

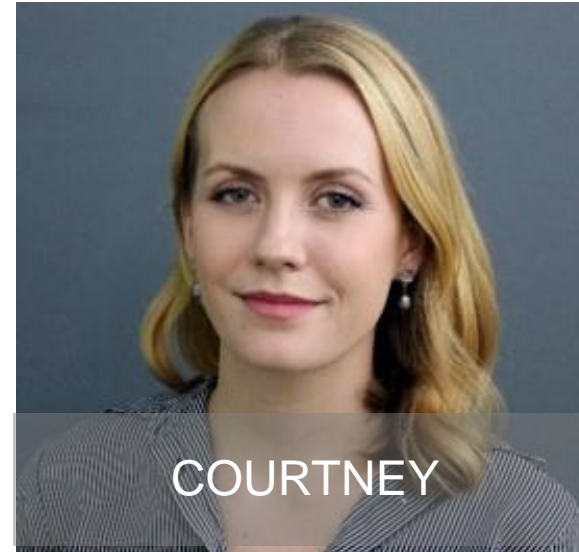
NYC Housing Instability and Resource Webinar



CSH Presenters



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WHAT WE DO

CSH is a touchstone for new ideas and best practices, a collaborative and pragmatic community partner, and an influential advocate for supportive housing



TRAINING AND
EDUCATION



LENDING



POLICY REFORM



CONSULTING &
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE

What We'll Cover

Housing 101

Navigating
the
Homeless
System

Navigating
Affordable &
Supportive
Housing

Eviction
Prevention

Special
Populations

Defining Homelessness

Homelessness describes two categories of living situations. The first is unsheltered or “street” homeless, meaning individuals are staying somewhere that is not a place meant for human habitation, such as on the street or in a car. The second category of homelessness includes individuals living in a shelter, which may be transitional or emergency.

Chronic homelessness is an important designation for eligibility for certain housing resources, such as some types of supportive housing. In New York, chronic homelessness means being homeless (street or shelter) for one of the past two years or two of the past four, which does not have to be consecutive.

Doubled up / Couch Surfing is another term to describe homelessness. People who are considered doubled up are living with other people in a home that is not theirs. These individuals are often excluded from housing support services because they are not considered technically homeless, even though they could lose housing at any time.

Defining Housing Instability

Housing Instability refers to a number of situational challenges, such as having trouble paying rent, overcrowding, staying with relatives, or spending the bulk of household income on housing.



Affordability: unaffordable housing causes people to face severe rent burden (pay >50% monthly income toward rent), go into rental arrears, or to face eviction. People without access to affordable housing may move frequently or live in overcrowded apartments with other people



Quality: structural issues in the apartment or building, or if a home has pests, mold, or inadequate heating or cooling issues - all of which can cause health consequences



Accessibility: refers to buildings that are not compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or to apartments that are only accessible by stairs



Location: has to do with what the neighborhood is like, what is accessible in terms of food or recreation activities, public transportation, and care providers or social support systems

Housing as a Social Determinant of Health

Housing Issue	Examples	Related Health Conditions
Homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total lack of shelter • Residence in transitional or emergency shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rates of chronic and infectious conditions (e.g., diabetes, asthma, COPD and tuberculosis) • Mental health issues, including depression and elevated stress • Developmental delays in children
Lack of affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe rent burden • Overcrowding • Eviction or foreclosure • Frequent moves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress, depression and anxiety disorders • Poor self-reported health • Delayed or diminished access to medications and medical care
Poor housing conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural issues • Allergens like mold, asbestos or pests • Chemical exposures • Leaks or problems with insulation, heating and cooling • Accessibility – no elevator, not ADA compliant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asthma or other respiratory issues • Allergic reactions • Lead poisoning, harm to brain development • Other chemical or carcinogenic exposures • Falls and other injuries due to structural issues • Social Isolation and lack of access to services due to mobility and transportation limitations

American Hospital Association, 2018

Health as a Social Determinant of Housing



- Behavioral health
- Chronic medical conditions and disabilities
- Hospitalization and shelter
- Lack of medical accommodation in shelters
- Increased demand on families

COVID-19 & Impact on Homelessness

People experiencing homelessness are at an increased risk of becoming seriously ill or dying from COVID due to age and chronic conditions.

Self-quarantine, social isolation, and stay-at-home orders are impossible without a home or in a congregate shelter setting.

People of Color (POC) are disproportionately impacted by both homelessness and COVID-19.

The [COVID Racial Data Tracker](#) reports that Black people are dying at a rate nearly two times higher than their population share. ([NPR coverage on disparities](#))



NYC's COVID: "Test, Treat, and Take Care"

Department of
Homeless
Services

Department of
Health

Health and
Hospitals

Mayor's Office
of Criminal
Justice

NYC
Emergency
Management

Non-Medical Isolation Hotel Program Call Center at 718-422-4683



In August 2020, how many individuals slept in a NYC shelter each night?

10,000

20,000

25,000

Over 50,000

Homelessness and Housing Crisis in NYC

54,570 homelessness people, families, children sleeping in a NYC shelters since August of 2020

- 17, 759 Single Adults
- 10,414 Families with Children and Pregnant Women
- 2,158 Adult Families

3,622 unsheltered individuals on NYC streets and subways identified in January 2019.

Nearly half of New York renting families are rent burdened

Black and Latinx New Yorkers are disproportionately affected by homelessness

<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/DHS-Homeless-Shelter-Census/3pig-ncn9>
<http://fiscalpolicy.org/nearly-half-of-new-york-renters-are-rent-burdened>

Determining the Housing Need in the Community



The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a collective body of community stakeholders, a planning process for addressing local need for homeless services, a geographic region encompassed in the planning process, and a source of homeless assistance funds from HUD.

CoCs must collaboratively assess the need for homeless services, evaluate and rank projects, and submit a single, consolidated application to HUD for funding.

Assessing for Housing Instability and Homelessness: Using the PREPARE Tool



What is your housing situation today?

- I have housing
- I do not have housing (staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, or in a park)
- I choose not to answer this question

Are you worried about losing your housing?

- Yes
- No
- I choose not to answer this question

Housing Status & Stability

What is your current housing situation?

- I have housing
- I do not have housing (staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, or in a park)
- I choose not to answer this question

Are you worried about losing your housing?

- Yes
- No
- I choose not to answer this question

Related ICD10 Code:
Z59.0 Homelessness
Z59.9 Problem related to housing and economic circumstances, unspecified

- **Care Impact**
 - Provides a context for care
 - Influences mental and behavioral health
 - Identifies need for resources to prevent eviction/foreclosure
 - Sub-standard housing has a potential impact on lead poisoning, asthma triggers, and others
- **Enabling Service Example:**
 - Referral to housing services

Documenting Housing Needs

Flagging patients in EMR:

