



# New York State “Non-Profit” Hospital Report

As IHPA [reported last year](#), wealthy, non-profit hospitals around the country use 78% of a federal program designed to help low-income patients in underserved areas. This report includes a closer look at some of the hospital systems in New York that are benefiting from the 340B federal drug pricing program and how they are spending their revenue.

What this research shows is that New York hospital systems are raking in billions in revenue, handing out mega-compensation packages, and making major investments while profiting from programs meant for the poor. The evidence shows that wealthy hospitals and highly compensated administrators are taking advantage of the 340B program.

## New York Non-Profit Hospital Revenue Is Booming

Even if a hospital is called a “non-profit,” it can still get very rich. New York’s biggest non-profit hospitals are collecting billions in operating revenue each year.

HOSPITAL SYSTEM	ANNUAL REVENUE	YEAR REPORTED	ANNUAL INCREASE IN REVENUE	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE
<a href="#">New York-Presbyterian</a>	\$10,662,065,094	2024	\$407,552,983	4.0%
<a href="#">NYU Langone</a>	\$9,453,515,938	2024	\$585,005,106	6.6%
<a href="#">Montefiore Medical Center</a>	\$5,908,041,192	2024	\$850,543,537	16.8%
<a href="#">Albany Medical Center Group</a>	\$3,278,662,634	2024	\$234,975,311	7.7%
<a href="#">Northwell Healthcare</a>	\$2,686,059,921	2024	\$226,073,457	9.2%
<a href="#">Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center</a>	\$1,819,162,205	2024	\$148,805,205	8.9%
<a href="#">BronxCare Health System</a>	\$1,054,193,84	2024	\$104,113,624	11.0%
<a href="#">Mohawk Valley Health System</a>	\$725,330,926	2024	\$239,522,674	49.3%

An [analysis](#) of every New York non-profit hospital from 2020 – 2022 showed that 42% of private non-profit hospitals in the state received more in tax benefits than they spent on community investments, amounting to \$518 million each year.

Below are more details about how the hospitals listed above reap in huge revenues, serve affluent populations, discriminate against the underserved, and abuse the 340B program.

## New York-Presbyterian

### ***Extravagant CEO Compensation***

New York-Presbyterian is a non-profit organization, but its CEOs and executives boast some of the highest salaries ever uncovered in our research. According to [Pro-Publica](#), outgoing President and CEO Steven J. Corwin was paid \$23.3 million in 2024. In total, the non-profit health care organization listed 25 employees with salaries above \$1 million.

### ***Performing Medically Unnecessary Procedures to Overbill Patients***

New York-Presbyterian has a years-long history of putting financial gain above patient health and safety. In 2022, the hospital [paid](#) \$2.5 million to settle charges that a physician performed medically unnecessary surgeries and billed federal health care programs for payment, defrauding American taxpayers. The doctor was repeatedly replacing implantable cardioverter defibrillator pulse generator batteries earlier than was necessary, putting patients through unnecessary and risky surgical procedures for financial gain.

### ***Providing Kickbacks and Putting Profits Over Patients***

In 2024, the hospital [paid](#) \$17.3 million to resolve allegations that it was involved in illegal kickbacks. The hospital contractually linked physician compensation to the number of referrals doctors made to its chemotherapy infusion center in violation of Medicare and Medicaid rules. In addition, doctors at the infusion center faced accusations that they did not adequately supervise the chemotherapy services. This improper financial relationship incentivized profits over patient care, putting patients at risk.

### ***Improperly Billing the Government and Misuse of Taxpayer Money***

Later the same year, New York-Presbyterian [paid](#) over \$800,000 after it improperly billed Medicare, Medicaid, and TRICARE for care provided to cancer patients. The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York found that, "[t]he defendants provided substandard care to cancer patients by not properly or timely reviewing medical imaging and then billed taxpayer-funded healthcare programs for these shoddy services."

### ***Failing to Reinvest Taxpayer Benefits Back into the Community***

The hospital also boasted the second-largest fair share deficit – meaning they took more in taxpayer benefits than they invested in the community – in the state of New York. According to a [report](#) from the Lown Institute, receiving \$59 million per year (on average), more tax benefits than they put towards community investment.

