

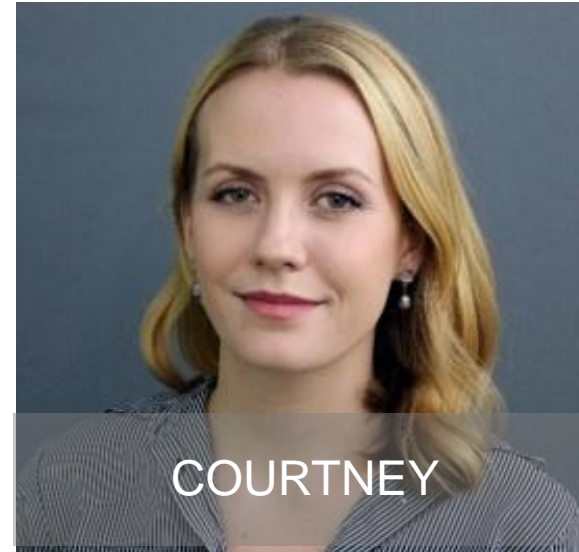
NYS Housing Instability and Resource Webinar



CSH Presenters



Patricia Hernandez, LCSW
Associate Director
CSH Metro Team (NJ, NY, PA)



Courtney Christenson
Program Manager
CSH Metro Team (NJ, NY, PA)



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
and Housing
Systems

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](#))

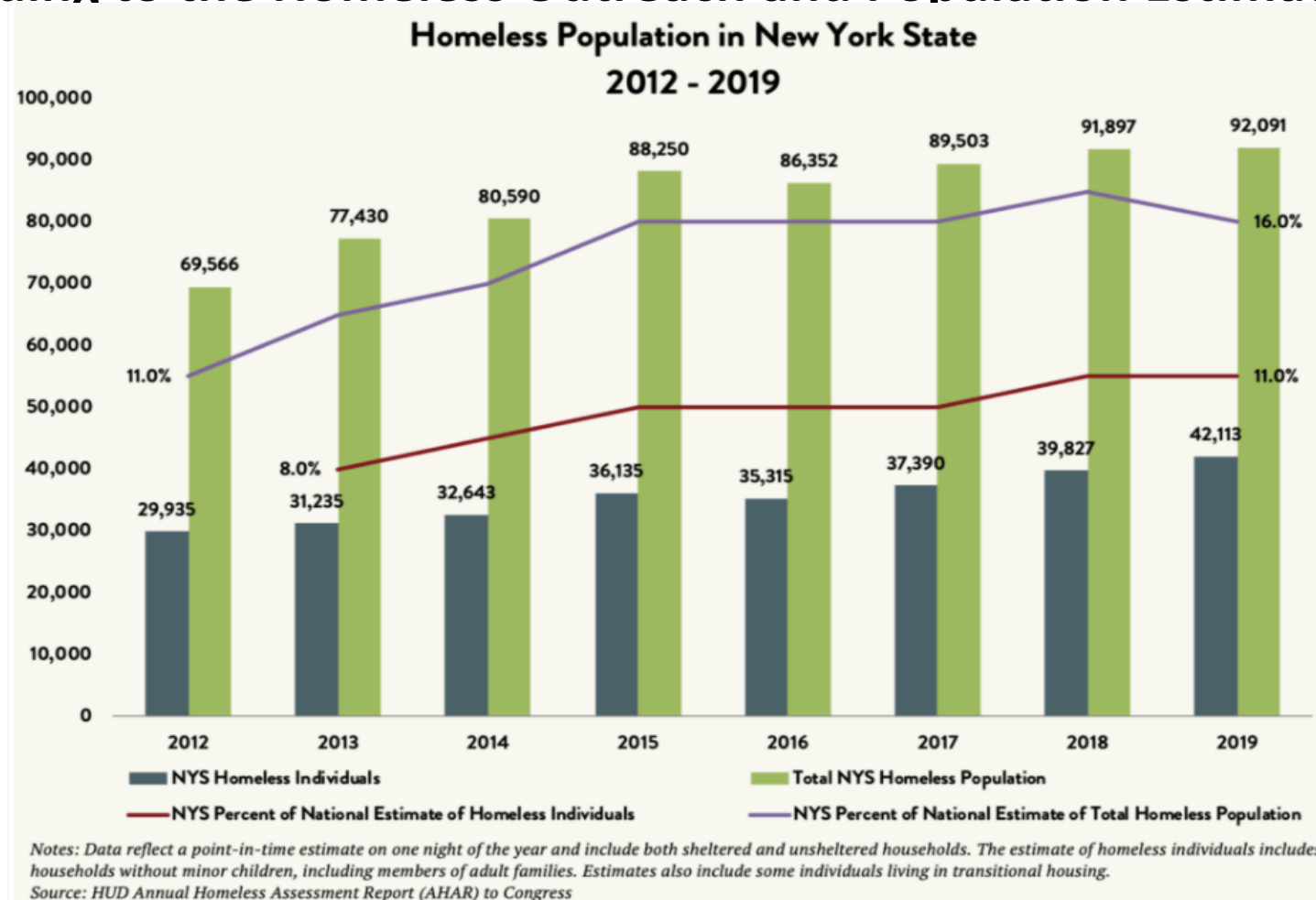


In 2019, how many individuals experienced homelessness in New York State?