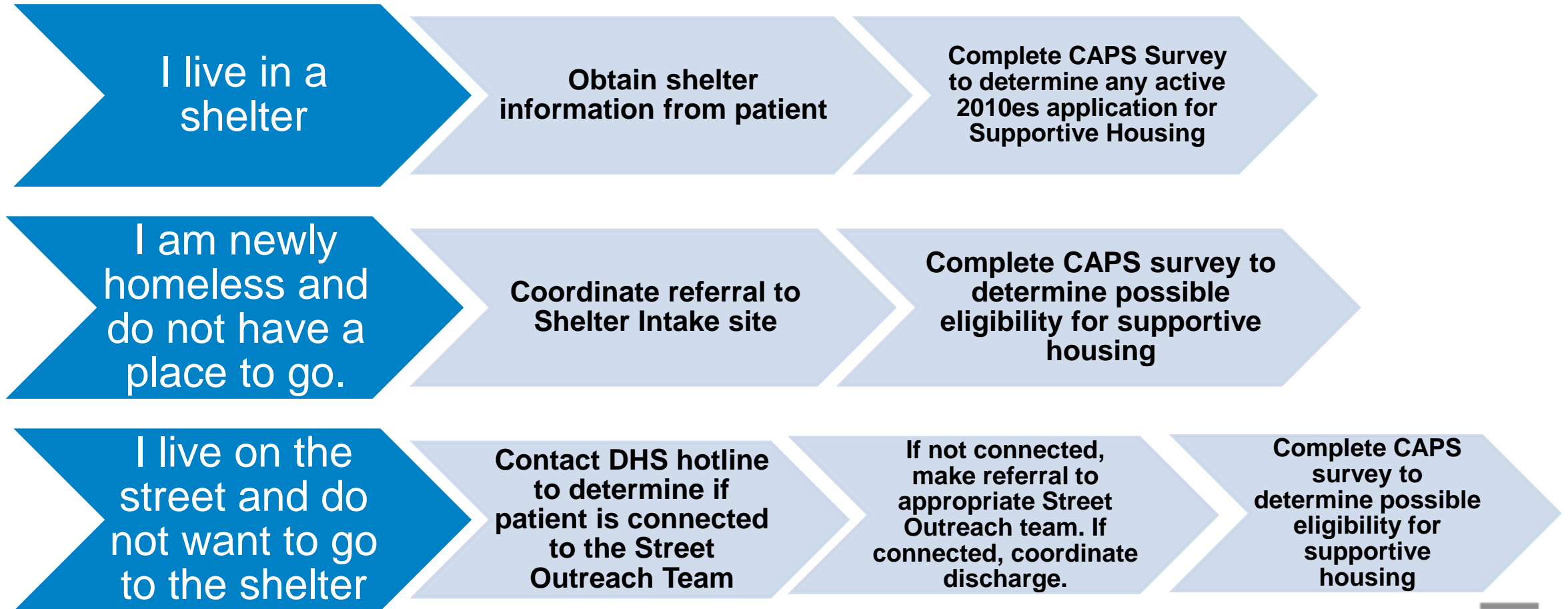
- Homeless Flag
- Address Flags (multiple changes in zip codes, shelter address, PO Boxes, etc..)
- ICD 10 Codes

Coding for Housing Needs

- Based on screening questions:
 - ICD-10 Z code - Z59.0 to indicate “homelessness”
 - ICD-10 Z code – Z59.9 to indicate “problem related to housing and economic circumstances, unspecified”

Now What?

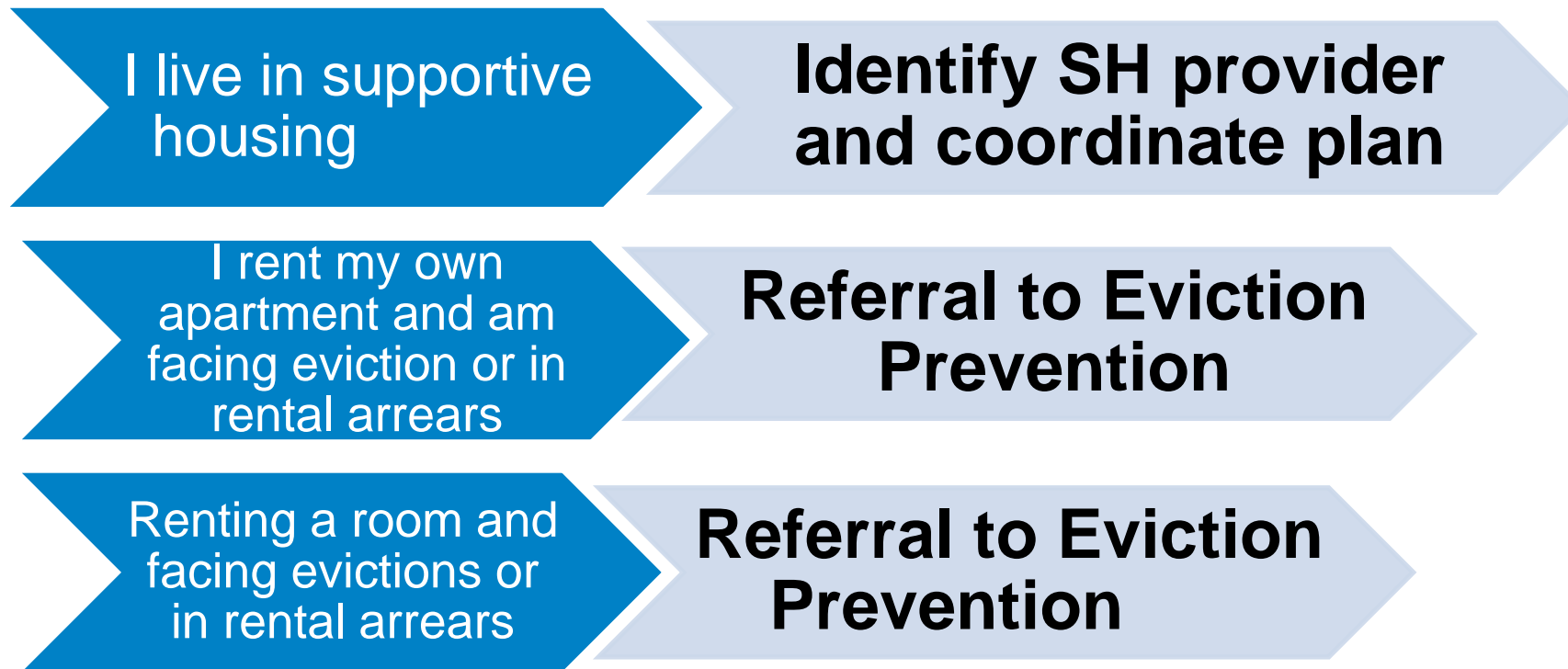
What is your housing situation today? **I do not have housing (staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, or in a park).**



Now What?

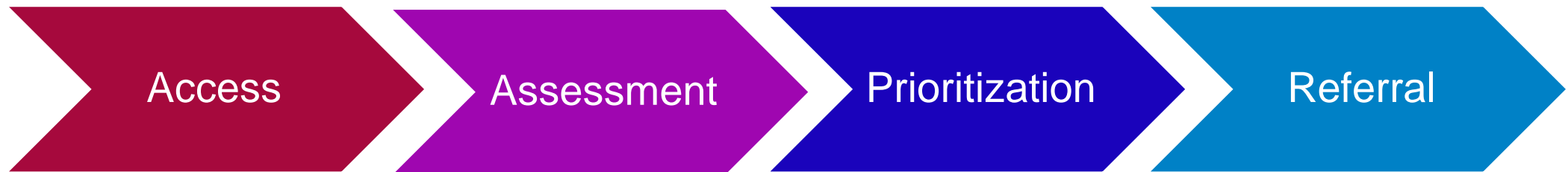
Are you worried about losing your housing? **Yes.**

Follow up question: What type of housing do you live in? Supportive housing (SH), affordable/low-income housing, private-market apartment, or renting a room.

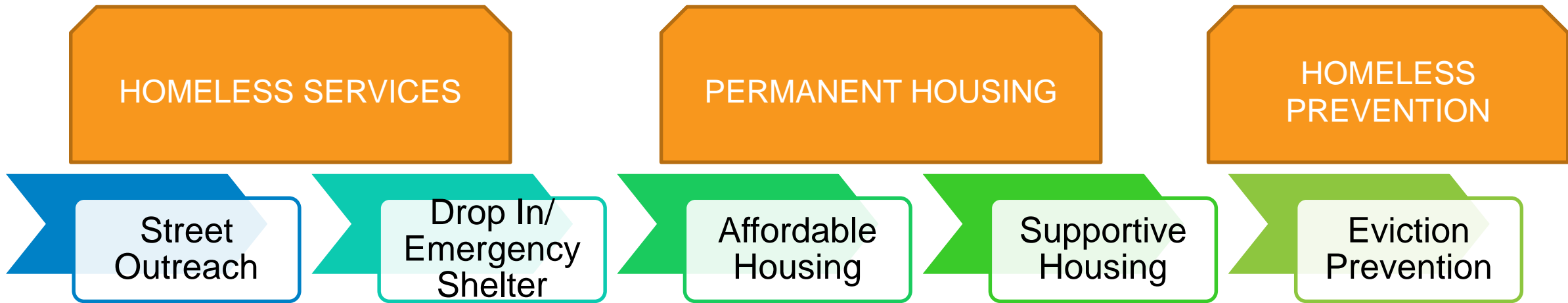


Accessing Housing in NYC

What is Coordinated Entry? Every community must set up a Coordinated Entry System (CES) to simplify the process of accessing housing and services through the homeless response system. There is a single point of entry to the system and a standardized evaluation to ensure access to resources is fair. Communities must prioritize the most vulnerable. In NYC, the CES is known as Coordinate Entry and Placement System or CAPS.



