 0.2 percent increase in the fourth quarter of 2025. However, this growth was due in part to the recovery of economic activity following the federal government shutdown. According to estimates published by the U.S. Congressional Research Service, the shutdown resulted in a 1 to 1.3 percentage point reduction in real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2025 with a commensurate increase in the first quarter of 2026.[2] In the first quarter of 2026, federal government spending grew 10.9 percent.[3]

In the second quarter of 2026, real GDP increased by 2.2 percent and accelerated in the third quarter, growing by 3.4 percent.[4] While personal consumption expenditures were the largest contributor to this growth, the increase primarily reflected higher spending for household services, particularly health care services. Fixed investments in information processing equipment and intellectual property such as software were also strong contributors to economic growth.[5]

For the remainder of the 2026 calendar year, S&P Global Market Intelligence ("S&P Global") estimates economic growth to slow. For all of 2026, real GDP is projected to grow 2.4 percent. The economic expansion is forecasted to accelerate in 2027, growing 2.7 percent, but then slow in 2028 and 2029.[6]

In January, the inflation rate, as measured by the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), was 2.4 percent, down modestly from the 2.6 percent rate for calendar year 2025. With the onset of the conflict with Iran in February, year-over-year inflation steadily increased from 2.4 percent in January to 4.2 percent in May, due largely to significant increases in energy prices.[7] Inflation averaged 3.4 percent from June to August, then accelerated to 3.7 percent in September.[8] Inflation is estimated by S&P Global to be 3.4 percent on an annual basis in 2026 and is projected to ease to 2.4 percent in 2027.

Through September 2026, employment nationally increased by 612,000 jobs. However, growth from month-to-month has been erratic. Over half of the year-to-date increase was in the first four months of the year, with job growth slowing from May to September.[9]

Despite employment growth, the unemployment rate only decreased slightly, from 4.3 percent in January to 4.2 percent in September. This decline reflected a contraction in the size of the nation's labor force, with over 1.2 million fewer workers since the end of 2025. The labor force participation rate in September was 61.8 percent, the lowest rate since October 2021.[10]

In the final quarter of 2026, S&P Global anticipates a slowdown in employment growth, resulting in an annual increase of 0.3 percent for the entire year, down from the 0.5 percent rate of growth in 2025. The unemployment rate in 2026 is estimated to be 4.2 percent, slightly lower than the year prior. With economic growth projected to accelerate in 2027, employment is forecast to increase at a slightly faster rate, 0.4 percent, but the unemployment rate is also projected to rise to 4.3 percent.

With inflation remaining elevated, and slower employment growth, the Federal Reserve Board (the Fed) increased interest rates by 25 basis points at its September meeting.[11] S&P Global anticipates an additional rate increase of 25 basis points at the Fed's December meeting.[12] With inflation projected to remain above the Fed's target rate of 2 percent, S&P Global projects the Fed will keep rates the same throughout much of 2027, with a rate cut of 25 basis points at the end of the year.

Wages are estimated by S&P Global to increase by 4.3 percent in 2026, due, in part, to an acceleration in projected job gains; total wages are forecasted to show stronger growth in 2027, increasing by 5.0 percent.

Non-wage income is forecasted to grow by 4.4 percent in 2026 and then accelerate in 2027. Personal transfer receipts, such as payments for Social Security and unemployment benefits, are also estimated to increase at a slower pace in 2026 with a slight acceleration in 2027. As a result, S&P Global estimates total personal income will increase by 4.4 percent and by 5.4 percent in 2026 and 2027, respectively.

Figure 3
Annual Percentage Change in Select Economic Indicators

UNITED STATES					
	2025	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
Real GDP	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1
Employment	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Wages	4.6	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.0
Personal Income	5.2	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.0
NEW YORK					
Employment	0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Wages	6.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.1
Personal Income	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.2

Notes: Years are calendar years. 2025 statistics are actuals; all other years are projections.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence, October 2026 U.S. and Regional Macroeconomic Forecasts

New York Economy

In 2025, the New York economy grew by 2.5 percent.[13] In the first half of 2026, growth outpaced that of the nation, increasing by 5.3 percent and 4 percent in the first and second quarters, respectively.[14] The State's economic growth is expected to continue to outpace the nation in the second half of the year. S&P Global estimates the New York economy will grow at an annual rate of 4.0 percent in 2026 (compared to 2.4 percent nationally). In 2027, the New York economy is projected to slow from this pace, growing by 2.3 percent.

To date in 2026, employment growth in New York has been weak and is projected to remain so. Through September 2026, monthly job growth has been variable with 12,900 fewer jobs since the end of 2025.[15] Employment for the 2026 calendar year is projected to increase by just 0.1 percent. In 2027, it is projected to decline by 0.1 percent. The number of jobs is forecasted to increase from 2027 to 2028 by 0.1 percent but remain slightly below 2026 levels.

According to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, total wages paid in New York in the first quarter of 2026 were 6.4 percent higher than those for the same quarter in 2025, due largely to the 13.6 percent increase in total wages for the finance and insurance industry during this time. Excluding the finance and insurance industry, total wages for all other industries increased by 3.7 percent. S&P Global estimates overall wage growth for 2026 to be 5.9 percent and 4.0 percent in 2027.

Through the first six months of 2026, personal income in the state also grew at a faster rate than that nationally, 4.2 percent compared to 3.4 percent, due primarily to faster wage growth.[16] On an annual basis, personal income in the state is estimated by S&P Global to increase by 5.2 percent in 2026, slightly lower than the 5.4 percent rate in 2025. While wage growth is projected to slow next year due, in part, to the anticipated decline in employment, this slowdown is partially offset by growth in non-wage income, inclusive of dividends and interest and proprietors' income, which is forecasted to increase at a faster pace from 2026. As a result, total personal income in New York is projected to grow by 4.6 percent in 2027.