## NYU Langone Health

### ***Extravagant CEO Compensation***

NYU Langone is a non-profit organization, but its CEOs and executives have some of the highest salaries in the country. According to [Pro-Publica](#), Langone's Dean and CEO, Robert Grossman, was paid \$15.3 million in 2024. In total, the non-profit, tax-exempt health care organization listed 13 employees with salaries above \$1 million.

### ***Providing Better Care to “VIP” Patients***

Meanwhile, a New York Times [investigation](#) from 2022 found that NYU Langone routinely set aside a room in the emergency room for “VIP” patients like a large donor and Senator Chuck Schumer (D-NY) and his wife. The report includes testimony from 45 employees, and internal documents showed that major trustees, celebrities, politicians, and donors were prioritized over the public, regardless of medical condition. An investigation found that doctors “felt pressured to see V.I.P. patients first” and “experience[d] a sense of fear and intimidation and retaliation for not expediting V.I.P. patient care.” As a non-profit hospital, NYU Langone Health ought to treat each patient – particularly those in the most need – with care and respect. Instead, it treats its emergency room like a VIP lounge and mistreats the patients until its non-profit mission purports help.

### ***Providing Special Access Channels to Higher Status Patients***

Despite denials from the hospital, there is a dedicated “Trustee Access Line” that donors can use to alert the hospital they are coming, and then doctors are notified that a “high-priority patient is en route.” Electronic records contained reminders of the patient’s VIP status. The report went on to identify multiple incidents where preferential treatment for VIPs resulted in delays in care for critically ill patients, and employees noted the pressure to see poor and homeless patients – the very patients non-profit hospitals are designed to serve – in the waiting room or hallways so as to not take up space for VIP or more wealthy patients. As a result, NYU’s emergency department was put on probation by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education.

### ***Buying \$8 Million Super Bowl Commercial***

In 2024, the hospital further demonstrated its lack of commitment to its non-profit mission by running an advertisement during Super Bowl LIX, which is estimated to have [cost](#) at least \$8 million. As a reminder, the 340B program, which NYU Langone uses, is supposed to be set aside for hospitals that provide care to “underserved populations.” Would a truly needy hospital be using its scarce resources to buy a Super Bowl commercial?

### ***Discouraging Treatment for NYPD Officers***

Earlier this year, New York Police Department detectives were allegedly [treated](#) poorly after seeking treatment at the NYU Langone Health emergency room. After arriving in plainclothes after a scuffle with a suspect, they were confronted by security guards and questioned about their reason for being there after putting their lives on the line for the public. The detectives also reported that hospital staff initially tried to turn them away.

## **Montefiore Health System**

### ***Extravagant CEO Compensation***

Montefiore Health System is a non-profit organization, but its CEOs and executives have salaries well above \$1 million. According to [Pro-Publica](#), Montefiore’s Senior VP, Susan Green Lorenzen, was paid \$3 million in 2024. In total, the non-profit, tax-exempt health care organization listed four employees with salaries above \$1 million.

### ***Stealing and Selling Patient Health Records***

Montefiore Health System has dealt with repeated allegations about its lack of care and respect for its patients. In February 2024, Montefiore Medical Center [paid](#) \$4.75 million to settle allegations that its failed data security practices allowed an employee to steal and sell the personal health information of its patients.

### ***Over 12,500 Patient's Records Stolen***

According to the Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Civil Rights, Montefiore was unable to detect or prevent the attack due to a lack of internal safeguards and only began conducting an investigation after law enforcement alerted the hospital that an employee had stolen data from 12,500 patients and sold it to an identity theft ring two years prior. The hospital's negligence resulted in not only multiple potential violations of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) but also put thousands of patients at risk for identity theft.

### ***Disputes with Patients' Families over Treatment and Care***

The hospital cited those same patient privacy laws when it [refused to comment](#) on the fight for a woman's life. Amber Ebanks went to Montefiore Hospital for surgery, during which she suffered a major stroke and was placed in a medically induced coma. The family, some of whom are not in the U.S. and had not been able to secure a visa to see Ebanks, was forced to go to court to compel the hospital to [keep her on life support](#) long enough to transfer her to another facility that had agreed to care for her. Before she was taken off of life support, Ebanks' sister relayed that Montefiore hospital officials were "some of the cruelest people I have ever known."