Housing Continuum in NYC



NAVIGATING THE HOMELESS SYSTEM

Accessing the Homeless System

HOME-STAT
Street
Outreach

Drop-In
Centers

Emergency
Shelters

HOME-STAT: Street Outreach



Street outreach is frequently the first touchpoint for engaging people facing a complete lack of housing, especially the most difficult to reach.

Experienced outreach teams from not-for-profit service providers canvass the five boroughs 24/7/365 as part of a citywide effort to identify and engage individuals.

Bronx: BronxWorks

Brooklyn: Breaking Ground

Manhattan: Manhattan Outreach Consortium

- **CUCS:** catchment area 96th Street to Inwood
- **Uptown Goddard:** catchment area 59th Street to 96th Street
- **Breaking Ground:** catchment area 23rd Street to 59th Street
- **Downtown Goddard:** catchment area below 23rd Street

Queens: Breaking Ground

Staten Island: Project Hospitality

MTA Subway System: BRC (212-533-5151) BRC is the outreach provider for the subway system and transportation hubs like Penn Station and Grand Central, where they have offices. BRC also has a direct 24/7 hotline to provide assistance to anyone in need of help on the subway or in a station.

Any outreach team can be reached by calling 311

Drop In Centers

Drop-In Centers provide hot meals, showers, laundry, clothing, medical care, and recreational space for those who are living on the street.

There are typically no sleep-in beds.

Drop-In Centers For chronically street homeless, or other hard-to-reach homeless and referrals are usually from street outreach teams.



Mainchance Drop-In Center

Manhattan: Mainchance 120 East 32nd St. & Olivieri Center 257 West 30th St.

Bronx: The Living Room 800 Barretto St.

Brooklyn: The Gathering Place 2402 Atlantic Ave.

Staten Island: Project Hospitality 25 Central Ave

Emergency Shelters

- ❑ **Shelters work with people to identify types of rental assistance programs and provide case management support to help clients move into permanent housing.**
- ❑ **All shelters, with the exception of family shelters, are in congregate settings.**
- ❑ **Shelters do not provide nursing care and have limited capacity for home care.**

Families with Children
Adult Families
Single Adults

Specialized Shelters:
Employment
Behavioral health
Veterans
Young adults

Shelter Intake

Shelter Intake Centers:

- **Adult Men**
 - 30th Street, 400-430 East 30th St./1st Ave., Manhattan; Subway: 6 to 28th St.
- **Adult Women**
 - Franklin Shelter, 1122 Franklin Ave., Bronx; Subway: 2/5 to 149th St., then #55 bus to 166th St. & 3rd Ave. or the #21 bus to 166th St. & Boston Road
 - HELP Women's Center: 116 Williams Ave., Brooklyn; Subway: C to Liberty Ave.
- **Adult families with no children under 21 years old**
 - Adult Family Intake Center (AFIC): 400-430 East 29th St., Manhattan; Subway: 6 to 28th St.
- **Families with children under 21 AND pregnant women**
 - Prevention Assistance and Temporary Housing Office (PATH): 151 East 151st St., Bronx; Subway: 2, 4 or 5 to 149th St. – Grand Concourse.

Contact 311 for more assistance on accessing these shelters.

30th Street Intake



Shelter Intake for Special Populations

HASA

- Homeless individuals with HIV/AIDS or homeless families
- with individuals living with HIV/AIDS
- **Accessed through Service Line Monday – Friday, 9 AM to 5 PM, 212-971-0626**

DV Shelter

- Temporary emergency shelter (90-135 days) to domestic violence victims
- **NYC's Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-621-HOPE 24/7**

Housing Preservation & Development Emergency Shelter

- HPD's Emergency Housing Services Bureau assists displaced tenants with temporary housing at one of four family centers or at Red Cross-contracted hotels and facilities
- **HPD (212) 863-8561**

NAVIGATING AFFORDABLE AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Accessing Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing
(apartments, subsidies,
programs)

Supportive Housing

What is Affordable Housing?



La Central, Comunilife and Breaking Ground

Housing is considered affordable if it costs 30% or less of a household's income.

A variety of local, state, and federal programs exist to increase housing affordability.

Income guidelines may vary for these programs. Typically, a renter cannot earn more than the Area Median Income (AMI), which is set annually by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Affordable Housing

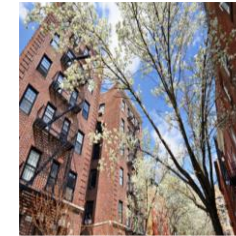
- Affordable Housing includes Supportive Housing.
- Affordable Housing can look many different ways, but the main goal is the affordability of it, which is the tenant not paying over 30% of income.
- This housing can be a psychical apartment (that is below market rate) or a voucher. Vouchers help pay part of the rent so that tenants can rent an apartment of their choosing on the private market.
- The vouchers have a cap on how much it will cover which makes it difficult for tenants to find an apartment.

Understanding Affordable Housing Programs



Public
Housing

Section 8



Rental
Subsidies

Rent Freeze
Programs



Accessing Affordable Housing

Public Housing

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) provides affordable housing for people with low- and moderate-income residents.. The average rent is 30% of the household's income. There are some income restrictions and criminal background restrictions for eligible tenants.

The New York City Housing Authority Public Housing in New York City is accessed through [NYCHA \(New York City Housing Authority\)](#).

Section 8

Section 8 provides assistance to low- and moderate-income families to rent housing in the private market. The program works as a rental subsidy that allows families to pay a reasonable amount of their income toward their rent. Eligible families will receive a Section 8 voucher to begin searching for housing. Generally, families will pay no more than 40 percent of their adjusted monthly income toward their rent share. The NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA) pays the remaining amount to the owner on the family's behalf. This payment to the owner is known as the [Housing Assistance Payment](#). Section 8 is limited to US citizens and certain categories of non-citizens with eligible immigration status.

Section 8 Vouchers

Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program:

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) enables the lowest income households in New York State to rent or purchase decent, safe housing in the private housing market by providing rental and homeownership assistance. The program also provides assistance to senior citizens and disabled persons on fixed incomes, displaced families, and homeless individuals with disabilities. If approved, individuals can be placed on a wait list for up to 2 years or more.

Eligibility

There are four factors that the Public Housing Authority (PHA) considers when determining Section 8 program eligibility:

- Family size
- Income limits (generally may not exceed 50% of the area medium income)
- Citizen status – the applicant must meet the documentation requirements of citizen or eligible immigration status. Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for voucher assistance.
- Anyone evicted from public housing or any Section 8 program for drug-related criminal activity are ineligible for assistance for at least 3 years from the date of the eviction.

How to Access

The individual must visit their local [Public Housing Agency](#).



Section 8 Vouchers

Section 8 Project-Based Voucher (PVB) Program:

Section 8 Project Based Voucher (PVB) housing is a government-funded program that provides rental housing to low-income households in privately owned and managed rental units. The subsidy stays with the building; when you move out, you no longer have the rental assistance. Most units rental cost will be 30% of your household adjusted gross income. There may be a variety of housing types available through this program including single-family homes, townhomes, or apartments.

Eligibility

- Family size
- Citizen status – the applicant must meet the documentation requirements of citizen or eligible immigration status. Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for voucher assistance.
- Income limits (may not exceed 80% of the area medium income)

How to Access

Individual can visit their local Homebase Program for screening.