Risks to the Economic Forecast

S&P Global projects economic growth to slow in the final quarter of the current year. A more significant slowdown, or even a downturn, could arise due to any number or combination of factors. Risks include the continued imposition of higher tariffs on certain goods as well as the uncertainty surrounding the trade war with one of New York's largest trading partners, Canada. While higher tariffs and the war with Iran have already impacted inflation, there is the potential for inflation to remain elevated throughout the forecast period. In addition, inflation's trajectory could influence the Fed's interest rate response, pushing interest rates higher than currently expected, which could affect both consumer spending and business investment.

Higher tariffs potentially disrupt supply chains and increase the price of production inputs while higher fuel prices increase the costs of getting goods to consumers resulting in lower income growth for businesses. Combined with higher interest rates, business investment in labor and capital could decline.

Receipts

Overview

This section of the report includes the Office of the State Comptroller's estimates of All Funds tax receipts through the end of the current fiscal year, as well as projections for SFYs 2028 and 2029.

This forecast is consistent with continued economic expansion nationally; real GDP is projected by S&P Global to increase by 2.4 percent in the current calendar year, 2.7 percent in 2027 and 2.4 percent in 2028. Numerous underlying variables affect the national and State economies and present complexity for forecasting tax collections. These factors include not only traditional influences, such as trends in employment and wages, but also changes in both State and federal fiscal policies which influence taxpayer behavior in response to those changes. As a result, the State's actual tax revenues could deviate from these estimates and from those of DOB. Close monitoring is critical to identify deviations in a timely way so that corrective actions can be taken, if necessary.

In SFY 2026, All Funds tax receipts totaled $127.5 billion, an increase of 8.5 percent from the previous year, primarily due to the impact that growth in the financial markets in both 2024 and 2025 had on personal income tax collections (for both receipts associated with the filing of tax year 2024 annual returns and withholding and estimated tax payments throughout tax year 2025).

While tax receipts in the first half of the fiscal year are generally influenced by strong collections from the filing of annual personal income tax returns from the previous calendar year, receipts in the second half typically benefit from factors including holiday sales, bonus payments in the finance and insurance sector, and prepayments of business taxes for the subsequent tax year.

Tax collections to date in SFY 2027 have reflected weaker employment growth but moderate wage increases, the impact of international conflicts and the continued effects of tariffs on inflation, as well as volatility in the financial markets. OSC estimates total tax receipts in SFY 2027 will increase $13.5 billion (10.6 percent) to $141 billion.

In SFY 2028, All Funds tax collections are projected to increase at a slower rate, 1.8 percent. Strong personal income growth in calendar year 2026 will be reflected in the filing of annual personal income tax returns in 2027. Offsetting some of this growth are provisions enacted in the last two fiscal years' budgets which lower collections including: the final phase-in of the personal income tax rate cut for lower- and middle-income taxpayers, the temporary increase in the child tax credit, the temporary deduction for tipped income, as well as the changes to the child and dependent care credit. Lower receipt growth also reflects the absence of revenues realized in SFY 2027 stemming from the one-time impact of the State's decoupling from accelerated depreciation provisions enacted at the federal level in 2025.

Detailed figures on projected receipts and comparisons to DOB's projections appear in Appendix B.

Personal Income Tax

In addition to increased employment and wages, stock market growth of 18.2 percent, on average, and higher profits for Wall Street firms are anticipated for the year, which will potentially boost bonuses paid by financial firms at the end of the fiscal year.[17] As a result, total PIT collections in SFY 2027 are estimated to increase by $6.4 billion (9.6 percent) to $73.9 billion:

- Withholding tax collections in SFY 2027 are estimated to increase by 7.1 percent due to increases in employment and wages over the year, as well as higher bonus payments.
- Collections from estimated payments in the current fiscal year are expected to increase by $1.4 billion (9.1 percent) from SFY 2026, due to growth in both payments remitted with extension requests for the filing of 2025 annual returns and quarterly payments associated with the 2026 tax year.
- Refunds are estimated to show only slight growth, increasing by just $35 million (0.2 percent). This is due, in part, to the net impact of the one-time payments of the inflation refund credits in the Fall of 2025 and the Protecting Our Wallets Energy Rebate (POWER) credits in Fall of 2026. As a result, refunds will be $995 million lower in the current fiscal year.

In SFY 2028, PIT collections are projected to increase by $2.9 billion (4.0 percent). Slower growth from SFY 2027 is due to the impact of lower employment on wage growth partially offset by the impact of personal income growth on settlement payments for the 2026 tax year. Collections are also affected by the second-year impact of the lower- and middle-income rate cuts, the increased child tax credit for all children under the age of 17, and the change to the child and dependent care credit.

In SFY 2029, PIT collections are projected to increase by $3.1 billion (4.1 percent); growth primarily reflects increases in both employment and wages as well as for other nonwage income.

Consumption and Use Taxes

All Funds consumption and use tax receipts are estimated to increase by $1.5 billion (6.3 percent) in SFY 2027 to $25.1 billion. This increase is largely due to a 6.8 percent increase in receipts from the sales tax, the largest source of collections in this category. Continued growth in consumption along with increasing inflation has contributed to the higher sales tax collections.

For SFY 2028, collections from All Funds consumption and use taxes are projected to increase by $854 million (3.4 percent), with sales taxes growing by 3.7 percent. All other consumption taxes are forecasted to have little year-over-year change in the aggregate. Continued consumption growth, especially for durable goods, along with increased personal income and slowing inflation, will contribute to further growth of $910 million (3.5 percent) in All Funds consumption and use taxes in SFY 2029.