## **Albany Medical Center**

### ***Extravagant CEO Compensation***

Albany Medical Center is a non-profit organization, but its CEOs and executives have salaries well above \$1 million. According to [Pro-Publica](#), Albany's President and CEO, Michael Dowling, was paid \$5.8 million in 2024. In total, the non-profit, tax-exempt health care organization listed 15 employees with salaries above \$1 million.

### ***Failing to Reinvest Taxpayer Benefits Back into the Community***

According to the earlier referenced [report](#) from the Lown Institute, Albany Medical Center has the third highest fair share deficit in the entire state, receiving, on average, \$42 million per year more in tax benefits than it spends on community investment.

### ***Accusations of Underpay and Labor Violations***

Beyond its lack of commitment to helping the communities it supposedly serves, the hospital has dealt with a myriad of other problems, demonstrating its lack of respect for its patients and staff. In 2021, Albany [violated](#) human trafficking laws by requiring nurses (most of whom were from the Philippines) to pay up to \$20,000 if they resigned or were fired within three years of employment. Then-State Attorney General Letitia James said, "[b]y forcing its employees to choose between paying outrageous sums to leave their jobs, or facing immigration authorities, Albany Med violated their rights as workers and as individuals." Albany Medical Center was required to pay \$90,000 in restitution.

### ***Accusations of ER Malpractice***

Albany is also facing a [lawsuit](#) from a mother who lost her one-month-old daughter after multiple visits to the emergency room in 2025. Over the course of a month, Shamaya Jackson brought her daughter to the pediatric emergency room three times with unexplained respiratory issues. She was discharged twice with little explanation, and unfortunately, upon the third visit, her daughter was already in respiratory failure and died the next day from two bacterial infections. The lawsuit accuses the staff of negligence.

### ***Shaking Down Patients and High-Pressure Collections***

In 2023, Albany Medical was also found to be the most aggressive hospital in New York in suing patients to collect medical debt. Albany [filed](#) 528 medical debt lawsuits against its patients, seeking approximately \$2 million, despite its mission to help poor and disadvantaged communities.

## **Northwell Health**

### ***Extravagant CEO Compensation***

Northwell Health is a non-profit organization, but its CEOs and executives have salaries well above \$1 million. According to [Pro-Publica](#), Northwell's President and CEO, Michael Dowling, was paid \$5.8 million in 2024. In total, the non-profit, tax-exempt health care organization listed 15 employees with salaries above \$1 million.

### ***Charging for Services that Were Not Performed***

Northwell Health consistently puts profits above patients. In June 2025, Northwell [paid](#) \$411,000 to settle allegations it submitted "office-based evaluation and management claims on behalf of a physician for services which were not performed or otherwise did not meet coverage criteria." Additionally, the physician overstated the amount of time spent with patients in order to increase his own reimbursement.

### ***Performing Medically Unnecessary Procedures for Pay***

In another instance, Northwell [paid](#) \$12.7 million after allegations surfaced that they had submitted claims for spinal procedures that were not provided as claimed or medically necessary, putting patients through unnecessary hardship and risk.

### ***Fraudulent Billing and Fleecing American Taxpayers***

And back in 2019 – demonstrating the long history of this problem – Northwell [fraudulently](#) billed Medicare for services "that did not comply with Medicare law." Northwell paid \$12.3 million and admitted to practices that resulted in "the submission of several millions of dollars of inappropriate claims to Medicare."

## **Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center**

### ***Extravagant CEO Compensation***

Sloan Kettering is a non-profit organization, but its CEOs and executives have salaries well above \$1 million. According to [Pro-Publica](#), Sloan Kettering's President and CEO, Selwyn Vickers, was paid \$6.6 million in 2024. In total, the non-profit, tax-exempt health care organization listed 23 employees with salaries above \$1 million.

### ***Executives Taking Kickbacks and Profiting from Their Positions***

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center joins the other hospitals in this report in prioritizing profits over patients. An investigation by [The New York Times and ProPublica](#) outlined a culture of corruption and mismanagement, putting patient care and safety at risk. Specifically, the investigation found that Kettering employees had a vested profit motive in research being conducted at the cancer center.