Rental Subsidies

Subsidy	Overview	How to Access
CityFHEPS (Family Homelessness & Eviction Prevention Supplement)	CityFHEPS is a rental assistance supplement to help individuals and families find and keep housing. It is administered by the Department of Social Services (DSS).	Individual can visit their local Homebase Program for screening.
FHEPS A and B	FHEPS is a rent supplement for families with children who receive Cash Assistance and have been evicted or are facing eviction, who lost their housing due to a domestic violence situation, or who have lost their housing because of health or safety issues.	If the individual is not in a shelter and at risk of eviction or homelessness, the individual can visit their local Homebase Program for screening. If the individual is in the shelter, their case manager or housing specialist can help them find an apartment.
Pathway Home	Pathway Home is a Human Resources Administration (HRA) program that enables families and individuals to move out of shelter by moving in with friends or family members ("host families"). Pathway Home can help you move from shelter back to the community as quickly as possible by providing monthly payments to your host family for up to 12 months.	To view more information on the Pathway Home program and applications, visit: HRA Pathway Home Applications .
Administration for Children's Services Housing Subsidy	The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) provides Housing Support Services (HSS) to help families and young adults involved with foster care find suitable, stable, long term housing.	For more information on The Administration for Children's Services and Housing Support Services, visit NYC-ACS or call the ACS hotline, (212) 442-4273 .



Rent Freeze Programs

Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption Program (SCRIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exempts low-income renters who are 62 or older from some or all rent increases.• Elderly persons living in Mitchell-Lama housing, Article XI cooperatives, federally assisted cooperatives, or rent regulated apartments may be eligible• NYC – NYC Dept. of Aging• Access to more information and application
Disability Rent Increase Exemption (DRIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Offers qualifying tenants with disabilities an exemption from future rent increases• Eligible persons must be at least 18, receive either SSI, SSDI, VA disability pension, or disability-related Medicaid, living in Mitchell-Lama housing, Article XI cooperatives, federally assisted cooperatives, or rent-regulated apartments• NYC - Applications can be mailed to NYC Finance Dept, SCRIE/DRIE Walk-In Center, on online

To apply for any Affordable Housing

Affordable housing units are developed annually with tax credits and awarded to those eligible through the NYC Housing Lottery. There is no application fee, facilitator, outside expediter, or broker involved in this process.

Eligibility is determined by income and family size, or number of people applying to live in the unit.

[NYC Housing Connect](#) is the online housing portal for searching and applying for affordable housing in New York City.

What is Supportive Housing?



Supportive housing combines affordable housing with services that help people who face the most complex challenges to live with stability, autonomy and dignity.

Key Components of Quality Supportive Housing



Supportive Housing Models



Lower East Side Service Center's Diversity Works in the Bronx

Project-Based or “Congregate”

Buildings typically have not more than 40% of units designated as “supportive housings” and the remaining units are affordable and available to the wider community. These building have onsite case management. Some smaller projects are 100% supportive housing.

Tenant-Based or “Scattered Site”

This model typically utilizes vouchers to rent units on the private market, and case managers visit the tenants and connect them to community-based services.

Improved Health Outcomes through Supportive Housing



- Reduction in health care costs
- Improved access to ambulatory care
- Increased adherence to medications
- Overall improvement in well-being
- Cost savings for public systems

What is the Coordinated Entry and Placement System (CAPS)?

Never heard
of it

Heard of it,
but do not
have access

Have
access, but
do not use it

Have used it
before

Determining eligibility for Supportive Housing and Applying Through CAPS

The NYC [Coordinated Assessment and Placement System \(CAPS\)](#) is the system you must use to apply for most supportive housing. CAPS a city initiative to meet the HUD requirement of Coordinated Entry into housing services and is accessed through the **Placement Assistance and Client Tracking (PACT) system**.

User completes the Coordinated Assessment Survey



User receives potential eligibility for Supportive Housing and completes NYC Supportive Housing Application




HRA determines Supportive Housing eligibility and makes Standardized Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)



HRA refers to Supportive Housing based on eligibility, SVA Determination, prioritization, and client choice

CAPS Survey Benefits



User completes
the Coordinated
Assessment
Survey

- Access to client financial and identifying documents on file in the HRA repository, the last five years of prior supportive housing applications , surveys completed within the last 6 months, and potential housing eligibility (supportive, federal and rental subsidies).
- Easily access the survey, client documents and last five years of prior supportive housing applications without having to return to the survey module, everything is in one place!
- Tracking of unit and program level data by primary supportive housing contract type and rental subsidy

New System Training and Access

Gaining System Access:

- ❑ For programs and/or staff that do not have access, your agency may have system administrators with access that will be identified to assist
- ❑ For agencies and/or programs that do not have system administrators you may contact HRA user support at hracassupport@hra.nyc.gov

Future HRA Trainings:

- ❑ Will host sessions for housing providers using the train-the-trainer method, agencies will identify key staff to provide further elbow training to rest of their agency (tentative late September)
- ❑ Provide ongoing train-the-trainer sessions for referral agencies on completing the NYC Supportive Housing Application
- ❑ Will conduct large scale demo and live stream in September to stakeholders

EVICTIION PREVENTION

Have you every worked with a client that was on the brink of EVICTION?

Yes

No

Overview of Eviction Proceedings



There are two types of eviction cases: **nonpayment and holdover.**

Nonpayment: When a patient or client is being evicted for non-payment of rent, it's important to know whether they have received a petition or notice of petition. A landlord can threaten eviction, but once a case is opened, the matter becomes very time sensitive and the tenant must meet deadlines.

Holdover: an eviction case due to issues other than rent owed. Examples of holdover issues include breach of lease, nuisance, non-primary residence, illegal sublet, and refusal of access to apartment

Advice for People Facing Eviction Proceedings



People facing eviction should:

- ALWAYS respond once an eviction case has been started and pay close attention to the dates to respond.
- Get rent history breakdown from landlord (Rent vs. Fees).
- Assemble any proof of payment for rent already paid.
- Keep records of all court documents.
- If repairs needed, take pictures of apartment.
- Figure out right amount of arrears and PAYMENT strategy.
- Do not withhold rent as leverage.
- If a marshal comes to your apartment, be sure to collect your ID, wallet, medications and personal items, legal papers and small valuables.

NYC COVID Eviction Moratorium

What does the eviction moratorium mean?

- **New York:** The Chief Administrative Judge of New York State [issued a memo](#) effective 5pm on Monday March 16, which states: "All eviction proceedings and pending eviction orders shall be suspended statewide until further notice." **On August 12, the courts issued a new order extending the universal eviction moratorium until at least October 1, 2020.**
- **National:** The CDC issued an Order under Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act to temporarily halt residential evictions to prevent the further spread of COVID-19. Effective 9/4/20-12/31/20. Full rent will still be due at end of 2020. No funds to help cover rent at this time. Follow instructions on how to document coverage under this order.

[For More information: https://www.righttocounselnyc.org/ny_eviction_moratorium_faq](https://www.righttocounselnyc.org/ny_eviction_moratorium_faq)

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/09/04/2020-19654/temporary-halt-in-residential-evictions-to-prevent-the-further-spread-of-covid-19>

NYC COVID Eviction Moratorium

What if a sheriff's or marshal's lockout notice or warrant has already been issued?

- The moratorium applies to all pre-existing orders. **They have been suspended and you cannot be evicted.** In NYC, all city marshals have been **notified** that they can not execute any pre-existing warrants. If they attempt to violate this, please report this activity by calling the City's Department of Investigation (DOI) Bureau of City Marshals at (212) 825-5953.

What if I can't pay my rent?

- Right now, you are still obligated to pay rent. As of June 22, landlords can start new evictions cases by mail or an e-filing system. However, there are no court dates for new cases until further notice and your landlord can't evict you. If you entered into an agreement in court prior to the moratorium that required you to pay rent by a certain date and you can no longer make that payment, your landlord **cannot call the marshal/sheriff/law enforcement agency to evict you** as long as the moratorium is in effect. Once the moratorium is lifted, they will be able to move forward with eviction. Please know that the order does not apply to rent demands. Landlords can still send you letters and rent demands for any rent they claim you owe during this time.