Business Taxes

All Funds business tax receipts are estimated to increase by $5.4 billion (16.2 percent) in SFY 2027 to $38.6 billion. This is due to strong corporate profit growth, which is estimated to be two times higher than that in 2025. Growth in business tax collections, particularly those for the corporate franchise tax, is also impacted by the SFY 2027 Enacted Budget provision to decouple from the federal tax law provisions in P.L. 119-21 that allowed for all research and experimental expenditures and the cost of certain production property to be deducted when incurred. This change was made retroactive to tax year 2025. Lower petroleum business tax (PBT) collections are largely due to a 5 percent decrease in the tax rate resulting from lower petroleum prices in 2025.[18]

In SFY 2028, All Funds business tax receipts are projected to decrease by $1.1 billion (2.9 percent). This reflects slower growth in corporate profits and proprietor's income which influences PTET collections, as well as the fact that the decoupling from the federal accelerated expensing provisions only presented a one-year "boost" to revenues. The anticipated increase in receipts from the PBT, due to an estimated 5 percent increase in the tax rate resulting from higher petroleum prices in 2026, offsets a portion of this decline.

All Funds business tax receipts are then projected to increase in SFY 2029, by $1.6 billion (4.3 percent), due largely to increased corporate franchise tax and PTET collections along with higher PBT receipts resulting from petroleum prices that are forecasted to continue to rise, albeit at a slower rate, in 2027.

Other Taxes

All Funds other taxes receipts are estimated to increase by $169.9 million (5.3 percent) in SFY 2027 to $3.4 billion. This increase primarily reflects higher collections from both estate taxes and real estate transfer taxes. Estate taxes are based on the decedent's total net worth and are required to be paid within nine months from the date of death. As a result, strong collections through the first half of the fiscal year reflect growth in household net worth resulting, in part, from financial market growth that occurred in the previous fiscal year.

Although home sales in New York are anticipated to decline in SFY 2027, receipts from real estate transfer taxes are estimated to increase by 8.7 percent due, in part, to increased home prices coupled with strong collections in the first half of the fiscal year.

In SFY 2028, All Funds other taxes collections are projected to decrease by $129 million (3.8 percent). An estimated decline of 11.8 percent in estate tax collections reflects a projected slowdown in the growth of household net worth as well as collections from a fewer number of super-large estates (those with estate tax liability in excess of $25 million). Offsetting a portion of this decline, increases in both home sales and home prices are projected to result in growth of 5.1 percent in real estate transfer tax receipts.

In SFY 2029, All Funds collections in this category are projected to increase by $161 million (4.9 percent). Anticipated growth in household net worth supports higher estate tax receipts while the forecasted increase in real estate transfer taxes is a result of continued growth in both home prices and the number of home sales.

Miscellaneous Receipts

Miscellaneous receipts include fees, fines, reimbursements, bond proceeds from public authorities, lottery revenues, payments from settlements, and interest on State investments.

Total All Funds miscellaneous receipts in SFY 2027 are estimated to total nearly $41.0 billion (most of which are initially collected outside the General Fund), an increase of $393 million (1 percent). Increased bond proceeds deposited to capital projects funds are partially offset by declines in Managed Care Organization (MCO) assessments as well as other deposits to special revenue funds.

All Funds miscellaneous receipts are projected to decrease by $4.1 billion (10 percent) in SFY 2028 primarily related to slower growth in projected bond proceed collections deposited to capital projects funds as well as the lower General Fund collections noted above. Receipts are forecasted to show further declines in SFY 2029, a decrease of $309 million (0.8 percent). This reflects continued slower growth in bond proceeds as well as the impact of lower projected fund balances and interest rates on investment income.

General Fund miscellaneous receipts are estimated to decrease by $296 million (5.8 percent) to $4.9 billion in SFY 2027, largely relating to lower abandoned property receipts. Miscellaneous receipts in the General Fund are anticipated to decrease by $1.3 billion (27.4 percent) in SFY 2028 and to decline further in SFY 2029, by $769 million (21.8 percent) due primarily to declines in investment income.

Receipts from gaming in the State are estimated to total $5.6 billion in SFY 2027, an increase of $493 million (9.6 percent) from the prior fiscal year. The increase is largely attributable to the assumed resumption of payments from the Seneca Nation; tribal state compact payments are estimated to increase by $429 million from SFY 2026.

Over the next two fiscal years, gaming receipts are projected to decrease, by $497 million in SFY 2028 and by $15 million in SFY 2029. Revenues from lottery and mobile sports betting are expected to decline by $38 million and $26 million in SFY 2028, respectively, and to show no growth in SFY 2029. Projections do not include any potential revenues from the downstate casinos as the Bally's Bronx and Hard Rock Metropolitan Park casinos are not projected to be operational until 2030. While Resorts World New York City has been converted from a video lottery terminal (VLT) facility to a casino, gaming tax receipts are a replacement for VLT receipts previously collected.[19]

Federal Receipts

Federal grants support State spending for Medicaid, transportation, education, public health, and environmental and energy programs, as well as other functions. In SFY 2027, federal receipts are projected to total $99.8 billion, an increase of 0.9 percent from SFY 2026 actuals.

DOB projects federal receipts will decrease by almost $5.7 billion (5.7 percent) in SFY 2028, due to timing as well as the effects of local pass-through funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and then will very slight rebound, increasing by $847 million (0.9 percent) in SFY 2029.

OSC's estimates for federal receipts are largely aligned with DOB, except for differences resulting from OSC's public assistance forecast that differs from DOB's; as a result, OSC is projecting $13 million less in federal receipts in SFY 2027, $27 million less in SFY 2028, and $30 million less in SFY 2029.

Given the recent and significant changes made to federal laws and regulations that affect the availability of federal resources for the State, policymakers should be cautious about future projections of federal aid.

Disbursements

This report's forecast for disbursements for SFY 2027 through SFY 2029 relies on a variety of data sources, including from New York's Statewide Financial System (SFS) and information from State agencies, such as DOB, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA).