### ***Putting Profits Over Patients***

The report found that top officials “repeatedly violated policies on financial conflicts of interest, fostering a culture in which profits appeared to take precedence over research and patient care” and that “officials frequently violated or skirted their own policies; that hospital leaders’ ties to companies were likely considered on an ad hoc basis rather than through rigorous vetting; and that researchers were often unaware that some senior executives had financial stakes in the outcomes of their studies.”

### ***Medical Officers Received Undisclosed Payouts from Outside Medical Companies***

The hospital’s chief medical officer had received millions of dollars in payments from drug and health care companies that he had failed to disclose; he later resigned under fire but was [paid](#) more than \$1.5 million in severance by the hospital. Other hospital officials also “cultivated lucrative relationships with for-profit companies” while working at the hospital; in one case, a hospital vice president received a \$1.4 million stake in a newly public company to represent Memorial Sloan Kettering on its board.

## **BronxCare Health System**

### ***Extravagant CEO Compensation***

BronxCare is a non-profit organization, but its CEOs and executives have salaries well above \$1 million. According to [Pro-Publica](#), BronxCare’s President and CEO, Miguel Fuentes Jr, was paid \$2.3 million in 2024. In total, the non-profit, tax-exempt health care organization listed four employees with salaries above \$1 million.

### ***History of Federal Corruption Probes***

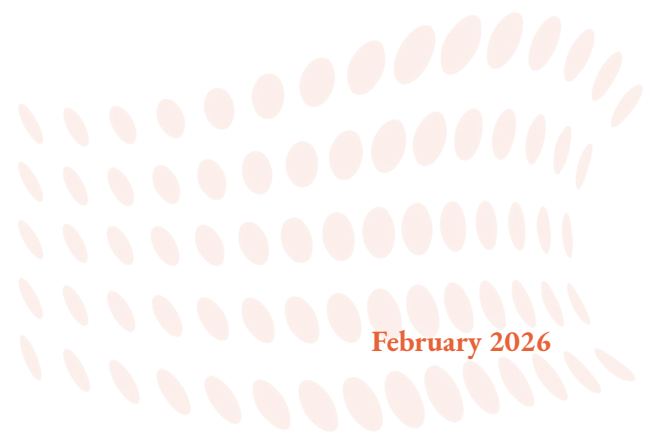
BronxCare Health System, under its previous name of Bronx-Lebanon Hospital, has been [called](#) “New York’s sickest hospital” with multiple allegations of corruption. The hospital had been subject to a federal corruption probe, executives received exorbitant compensation and perks, and there were allegations that a New York criminal organization was controlling the construction of an outpatient center in 2017.

### ***Executive Bonuses and Special Privileges***

Bronx-Lebanon reportedly [funded](#) the installation of a \$20,000 shower in the CEO’s office bathroom, and doctors were paid bonuses for each visit made to its clinics so that it could boast higher patient visits annually.

### ***Continuing to Pay Bad Doctors Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars***

Most alarmingly, a doctor with a [record](#) of poor outcomes repeatedly received six-figure bonuses. Dr. Ira Kirschenbaum, chief of orthopedics, had repeated malpractice suits against him as well as complaints from employees, who raised alarms about patients injured under Kirschenbaum’s care. Meanwhile, he received a reported \$851,000 salary, with bonuses of over \$300,000 and \$100,000 in 2014 and 2015, respectively.



# Mohawk Valley Health System

## *Aggressive Collection Practices*

Mohawk Valley Health System joined Albany Medical Care as one of the most aggressive hospitals in New York in filing medical debt lawsuits against patients after the pandemic. In just one year, Mohawk [filed](#) 269 lawsuits seeking nearly \$1.7 million from patients.

## *Terminating Whistleblowers*

Additionally, Mohawk has also had issues with employees who tried to improve hospital practices. In 2024, a former employee [sued](#) Mohawk for wrongful termination, alleging that she was fired for blowing the whistle on improperly credentialed providers. She found upon joining the organization that several health care providers within the open-heart surgery group had not been properly credentialed, which involves verifying their education, training, and experience. These providers put patients at risk of serious harm by continuing to perform procedures, in addition to violating Medicare and Medicaid policy by continuing to bill for services despite not being credentialed. After she brought these concerns to the hospital's attention, she was terminated and told her position had been eliminated.