For More information: https://www.righttocounselnyc.org/ny_eviction_moratorium_faq

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/09/04/2020-19654/temporary-halt-in-residential-evictions-to-prevent-the-further-spread-of-covid-19>

Resources for People Facing Eviction

Homebase

Not a housing program, but a resource center. Meant for families on the brink of homelessness.

Homebase will help develop a personalized action plan to overcome an immediate housing crisis and achieve stability.

Eligibility includes:

- Imminent risk of entering the NYC shelter system
- Low-income
- Wanting to remain stably housed in the community

[Find Designated Homebase](#) location or call 311

Homebase Provider	Borough	Address	Telephone
CAMBA	BK	1958 Fulton Street, 2nd Floor	718-408-5756 x37100
		1117 Eastern Parkway, 3rd Floor, side entrance	718-622-7323
		2244 Church Avenue, 4th Floor	718-408-5766
Catholic Charities Neighborhood Services	BK	3060 Fulton Street	929-234-3036
		560 Livonia Avenue	718-408-7181
RiseBoro	BK	145 East 98 Street, 2nd Floor	917-819-3200
		Broadway - TBA	917-819-3200
		90 Beaver Street	718-366-4300
		1475 Myrtle Avenue	347-295-3738
BronxWorks	BX	630 Jackson Avenue, 2nd Floor	718-993-2032
		1130 Grand Concourse, 3rd Floor	718-508-3100
Catholic Charities Community Services	BX	2155 Blackrock Avenue	718-414-1050
		890 Garrison Avenue	929-259-9430
		2901 White Plains Road, 2nd Floor	347-913-4694
		4377 Bronx Boulevard, 3rd Floor	347-947-3920
HELP USA	BX	1780 Grand Concourse	347-226-4540
		1860 East Tremont Avenue	718-299-8473
		1981 Sedgwick Avenue	718-215-6453
		815 Burke Avenue	646-905-5289
SUS- Urgent Housing Programs, Inc	MN	516 West 181st St, 4th Floor	917-492-1019
		2322 3rd Avenue, 3rd Floor	917-492-1019
Catholic Charities Neighborhood Services	QNS	161-10 Jamaica Avenue, 5th floor	718-674-1000
		1847 Mott Avenue	718-647-1015
CAMBA	SI	120 Stuyvesant Place, 4th floor, Suite 413	718-282-6473
		209 Bay Street	718-226-0496

Critical Documents needed for a Screening

Proof of Identity	<p>One or more of the following documents are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Valid Government issued photo identification- Driver's License, State Identification Card, Government Employee ID, etc.▪ U.S. Passport▪ Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship▪ Permanent Resident Card▪ Foreign Passport▪ Social Security Card (or Official Letter from the Social Security Administration)▪ Birth Certificate▪ U.S. Military Photo ID / VA Identification Card▪ Hospital Records
Proof of Income	<p>One or more of the following documents are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Printed copies or electronic/online proof of paystubs (preferably dated within the last 30 days)▪ Printed copies or electronic/online proof of earnings statements (preferably dated within the last 30 days)▪ Social Security Benefits Letter (SSI, SSD)▪ Benefits Award Letters from HRA (SNAP, Public Assistance, Other)
Proof of Housing Crisis	<p>One or more of the following documents are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Court documents (Order to Show Cause, Stipulation of Settlement, etc.)▪ Notice of Eviction▪ Marshall's Notice▪ Statement of Past Due Rent▪ Valid Lease / Residency Verification Letter▪ NYCHA Housing Documents (Lease, Household Composition and Rent Calculation Form, etc.)

Additional Eviction Prevention Resources

Single Stop Centers

[Single Stop Centers](#) services include income support, legal services, financial coaching, and referrals.

Housing Court Answers

[Housing Court Answers](#) provides information on Housing Court process for nonpayment and holdover cases, how to obtain charity funds for rent arrears, how to get repairs made in an apartment, information for NYCHA tenants, help with roommate issues, and resources and connection to legal services.

Rental Arrears Assistance

[One Shot Deal](#) is a one-time payment from the Human Resource Administration (HRA) to pay back rent to avoid an eviction. Local [HomeBase](#) Programs can determine your eligibility for a one shot deal.

[Charity Assistance](#)

NYC Rent Regulation

Rent Control

- Limits the amount of rent a landlord can charge, meaning most units are far below market value. The city estimates that 22,000 units are currently under rent control. Vacancies for rent-controlled apartments are rare. When a rent-controlled apartment becomes vacant, it either becomes rent stabilized or, if it is in a building with fewer than 6 units, it is generally removed from regulation.
- For a tenant to qualify for rent control, they must have been living in that apartment continuously since before July 1, 1971. The tenant can pass the unit along to a family member, partner, or other lawful successor who also resides in the apartment.

Rent Stabilization

- Rent stabilization limits the amount a landlord can charge for an apartment and guarantees the right to lease renewal. Stabilization applies to apartments in buildings of 6+ units that were built between February 1, 1947 and January 1, 1974, or before February 1, 1947 if a tenant moved in after June 30, 1971. Apartments in buildings of 3+ units might also qualify if they were built or renovated after 1974 under certain tax benefit programs. The city estimates that 966,000 units are currently rent-stabilized.

[NYC Rent Guidelines](#) [NYC Succession Rights](#) [NYS Rent Laws](#)



SUPPORTING SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Youth/Young
Adults

Behavioral
Health

Families

Justice
Involved

Aging

Undocumented
& Refugees

Youth and Young Adults Homelessness



- ❑ Homeless youth are typically defined as unaccompanied young people ages **18-24** who do not have a permanent place to stay and who are living in shelters, on the streets, in cars or vacant buildings, or are “couch surfing” or living in other unstable circumstances.
- ❑ Youth and young adults may face homelessness for many reasons, including: family discord, overcrowding, lifestyle and identification as LGBTQ, relocating to NYC, aging out of foster care, or sudden loss of employment or income.
- ❑ Frequent barriers to stable housing for youth may include a serious mental illness or substance use disorder, experience of domestic violence, involvement with justice, and poor credit history or total lack of credit.

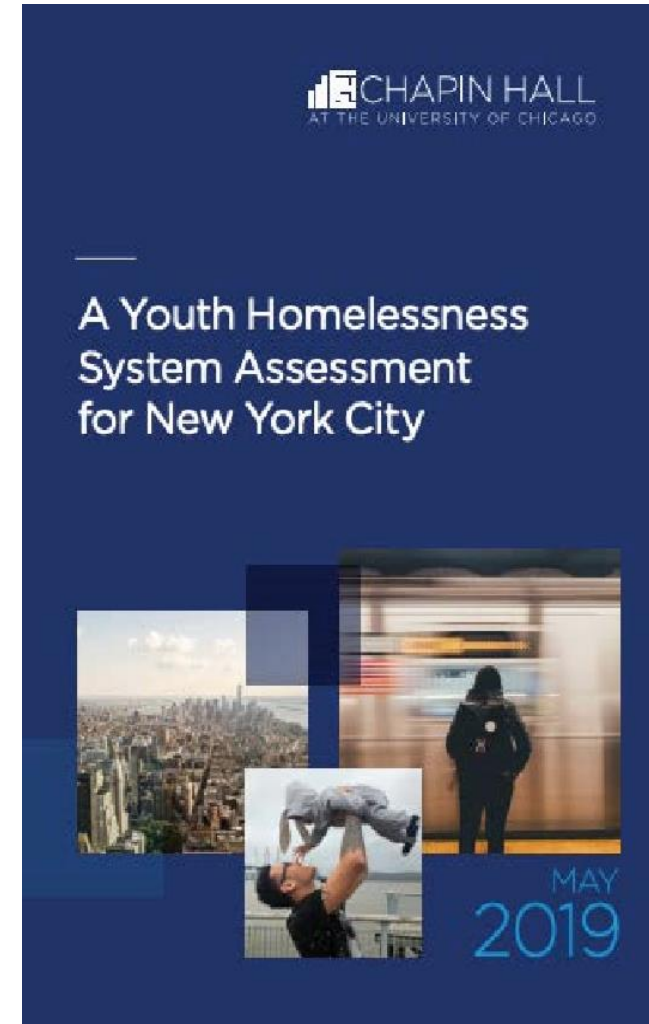
Youth and Young Adults Homelessness

January 22, 2018 Homeless Youth Count

- 7,374 total homeless youth (24 years and under)
- 220 unsheltered; 7,154 sheltered
- 2,142 unaccompanied youth
- 2,422 parenting youth
- 2,810 children with parenting youth