This report provides Medicaid and School Aid spending projections from the Mid-Year Update. This report does not adjust for actual or planned actions that artificially and temporarily change reported growth rates, such as prepayments (which increase base year spending, while decreasing subsequent year spending, thus resulting in lower reported growth).

OSC estimates that Medicaid, School Aid and public assistance spending from All Funds will total $149.1 billion in SFY 2027, which is $14.4 billion, or 10.7 percent, higher than SFY 2026 levels. Spending in these areas is then projected to modestly increase to $150.4 billion in SFY 2028, an increase of $1.3 billion, or 0.8 percent, primarily driven by higher elementary and secondary education spending. In SFY 2029, spending for these categories is projected to increase to $156.1 billion, which is $5.7 billion, or 3.8 percent, higher than SFY 2028 projections.

For SFY 2027, OSC estimates that Medicaid, School Aid and public assistance spending from State Operating Funds will total $78.6 billion, an increase of $6.7 billion, or 9.3 percent, from SFY 2026 levels. For SFY 2028, spending from State Operating Funds on these items is projected to total $80.9 billion, an increase of $2.3 billion, or 3.0 percent, from SFY 2027 projections, and then continue to rise to almost $84.8 billion, an increase of $3.9 billion, or 4.8 percent, for SFY 2029.

All other State Operating Funds spending includes such categories as debt service, General State Charges, Departmental Operations and local assistance grants outside of the categories listed above. It also reflects certain timing-related and other actions that affect reported spending growth (such as debt service prepayments). In SFY 2027, all other State Operating Funds spending is projected to total $86.9 billion, an increase of $9.9 billion, or 12.9 percent, compared to SFY 2026 – primarily the result of a $4.5 billion additional debt prepayment and a $650 million deposit into the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund planned by DOB in SFY 2027. All other spending is projected to decrease by $1.1 billion, or 1.3 percent, to $85.7 billion in SFY 2028 (reflecting year-over-year spending distortions), and then grow in SFY 2029 to $91.3 billion, an increase of $5.5 billion or 6.5 percent.

All Funds SFY 2027 disbursements are estimated by OSC to total $281.5 billion, an increase of $22.6 billion (8.7 percent) over SFY 2026 actuals. On a State Operating Funds basis, OSC estimates that SFY 2027 disbursements will total $165.4 billion, an increase of $16.6 billion, or 11.2 percent, from SFY 2026 actuals.

Detailed figures on projected disbursements, and comparisons to DOB projections, appear in Appendix B.

School Aid

Projections for School Aid reflect increases consistent with statutory formulas as well as spending caps and other changes included in previous budgets. The statutory cap on annual School Aid growth is the 10-year average annual change in personal income, which the Office of the State Comptroller is estimating will be approximately 4.9 percent for School Year 2026-27.[20]

School Aid or General Support for Public Schools comprises a series of formulas that provide general operating support (for example, Foundation Aid) and reimbursement for a share of specific eligible expenses (for example, Building Aid or Transportation Aid), as well as grant programs that support specific activities for New York's school districts. Factors that can affect School Aid growth include enrollment, school district property and income wealth, student demographics and fluctuations in claims for various supported expenses.[21]

Policymakers also affect annual growth in School Aid through legislative changes, which are difficult to project. School Aid is generally negotiated and legislated on a School Year (SY) basis. Because the school year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30, the State is funding portions of two school years in any given State Fiscal Year.

OSC has relied on estimates provided by DOB that project School Aid spending from State Operating Funds will total over $39.1 billion in SFY 2027, which is an increase of almost $2.0 billion or 5.3 percent from SFY 2026.[22] This equates to $39.6 billion on a school-year basis. These DOB estimates project School Aid spending will:

- Increase to $40.7 billion in SFY 2028, growth of $1.6 billion (4.1 percent) over SFY 2027. This equates to $41.4 billion on a school-year basis.
- Increase to $42.3 billion in SFY 2029, an increase of $1.6 billion (3.9 percent) over SFY 2028. This equates to $42.9 billion on a school-year basis.

Medicaid

The SFY 2027 Enacted Budget includes spending authority for Medicaid by DOH (including administration costs), with a specific limit on spending from State Operating Funds for the current year. The growth in costs included under the Medicaid Global Cap is based on the five-year rolling average of projected health care spending by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).[23] Financial Plan spending projections through SFY 2029 assume the Cap will be extended.

Starting in SFY 2015 and continuing through SFY 2026, DOH has managed the timing of Medicaid payments across fiscal years to ensure compliance with the Global Cap. Most recently, $1.3 billion was deferred from SFY 2026 into the current SFY 2027.[24] Such cash management actions distort the analysis of the State's Medicaid spending and further undermine the purpose of the Global Cap.

In the Mid-Year Update, DOB projects that total DOH Medicaid spending will remain within the Global Cap only for SFY 2027. DOB projects that applicable Global Cap spending will be $541 million more than the Global Cap in SFY 2028 and $1.2 billion over the Global Cap in SFY 2029.

Notably, DOB indicated that the updated Global Cap calculation, which uses data from CMS, has resulted in $110 million and $505 million less in Global Cap spending allowance for SFYs 2028 and 2029, respectively.[25]

The effectiveness of the Global Cap in constraining spending is becoming more limited. In the Mid-Year Update, DOB noted that at "the inception of the Global Cap limit, approximately 4 percent of total DOH Medicaid spending was excluded from the Global Cap limit. As of FY 2027, an estimated 25 percent of total spending is not subject to the limit."[26] Moreover, the Cap is limited to DOH Medicaid spending as designated by DOB. As discussed in other Office of the State Comptroller reports, Medicaid spending occurs in agencies other than DOH.

