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Fact Sheet: No Food and No Healthcare

Impact of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act on Households Simultaneously Receiving SNAP and Medicaid in New York State

Approximately one million households in New York State, representing over three million people, simultaneously receive both SNAP benefits and Medicaid coverage.

- Median household (HH) income for dual recipients is $25,058; over 43% of dual-recipient individuals are not in the labor force, and more than half of dual-recipient households are rent-burdened.
- These dual-recipient households are among the most economically vulnerable in New York: low-income, deeply dependent on both programs, and disproportionately composed of people of color, children, seniors, and people with disabilities.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), signed July 2025, made sweeping changes to both programs: SNAP work requirements expanded in scope (effective March 1, 2026); Medicaid work requirements were imposed on the Medicaid expansion population, taking effect January 1, 2027.

- There are 843,857 adults in dual-recipient households that will be subject to work requirements for both SNAP and Medicaid, and thus at risk of losing both benefits as a result of administrative burden.
    - Of these, FPI estimates that 141,431 will lose SNAP and 135,301 will lose Medicaid due to existing failure to meet work requirement mandates.
- Risks compound for households relying on both benefits: Losing SNAP worsens nutrition and increases Medicaid demand; losing Medicaid impairs the ability to work and maintain SNAP eligibility.
- Among all dual SNAP–Medicaid households, 51,359 people in 32,709 households are *newly exposed* to SNAP work requirements and simultaneously in the ACA Medicaid expansion band—meaning they will face Medicaid work requirements for the first time as well.
    - 98 percent of these individuals are currently not meeting Medicaid work requirements.

Additionally, the OBBBA rescinded eligibility for immigrant groups that had previously been included due to circumstances that indicated vulnerability.

- Approximately 41,000 legally present immigrants in New York will lose SNAP and Medicaid benefits under new OBBBA restrictions on eligibility.

Table 1. Risks Facing SNAP and Medicaid recipients under the OBBBA

	SNAP Adults 18–64 in dual HHs (n = 1,647,739)		Medicaid — ACA Expansion Group Adults 19–64, ≤138% FPL in dual HHs (n = 843,857)	
	Persons	% of pop.	Persons	% of pop.
Total dual-recipient adults (denominator)	**1,647,739**	100%	**843,857**	100%
● **Categorically Exempt** DOCUMENTATION OF EXEMPTION RISK — Disability, disabled HH member, child <14, school enrollment / UI receipt (SNAP only). No non-compliance risk; **risk is documentation failure at recertification**.				
Total Protected from work-requirement non-compliance	**1,338,574**	81.2%	**643,514**	76.2%
with Citizenship barrier May be unable to prove exemption at renewal	204,412	12.4%	92,410	10.9%
with Language barrier Compound documentation challenge at recertification	616,015	37.4%	276,160	32.7%
● **Conditionally Safe** DOCUMENTATION OF WORK RISK — No categorical exemption, but currently meeting work requirement (≥20 hrs/week or school half-time or earning $217/week). Not at behavioral risk; **faces documentation burden—now semi-annual for Medicaid.**				
Total Meeting the work requirement threshold	**167,734**	10.2%	**65,042**	7.7%
with Citizenship barrier	28,768	1.7%	11,016	1.3%
with Language barrier	81,170	4.9%	31,106	3.7%
● **Non-Compliance Risk** HIGH RISK OF BENEFIT LOSS — No categorical exemption and not currently meeting the work requirement. Direct risk of losing benefits unless labor market status changes.				
Total All work-requirement non-compliant adults	**141,431**	8.6%	**135,301**	16.0%
Fully disconnected Not in Labor Force	130,182	7.9%	102,317	12.1%
Partially attached Working 1–19 hrs/week, or unemployed (Medicaid only)	11,249	0.7%	32,984	3.9%
with Language or citizenship barrier	54,298	3.3%	48,597	5.8%

Source: FPI analysis of 2020–2024 5-Year ACS PUMS, New York State.

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