Chapin Hall study

- Almost all homeless youth were people of color
- 50% identified as LGBTQ+
- 20% were pregnant or parenting
- 50% had been involved in foster care, juvenile detention, prison, or jail



Housing and Support Resources for Youth



Street Outreach

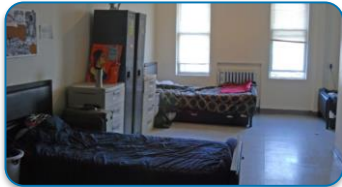
[Safe Horizon](#) : Brooklyn, Staten Island & Manhattan below 59th Street, call (646) 342-9861 • Queens, Bronx, & Manhattan above 59th Street, call (917) 804-9758

[Ali Forney Center](#)



Youth Drop In Centers

[Ali Forney Center](#), [The Door](#), [Safe Horizon](#), [Cardinal McCloskey Services](#), [SCO Family Services](#), [Sheltering Arms](#), [Project Hospitality](#)



Emergency Shelter / Transitional Housing

[DYDC Crisis Services Program](#) - 800-246-4646.

[Ali Forney Center Emergency Housing Program](#)



Supportive Housing

Units accessed through CAPS

Behavioral Health & Homelessness



- ❑ Poverty, unemployment, and lack of affordable housing are commonly recognized causes of homelessness. These risk factors can be exacerbated by mental and substance use disorders.

- ❑ Homelessness crisis emerged in the 1970s and 1980s
 - Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric patients from New York State hospitals
 - Dramatic reduction of single room occupancy (SRO) units

- ❑ Majority of street homeless New Yorkers are people living with mental illness or other severe health problems.

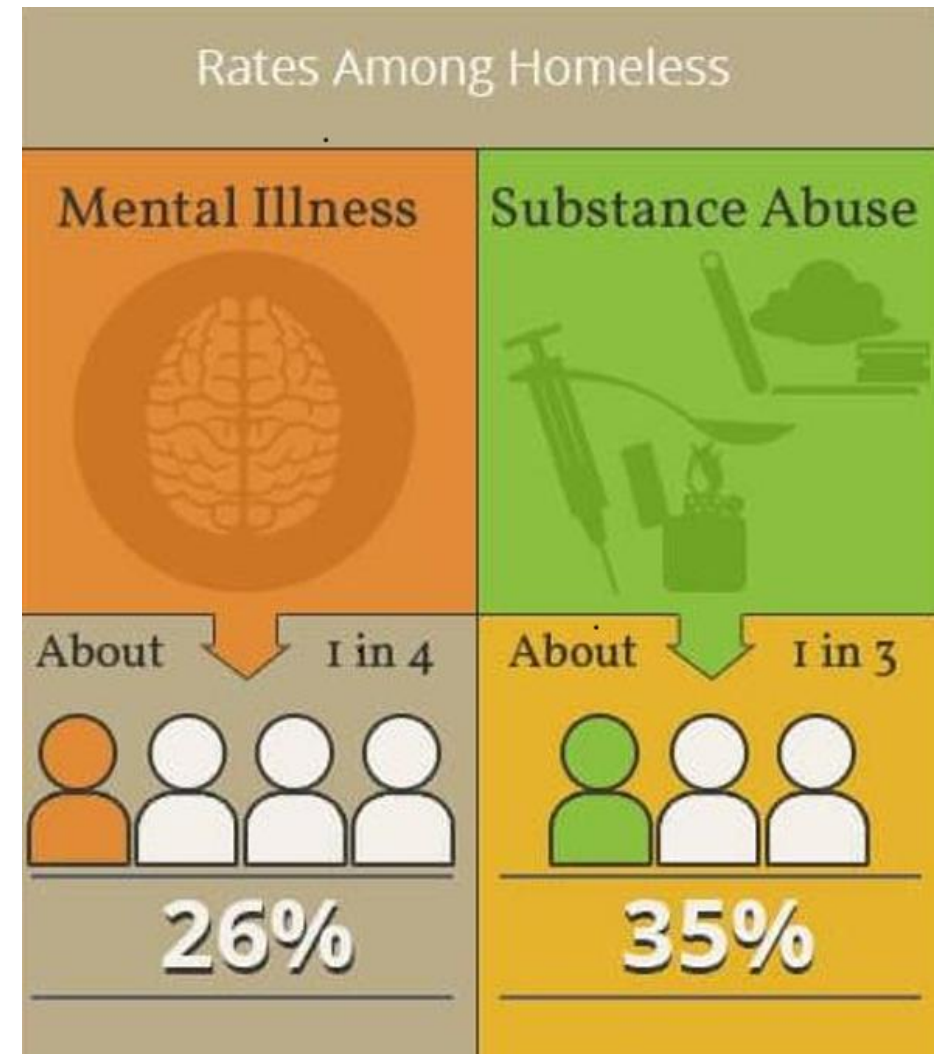
- ❑ Compared to homeless families, homeless single adults have much higher rates of SMI, SUD, and other severe health problems.

Behavioral Health & Homelessness

The National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) lists addiction and mental illness as two of the primary factors that lead to financial instability and the loss of permanent housing.

The Substance Use and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) reports that approximately 26% of homeless Americans have some form of mental illness and nearly 35% are affected by substance use.

National Coalition for the Homeless, "Why are People Homeless?", July 2009



Housing and Support Resources for Individuals with Behavioral Health Needs

- ❑ **Supportive Housing** is the best option for those with behavioral health needs and all BH supportive housing can be accessed via CAPS.
- ❑ **NYC Well** for crisis resources
 - ❑ Access to emergency crisis services such as mobile crisis, mental health linkages, peer support, and short-term follow-up
- ❑ **Crisis Respite Services** Crisis Respite Center provide an alternative to hospitalization for people experiencing emotional crises.

Families & Homelessness

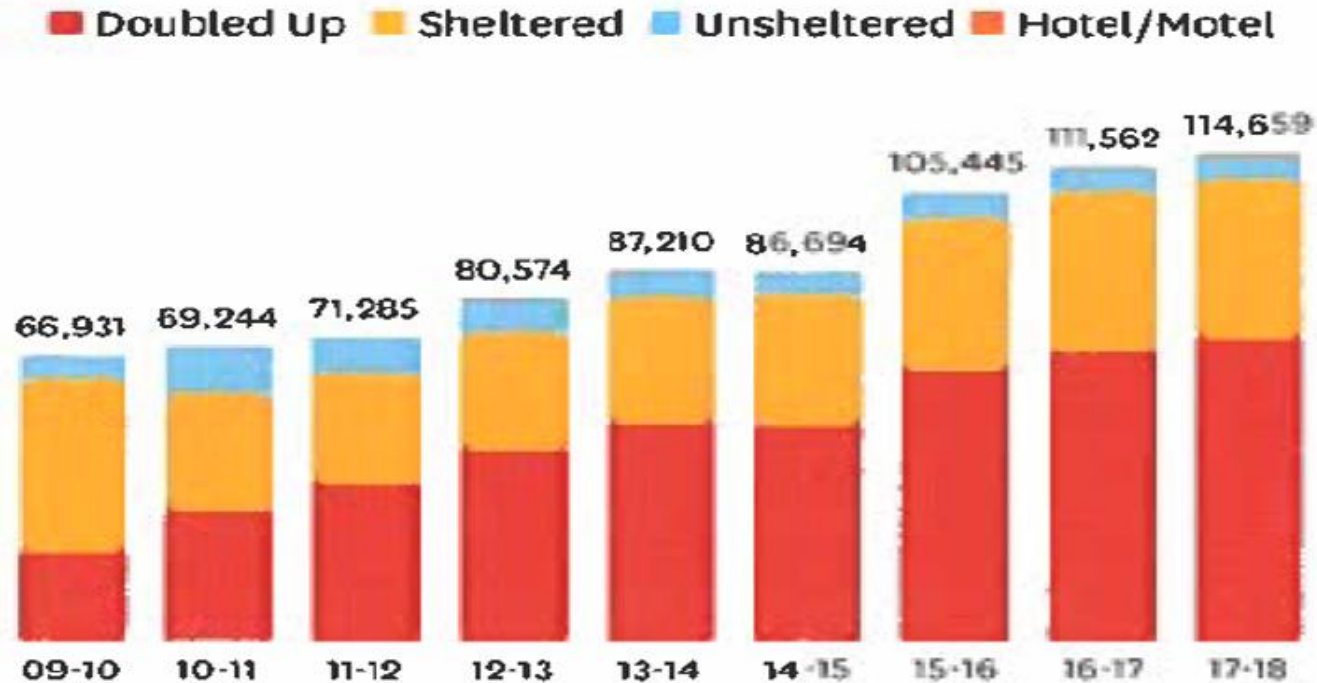


- ❑ **Almost 70%** of New York City homeless shelter users are families with children.
- ❑ Since 2013, the average length of stay for families in DHS shelters continues to rise, now standing at 438 days.