The Medicaid disbursement estimates detailed below reflect figures provided by DOB in the Mid-Year Update, which projected there will be 6.5 million enrollees in Medicaid for SFY 2027, a very slight increase of 12,853 enrollees from SFY 2026 actuals, and then growth of 15,614 in SFY 2028 and 666,383 enrollees in SFY 2029. The significant projected increase in SFY 2029 is due to changes in coverage as a result of provisions of P.L. 119-21 that disqualified certain lawfully present immigrants from federal premium tax credits that helped provide funding for the State's Essential Plan. To make up for this loss, the State sought and received federal approval to revert to a previous version of the Essential Plan, known as the Basic Health Plan, effective July 1, 2026, which allowed the State to access funding that "allows these individuals to maintain federally funded coverage rather than transitioning to state-only funded Medicaid."[27] However, this funding is finite; as a result, the State anticipates a shift from the Essential Plan to Medicaid for many enrollees in SFY 2029. DOB indicates that the State-share costs of DOH Medicaid will continue to increase due to rising medical costs, elevated enrollment, and increasing utilization of high-cost drugs and continued growth of aging and high-utilization populations.[28]

OSC has relied on DOB estimates for total DOH State Medicaid spending (including administrative costs) in SFY 2027 of $39.6 billion from State Operating Funds and $104.6 billion from All Funds. DOB projects total DOH Medicaid spending would:

- Increase in SFY 2028 to $40.2 billion from State Operating Funds, up by 1.6 percent or $636 million from the previous year, and to $104.3 billion from All Funds, a slight decrease of 0.3 percent or $311 million.
- Total $42.5 billion from State Operating Funds in SFY 2029, a year-over-year increase of $2.3 billion or 5.7 percent, and $108.4 billion from All Funds, representing an increase of $4.1 billion or 4.0 percent.

Public Assistance

Projections of public assistance caseloads and spending are sensitive to economic fluctuations. As unemployment increases and income falls, the number of people in need of public assistance typically increases. The recent overall growth in caseloads has seemingly crested. A sharp decline in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cases is bringing caseload numbers back in line with those seen in the mid-2010s.

On the other hand, safety net family caseloads are continuing to grow, perhaps due to the 60-month limitation of benefits for TANF. The State's safety net program is a public assistance program that provides additional support for individuals and families who may not otherwise qualify for TANF. Safety net singles caseloads are also dropping, following the sharp increase seen in the previous few State Fiscal Years, likely a result of the changing dynamics relating to asylum seekers.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 43.6 percent of the U.S. unemployed population (aged 16 and older) had been out of work for 15 weeks or more as of September 2026, compared to 40.3 percent in September 2025. As of September 2026, the unemployment rate in New York on a seasonally adjusted basis was 4.3 percent. BLS produces a broader measure, labor market underutilization, which includes the unemployed population counted within the official unemployment rates, but also marginally attached workers, as well as those who are employed part-time for economic reasons. For New York, this measure was 8.6 percent for the fourth quarter of 2025 through the third quarter of 2026, up from 7.8 percent for the same period in the preceding year.

Using caseloads and spending figures contained in monthly caseload reports issued by OTDA, most recently for August 2026, OSC estimates that SFY 2027 All Funds spending for public assistance will total $2.01 billion (including $808 million from State Operating Funds), based on caseloads of 340,115 families and 336,098 single recipients. Figure 4 provides more detailed estimates of public assistance caseloads.

For SFY 2028, public assistance spending from All Funds is projected to decrease by $39 million, or 1.9 percent, to $1.97 billion (including $772 million from State Operating Funds), based on caseloads of 333,773 families and 313,686 single recipients.

For SFY 2029, All Funds spending for public assistance is estimated to decrease by $25 million, or 1.2 percent, to $1.95 billion (including $753 million from State Operating Funds), based on caseloads of 332,081 families and 293,611 single recipients.

Figure 4
Comparison of Actual and Projected Caseloads, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Safety Net Families and Singles

TANF Families	2026	2027	Growth	2028	Growth	2029	Growth
Office of the State Comptroller	199,510	186,720	-6.4%	177,558	-4.9%	174,547	-1.7%
Division of the Budget	202,324	196,982	-2.6%	198,830	0.9%	198,371	-0.2%
Difference	(2,814)	(10,262)		(21,272)		(23,824)	
Safety Net Families	**2026**	**2027**	**Growth**	**2028**	**Growth**	**2029**	**Growth**
Office of the State Comptroller	151,304	153,435	1.4%	156,215	1.8%	157,534	0.8%
Division of the Budget	149,118	146,496	-1.8%	148,533	1.4%	148,592	0.0%
Difference	2,186	6,939		7,682		8,942	
Safety Net Singles	**2026**	**2027**	**Growth**	**2028**	**Growth**	**2029**	**Growth**
Office of the State Comptroller	358,064	336,098	-6.1%	313,686	-6.7%	293,611	-6.4%
Division of the Budget	361,418	351,401	-2.8%	363,592	3.5%	373,118	2.6%
Difference	(3,354)	(15,303)		(49,906)		(79,507)	
Total Caseloads	**2026**	**2027**	**Growth**	**2028**	**Growth**	**2029**	**Growth**
Office of the State Comptroller	708,878	676,253	-4.6%	647,459	-4.3%	625,692	-3.4%
Division of the Budget	712,860	694,879	-2.5%	710,955	2.3%	720,081	1.3%
Difference	(3,982)	(18,626)		(63,496)		(94,389)	

Note: SFY 2026 figures for the Office of the State Comptroller represent actual caseloads based on OTDA data. All other years are projections.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget, OTDA

Risks to Disbursement Forecasts

State spending projections are subject to a variety of risks, including changes in economic conditions that could increase utilization of Medicaid and/or Public Assistance, federal funding policies that could shift spending or the availability of resources, and many other external factors. The increasing share of State spending on Medicaid and School Aid is something policymakers should seriously consider as they work to address the State's outyear budget deficits.