Citizens' Committee for Children of New York Inc., 2018

Families & Homelessness

Family homelessness is increasingly felt in New York City classrooms. More students than ever before are in temporary housing.



This increase was driven by students who are 'Doubled up'—living temporarily with friends or relatives. Ten years ago, most homeless students were living in city shelters; for the 2017-2018 school year, **62%** of homeless students were doubled up.

Families & Homelessness

Childhood Effects and Homelessness

- Poor physical care
- Poor mental health
- Education
- Chronical absenteeism
- Predictor of future adult homelessness

[Family Homelessness Coalition](#) for housing services and resources



*Citizens' Committee for Children of New York Inc., 2018
Family Housing Fund, 1999*

Justice-Involved & Homelessness

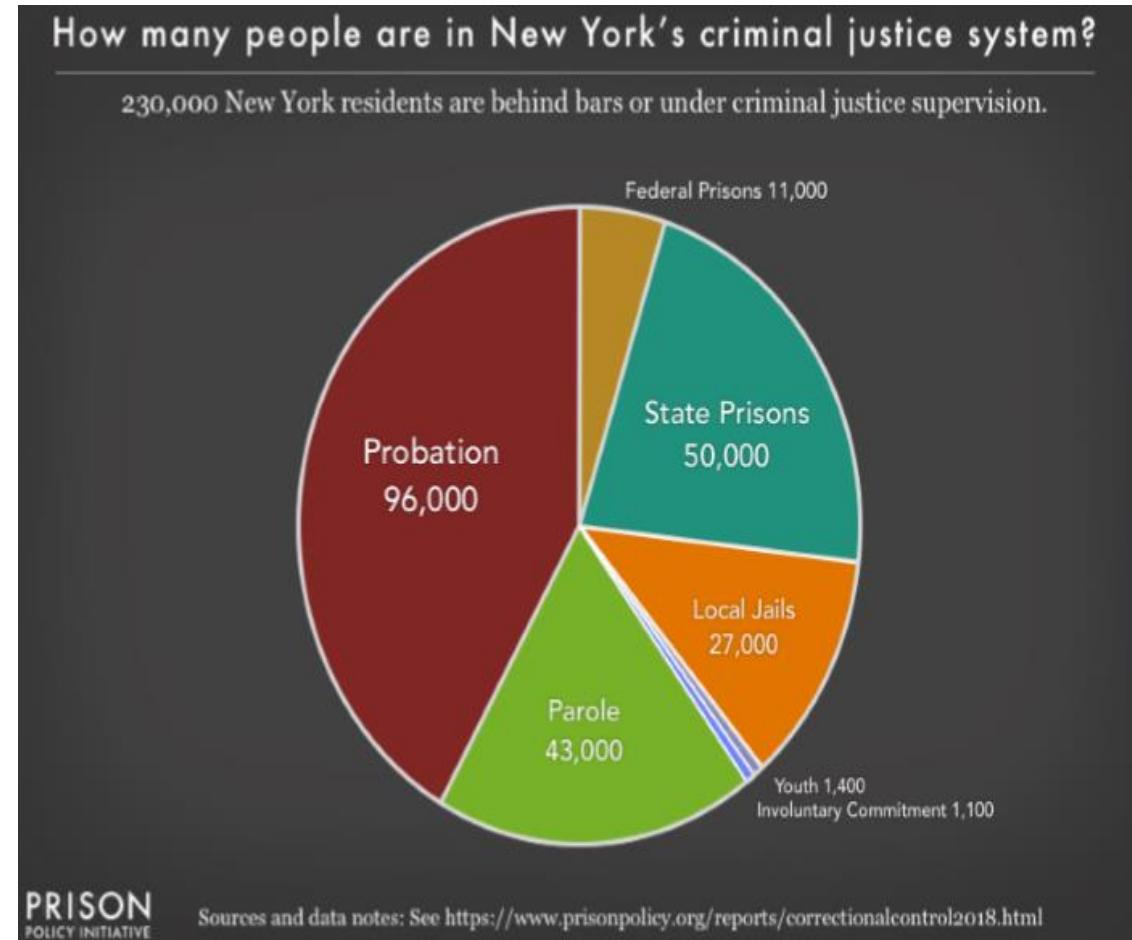


- ❑ Formerly incarcerated people are almost 10 times more likely to be homeless than the general public.

- ❑ Rates of homelessness are highest for:
 - ❑ People who have been incarcerated more than once
 - ❑ People recently released from prison
 - ❑ People of color and women
 - ❑ Women are more likely to be homeless than men but men are more likely to be unsheltered homeless

Justice-Involved & Homelessness

- ❑ **230,000 New Yorkers** are in criminal justice system
- ❑ **One in five entrants** to the shelter system now comes directly from a State prison, up from one in 10 just four years ago.
- ❑ Individuals with **mental illness** return to jail nearly twice as fast as those charged with similar crimes but who do not have mental illness.
- ❑ People with **mental illness are 12.5 times** more likely to die or come into contact with emergency room services in the first few weeks after their release.



https://www.prisonpolicy.org/graphs/correctional_control2018/NY_correctional_control_2018.html
<https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CFHStateoftheHomeless2018.pdf>
<http://citylimits.org/2011/10/25/mayors-panel-aims-to-end-the-illness-to-incarceration-pipeline>
<http://archive.vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/treatment-alternatives-to-incarceration.pdf>

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Justice Housing and Support Services

Organizations serving those who have been incarcerated:

- ❑ [The Fortune Society](#)
- ❑ [The Osborne Association](#)
- ❑ [CASES](#)
- ❑ [Center for Court Innovation](#)
- ❑ [Legal Services NYC](#)
 - Legal Assistance Hotline is open Monday through Friday from 10am to 4pm.
 - Call 917-661-4500 to speak to an intake officer in any language
- ❑ Supportive Housing for justice-involved individuals is accessed through CAPS

Aging & Homelessness



- ❑ Over **40% of senior-headed households** depend on government programs (including Social Security) for more than half of their income; more than 30% depend on these programs for three-quarters of their income
- ❑ **53% of households** headed by those aged 60–69 and 66% of households with heads over the age of 70 pay more than 30% of their income on rent

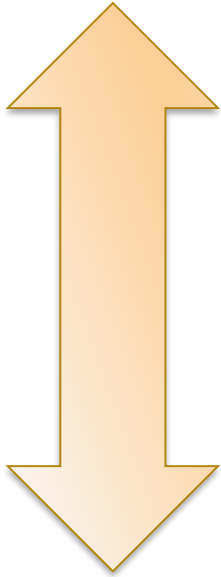
“Aging with Dignity: A Blueprint for Serving NYC’s Growing Senior Population”, 2017, New York City Comptroller’s Office

“Senior Housing in New York City: The Coming Crisis”, 2013, New York City Comptroller’s Office

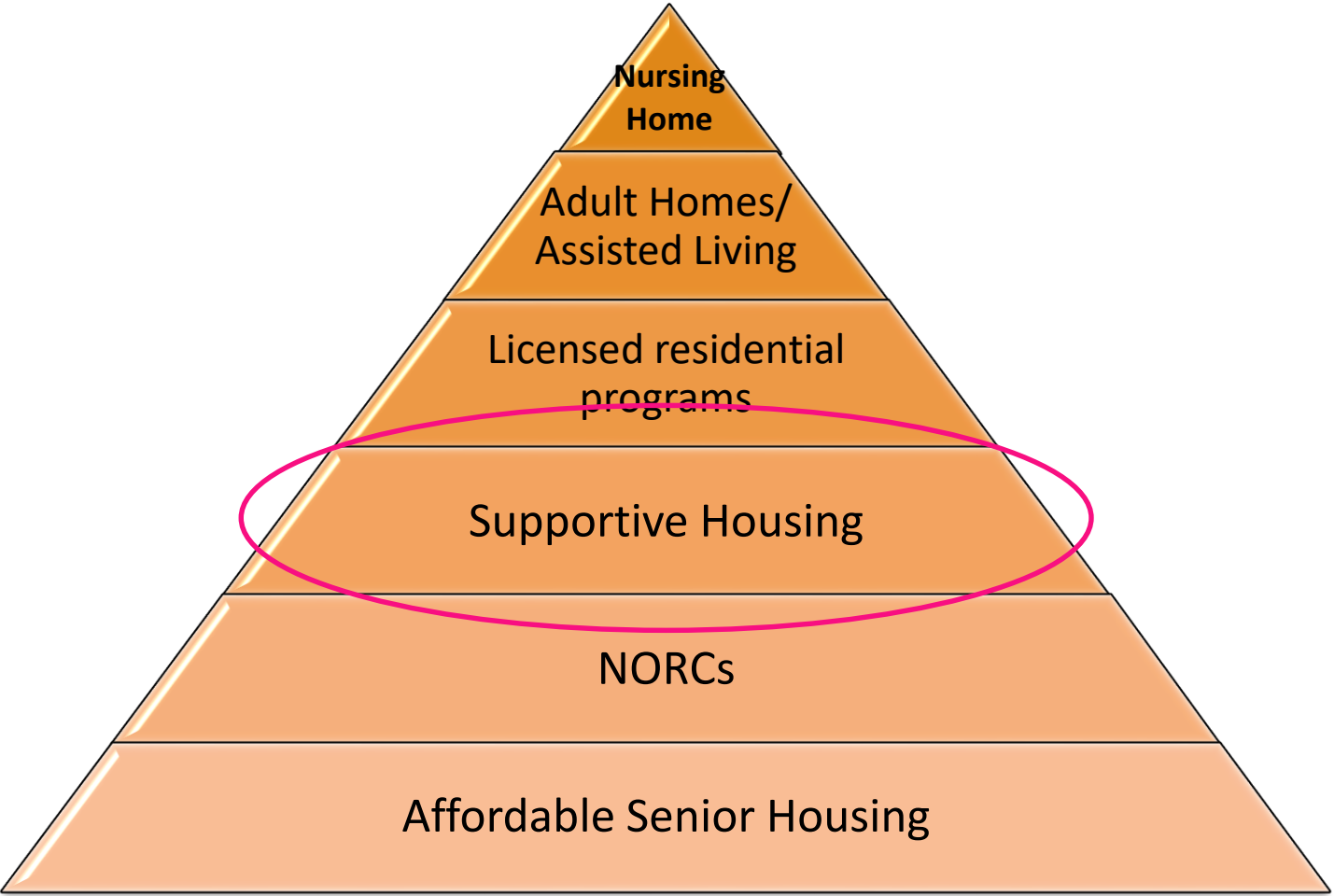
“The New Face of New York’s Seniors,” a 2013 report from the think-tank Center for an Urban Future.

Aging & Homelessness

Highest Rent
Subsidy &
Support Service
Need



Lowest Rent
Subsidy &
Support Service
Need



Aging & Homelessness

Supportive Housing

Section 202

- Supportive Housing for the Elderly program (Section 202) provides rent subsidies to make units affordable through project-based Section 8
- Some supportive services may be provided, depending on the building; may include a daily congregate meal, housekeeping, transportation, social services, and other activities that help residents maintain independent living.
- Most buildings have a number of accessible units for the disabled
- Available for very low-income household comprised of at least one person who is at least 62 years old
- Residents pay 30% of their income on rent
- Accessed through the CAPS system

Aging & Homelessness

**Adult Care
Facilitates**

**“Senior
Housing”**

Adult Homes:

- Provide 24 hours of supervision, three congregate meals a day, and a private or semi-private bedroom.
- May also serve mentally ill adults.
- Must be relatively ADL independent

Enriched Housing:

- Serve elderly, usually 65 years of age or older, in a community-integrated setting.
- Offer greater independence than adult homes with efficiency apartments
- Part-time to 24 hour supervision and meals
- Does not serve persons with mental disabilities or behavior that may adversely affect other residents or staff.

Assisted Living Programs (ALPs):

- Provide home health care (e.g. physical, speech, and occupational therapy) and nursing care to residents who are nursing home-eligible.
- Clients are medically stable, do not require continuous medical attention, and are not chronically chair bound or bedbound.
- ALPs are less restrictive and less expensive than nursing homes

Assisted Living Residences(ALRs):

- Provide 24-hour supervision and a single or half-shared bedroom, or an apartment
- Admission/retention criteria for Basic ALRs are the same as for adult homes or enriched housing Enhanced Assisted Living Residences (EALRs), or Special Needs Assisted Living Residences (SNALRs)

Contact [NYC Department for the Aging](#) for assistance accessing these programs

212-Aging-NYC (212-244-6469) or 311

Undocumented or Refugee & Homelessness



- ❑ Undocumented individuals face many barriers one of the being lack of access to permanent, affordable housing.
- ❑ Undocumented individuals are not eligible to receive any housing subsidy.
- ❑ Immigrants with other types of status - including legal status under U-Visas, VAWA prima facie status or other programs - are not eligible for public housing or section 8 assistance.
- ❑ **However, refugee or asylum status, naturalized citizens, and legal permanent residents (green card) are eligible for NYCHA Public Housing and Section 8.**

Undocumented or Refugee & Homelessness

- There are no publicly funded housing programs that serve individuals who are **undocumented**.
 - Families where at least one individual has citizenship or legal residence can be eligible for NYCHA Public Housing, however there are extreme waitlists for getting into NYCHA housing.
 - Additionally, family members who are undocumented that would live in public housing must pay their portion of the subsidy.
- Upon arrival, **refugees** work with a resettlement agency to secure housing, typically a market-rate apartment for rent. They are co-located with access to public transit, employment opportunities, and educational institutions. From there, refugees can pursue various housing trajectories.

[Housing Matters: Urban Institute https://housingmatters.urban.org/articles/secure-housing-refugees-can-help-them-and-us-communities-prosper](https://housingmatters.urban.org/articles/secure-housing-refugees-can-help-them-and-us-communities-prosper)

Undocumented or Refugee & Homelessness

New York City has many community-based organizations that serve individuals regardless of immigration status or documentation.

The [Coalition for the Homeless: Crisis Intervention Program](#) matches advocates to clients to provide services regardless of immigration status.

- The Crisis Intervention Program walk-in services are currently closed, but services can be accessed via their crisis line at 212-776-2177.

The [New York Legal Assistance Group \(NYLAG\)](#) provides free legal services:

- Defending people facing deportation (Removal defense)
- Fighting for those seeking asylum and other humanitarian relief
- Helping clients apply for green cards through family-based petitions (Adjustment of status)
- Working with survivors of intimate partner violence and other crimes to secure immigration status
- Applying for Citizenship (Naturalization)

Key Takeaways

Housing is COMPLEX


Trying to understand a city housing program, call 311

Use CAPS to determine possible eligibility for several affordable and supportive housing programs

Familiarize yourself with the terminology

It takes a team to successfully house or keep someone in housing

THANK YOU



thanks!