Federal Funding

Provisions of P.L. 119-21 affect federal support for health care and nutrition assistance programs and are beginning to increase costs borne by State and local governments. Although DOB's projections reflect anticipated impacts of certain federal changes, uncertainties remain regarding their implementation, the timing of associated costs and the extent to which additional State resources may be necessary. To date, this has most clearly been demonstrated by changes to the State's Essential Plan to reduce the income eligibility threshold in order to preserve coverage for the vast majority of enrollees. In SFY 2029 and beyond, the Financial Plan includes "TBD" as a placeholder for Essential Plan projections, indicating uncertainty about future enrollment and whether the Essential Plan can remain a viable public health option.

Further changes in federal funding policies, including reductions in or restrictions on federal grants, could place additional pressure on State spending if existing programs and services are to be maintained. For example, the changes made to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), including stricter eligibility requirements, reduced federal funding and increased cost-sharing obligations, are likely going to exacerbate rising food insecurity and increase State and/or local government costs through new administrative and benefit-sharing requirements.

Medicaid

Medicaid spending remains sensitive to changes in enrollment, utilization, and the costs of providing healthcare services; P.L. 119-21 will also impact Medicaid, including shifts in available federal resources, changes in eligibility, as well as likely increases in administrative costs to account for twice-yearly renewals as opposed to annual renewals. Higher-than-anticipated utilization of certain services, particularly for long-term care, could increase expenditures above projected levels. While statutory limits on Medicaid spending are intended to constrain growth, certain costs – and a growing percentage of them – are excluded from the Medicaid Global Cap, and the timing of payments across State Fiscal Years can affect reported spending levels.

School Aid

School Aid spending has grown significantly in recent years and remains a potential source of pressure on future State budgets. Spending growth has been influenced by the phase-in of Foundation Aid, additional changes to the Foundation Aid formula, and provisions establishing minimum annual increases for school districts. Enacted School Aid increases have routinely exceeded the statutory growth cap, limiting its effectiveness as a constraint on spending. The continuation of these practices, along with potential future modifications to the Foundation Aid formula, could contribute to additional spending pressures.

Public Assistance and Other State Spending

The slowdown in employment growth, any higher-than-expected unemployment or continued increases in housing and other household costs could increase the number of individuals and/or families requiring assistance from the social safety net. Changes in the composition of caseloads, benefit levels, and federal reimbursement may also affect State spending. Actual expenditures will depend on how these factors evolve through SFY 2029.

Other spending categories, including State Operations, General State Charges, debt service and local assistance are subject to risks associated with inflation, personnel and benefit costs, interest rates and the timing of planned expenditures. In addition, the use of prepayments or other actions that shift disbursements between fiscal years may affect reported annual spending growth without changing the State's underlying financial obligations, thereby obscuring the picture of the State's spending obligations. For example, one reported measure of General Fund spending growth for SFY 2027 was year-over-year growth of 3.4 percent; however, this was inclusive of a one-time $6.5 billion repayment of the federal unemployment loan made in SFY 2026. Absent this one-time cost, the actual year-over-year growth would be 9.1 percent. While this was a one-time action, other prepayments and cost deferrals have become routine each

year, which could make harder the ability to understand what areas of State spending are worth additional scrutiny by policymakers.

Given all of these uncertainties, continued monitoring of disbursement trends, program costs and federal policy developments will be important in assessing the adequacy of projected spending levels and identifying potential risks to the Financial Plan.

Appendix A – The “Quick Start” Process

This Report on Estimated Receipts and Disbursements for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2027 through SFY 2029, issued pursuant to Section 23 of the State Finance Law, is intended to enhance analysis and discussion of the State’s economic condition and the State Budget.

The State Finance Law requires the staffs of the Governor, the Temporary President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Comptroller to prepare and make available by November 5 of each year separate reports detailing estimates of “state receipts and state disbursements for the current and ensuing fiscal years.” OSC interprets this provision as requiring estimates for the current and the next two fiscal years.

The receipts forecast must include, but is not limited to, estimates of tax collections on an All Funds basis, lottery receipts and General Fund miscellaneous receipts. The disbursements forecast is required to include, but is not limited to, estimates for spending on Medicaid, public assistance, and elementary and secondary education (School Aid). The underlying factors and data upon which the disbursement estimates are based must be included as well. For the purpose of providing estimates and projections on an All Funds basis, OSC’s figures reflect DOB’s projections for federal receipts and disbursements, except with respect to federal receipts and disbursements relating to public assistance.

Not later than November 15, the Governor, the Temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly are directed to prepare jointly and make available on their respective websites a report on the actual, estimated and projected State receipts and disbursements for the prior, current and ensuing fiscal years.

The statute also requires a public meeting of the staffs of the Governor, the Temporary President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Comptroller to be held on or before November 15 to review financial information jointly, including the economic outlook, receipt forecasts, projected disbursements, and the impact of relevant State and federal statutory provisions on the State’s Financial Plan, to facilitate the timely adoption of a State Budget for the next fiscal year.

OSC maintains extensive data on receipts and disbursements, which reflect the flow of revenues and expenditures through New York’s Statewide Financial System (SFS), on which it issues monthly reports. OSC’s estimates are based on analysis of such data, along with projections by DOB, recent and projected economic indicators and other information.

This Office’s estimates for All Funds receipts and disbursements reflect a variety of factors, including current law that provides for caps on growth in Medicaid and School Aid spending. Estimates for State Operating Funds are also provided in the Appendix because the statutory cap on Medicaid disbursements applies to disbursements from that fund category.

Appendix B – Financial Projections

Projections Based on Current Law, Including Enacted Spending Caps

Office of the State Comptroller Estimates for Receipts and Disbursements
All Funds – State Fiscal Year 2027
(in millions of dollars)

	Office of the State Comptroller	Division of the Budget	Difference
Receipts:			
Personal Income Tax	73,850	73,487	363
Consumer Taxes	25,065	24,994	71
Business Taxes	38,647	40,436	(1,789)
Other Taxes	3,400	3,261	139
Total Taxes	*140,962*	*142,178*	*(1,216)*
General Fund Miscellaneous Receipts	4,851	4,851	-
Lottery	5,643	5,643	-
Subtotal	151,456	152,672	(1,216)
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	30,489	30,489	-
Federal Grants	99,821	99,834	(13)
Total Receipts	**281,766**	**282,995**	**(1,229)**
Disbursements:			
Elementary and Secondary Education	42,473	42,473	-
DOH Medicaid (incl. administration)	104,625	104,625	-
Public Assistance	2,012	2,080	(68)
Subtotal	**149,110**	**149,178**	**(68)**
All Other Disbursements	132,428	132,428	-
Total Disbursements	**281,538**	**281,606**	**(68)**

Note: Figures may not total due to rounding.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget (T-Tables)

Office of the State Comptroller Estimates for Receipts and Disbursements
All Funds – State Fiscal Year 2028
(in millions of dollars)

	Office of the State Comptroller	Division of the Budget	Difference
Receipts:			
Personal Income Tax	76,787	74,551	2,236
Consumer Taxes	25,919	25,787	132
Business Taxes	37,535	38,618	(1,083)
Other Taxes	3,271	3,170	101
Total Taxes	*143,512*	*142,126*	*1,386*
General Fund Miscellaneous Receipts	3,521	3,521	-
Lottery	5,146	5,146	-
Subtotal	152,179	150,793	1,386
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	28,237	28,237	-
Federal Grants	94,134	94,161	(27)
Total Receipts	**274,550**	**273,191**	**1,359**
Disbursements:			
Elementary and Secondary Education	44,086	44,086	-
DOH Medicaid (incl. administration)	104,314	104,314	-
Public Assistance	1,974	2,117	(143)
Subtotal	**150,374**	**150,517**	**(143)**
All Other Disbursements	132,451	132,451	-
Total Disbursements	**282,825**	**282,968**	**(143)**

Note: Figures may not total due to rounding.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget (T-Tables)

Office of the State Comptroller Estimates for Receipts and Disbursements
All Funds – State Fiscal Year 2029
(in millions of dollars)

	Office of the State Comptroller	Division of the Budget	Difference
Receipts:			
Personal Income Tax	79,910	77,354	2,556
Consumer Taxes	26,829	26,517	312
Business Taxes	39,145	39,703	(558)
Other Taxes	3,432	3,312	120
Total Taxes	*149,316*	*146,886*	*2,430*
General Fund Miscellaneous Receipts	2,752	2,752	-
Lottery	5,131	5,131	-
Subtotal	157,199	154,769	2,430
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	28,712	28,712	-
Federal Grants	94,951	94,981	(30)
Total Receipts	**280,862**	**278,462**	**2,400**
Disbursements:			
Elementary and Secondary Education	45,692	45,692	-
DOH Medicaid (incl. administration)	108,449	108,449	-
Public Assistance	1,949	2,131	(182)
Subtotal	**156,090**	**156,272**	**(182)**
All Other Disbursements	135,348	135,348	-
Total Disbursements	**291,438**	**291,620**	**(182)**

Note: Figures may not total due to rounding.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget (T-Tables)

Office of the State Comptroller Estimates for Receipts and Disbursements
State Operating Funds – State Fiscal Year 2027
(in millions of dollars)

	Office of the State Comptroller	Division of the Budget	Difference
Receipts:			
Personal Income Tax	73,850	73,487	363
Consumer Taxes	24,447	24,367	80
Business Taxes	38,066	39,875	(1,809)
Other Taxes	3,143	3,004	139
Total Taxes	*139,506*	*140,733*	*(1,227)*
General Fund Miscellaneous Receipts	4,851	4,851	-
Lottery	5,643	5,643	-
Subtotal	150,000	151,227	(1,227)
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	19,463	19,463	-
Federal Grants	28	28	-
Total Receipts	**169,491**	**170,718**	**(1,227)**
Disbursements:			
Elementary and Secondary Education	38,957	38,957	-
DOH Medicaid (incl. administration)	38,803	38,803	-
Public Assistance	808	863	(55)
Subtotal	**78,567**	**78,622**	**(55)**
All Other Disbursements	86,867	86,867	-
Total Disbursements	**165,434**	**165,489**	**(55)**

Note: Figures may not total due to rounding.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget (T-Tables)

Office of the State Comptroller Estimates for Receipts and Disbursements
State Operating Funds – State Fiscal Year 2028
(in millions of dollars)

	Office of the State Comptroller	Division of the Budget	Difference
Receipts:			
Personal Income Tax	76,787	74,551	2,236
Consumer Taxes	25,298	25,160	138
Business Taxes	36,936	38,041	(1,105)
Other Taxes	3,014	2,913	101
Total Taxes	*142,035*	*140,665*	*1,370*
General Fund Miscellaneous Receipts	3,521	3,521	-
Lottery	5,146	5,146	-
Subtotal	150,702	149,332	1,370
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	16,097	16,097	-
Federal Grants	26	26	-
Total Receipts	**166,825**	**165,455**	**1,370**
Disbursements:			
Elementary and Secondary Education	40,571	40,571	-
DOH Medicaid (incl. administration)	39,561	39,561	-
Public Assistance	772	888	(116)
Subtotal	**80,903**	**81,019**	**(116)**
All Other Disbursements	85,726	85,726	-
Total Disbursements	**166,629**	**166,745**	**(116)**

Note: Figures may not total due to rounding.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget (T-Tables)

Office of the State Comptroller Estimates for Receipts and Disbursements
State Operating Funds – State Fiscal Year 2029
(in millions of dollars)

	Office of the State Comptroller	Division of the Budget	Difference
Receipts:			
Personal Income Tax	79,910	77,354	2,556
Consumer Taxes	26,202	25,889	313
Business Taxes	38,562	39,133	(571)
Other Taxes	3,175	3,055	120
Total Taxes	*147,850*	*145,431*	*2,419*
General Fund Miscellaneous Receipts	2,752	2,752	-
Lottery	5,131	5,131	-
Subtotal	155,733	153,314	2,419
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	16,470	16,470	-
Federal Grants	23	23	-
Total Receipts	**172,226**	**169,807**	**2,419**
Disbursements:			
Elementary and Secondary Education	42,176	42,176	-
DOH Medicaid (incl. administration)	41,867	41,867	-
Public Assistance	753	905	(152)
Subtotal	**84,796**	**84,948**	**(152)**
All Other Disbursements	91,267	91,267	-
Total Disbursements	**176,063**	**176,215**	**(152)**

Note: Figures may not total due to rounding.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of the Budget (T-Tables)

Endnotes

[1] United States (U.S.) Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 1.1.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product" (accessed September 24, 2026).

[2] U.S. Congressional Research Service, "The 2025 (FY2026) Government Shutdown: Economic Effects," issued January 29, 2026 (accessed October 27, 2026).

[3] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 1.1.1. Percent Change from Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product" (accessed October 29, 2026). Percent changes are on a seasonally adjusted, annual basis.

[4] Ibid.

[5] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 1.5.2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail" (accessed October 29, 2026).

[6] Unless otherwise noted, for purposes of this report, projections of economic variables and events are primarily drawn from the S&P Global Market Intelligence Macroeconomic Forecast, October 2026.

[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), All Items, (accessed October 14, 2026). Monthly year-over-year increases in energy prices were 12.5 percent (March), 17.9 percent (April), 23.5 percent (May), 15.7 percent (June), 14.7 percent (July), 16.3 percent (August), and 20.4 percent (September).

[8] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), (accessed October 14, 2026).

[9] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Establishment Data Series from the Monthly B Tables, (accessed October 2, 2026).

[10] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Household Data Series from the Monthly A Tables, (accessed October 2, 2026).

[11] At its October 27-28 meeting, the Fed maintained interest rates in the range of 3.75 – 4.0 percent.

[12] S&P Global, US Economic Outlook, October 2026.

[13] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SAGDP1 State annual gross domestic product (GDP) summary" (accessed September 30, 2026).

[14] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SQGDP1 State quarterly gross domestic product (GDP) summary" (accessed September 30, 2026).

[15] New York State Department of Labor, "Seasonally Adjusted Employment Data for New York State and Metro Areas" (accessed October 15, 2026).

[16] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SQINC4 Personal income by major component" (accessed September 30, 2026).

[17] Growth in the financial markets is measured as the estimated average annual change in the S&P 500, S&P Global Macroeconomic Forecast, October 2026. Office of the New York State Comptroller, "The Securities Industry in New York City", issued October 2026 (accessed October 29, 2026).

[18] The petroleum business tax (PBT) rate is imposed on a cents per gallon basis and is adjusted annually to reflect the change in fuel prices (the year-over-year change in the producer price index for refined petroleum products). However, the rate cannot be increased/decreased by more than five percent.

[19] As a result of the conversion of the Resorts World New York City video lottery terminal (VLT) facility to a commercial casino, the gaming taxes imposed on the gross gaming revenue are to "hold harmless" education aid to the State that was previously received from as VLT revenue.

[20] For this purpose, personal income within New York State is measured on a State Fiscal Year basis.

[21] Pursuant to Section 305 of the Education Law, the State Education Department provides detailed School Aid data by district three times throughout the year – February 15, May 15 and November 15. November data is typically used to calculate aid in the Executive Budget proposal and February data is typically used to calculate aid for the Enacted Budget.

[22] These School Aid amounts are equivalent to the School Aid cash disbursements found in the Division of the Budget's T-Tables for "School Aid" as well as "School Aid – Other," which is actually Medicaid spending within School Aid. The Appendix B tables only reflect spending on School Aid.

[23] When the Medicaid Global Cap was enacted, through SFY 2022, the cap was limited to the ten-year rolling average of medical price inflation. However, the SFY 2023 Enacted Budget changed the calculation to a five-year rolling average of the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services annual healthcare spending projections.

[24] Between SFY 2015 and SFY 2018, such actions ranged from $50 million to roughly $435 million. Then, in SFY 2019, DOH deferred $1.7 billion in certain State-share Medicaid costs. The practice of deferring over a billion dollars of Medicaid costs across fiscal years continues: $1.1 billion deferred from SFY 2020 to SFY 2021; $1.7 billion deferred from SFY 2021 to SFY 2022; $1.8 billion deferred from SFY 2023 to SFY 2024; $1.4 billion deferred from SFY 2024 to SFY 2025; $1.4 billion deferred from SFY 2025 into SFY 2026; and $1.3 billion deferred from SFY 2026 into the current SFY 2027.

[25] New York State Division of the Budget, "FY 2027 Enacted Budget Mid-Year Update," page 94 (accessed October 30, 2026). Calculations made by the Office of the State Comptroller using DOB's previous Medicaid Global Cap Index projections made in the "FY 2027 NYS Enacted Budget Financial Plan," page 106 (accessed October 30, 2026).

[26] New York State Division of the Budget, "FY 2027 Enacted Budget Mid-Year Update," page 95 (accessed November 3, 2026).

[27] New York State Division of the Budget, "FY 2027 Enacted Budget Mid-Year Update," page 122 (accessed November 3, 2026).

[28] New York State Division of the Budget, "FY 2027 Enacted Budget Mid-Year Update," page 29 (accessed November 3, 2026).

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