Homelessness and Housing Crisis in NYS

In 2019, there were **92,091** people, families, children experiencing homelessness in New York State according to the Homeless Outreach and Population Estimate (HOPE) count



<https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/state-of-the-homeless-2020/>

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:

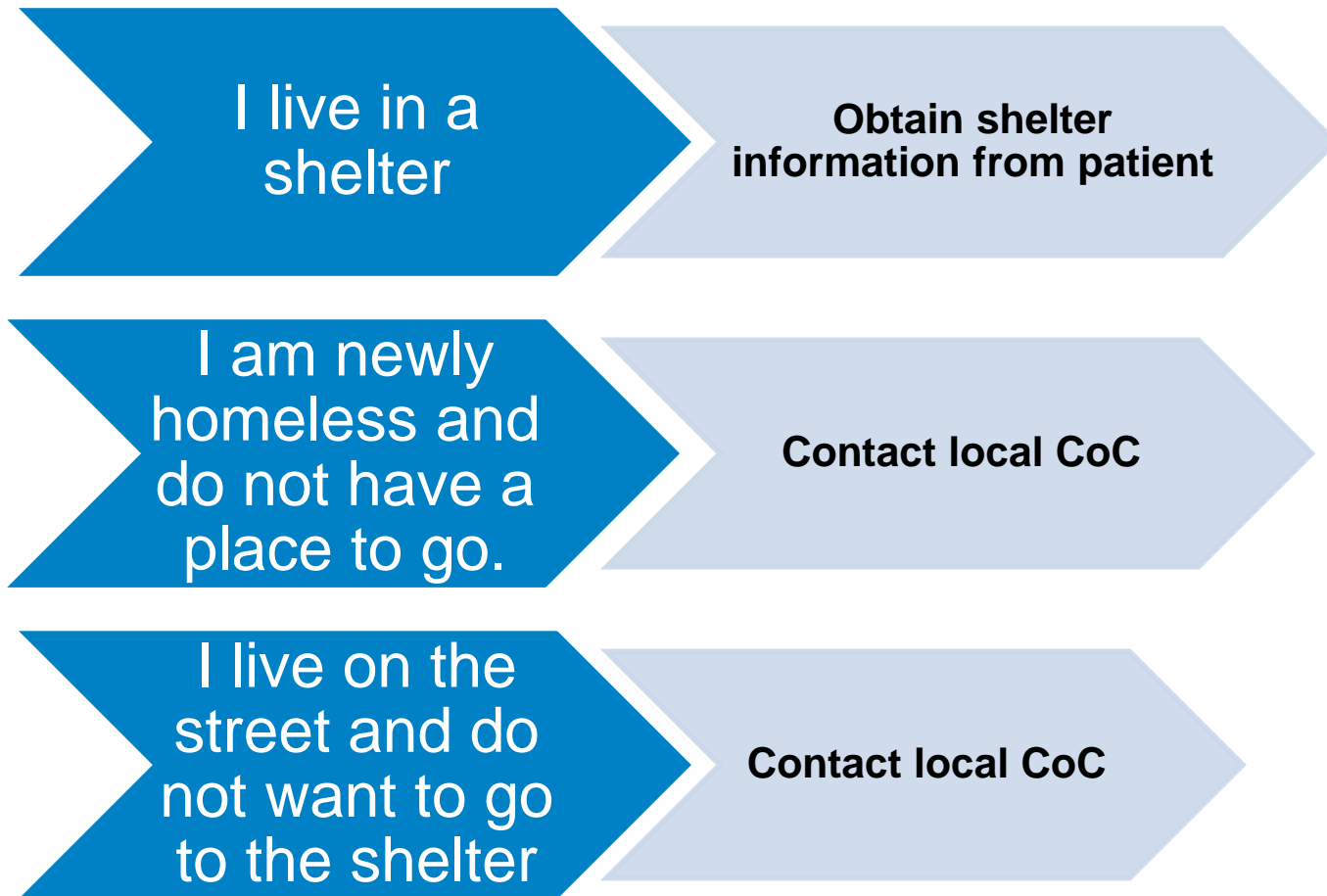
- Homeless Flag
- Address Flags (multiple changes in zip codes, shelter address, PO Boxes, etc..)
- ICD 10 Codes

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?

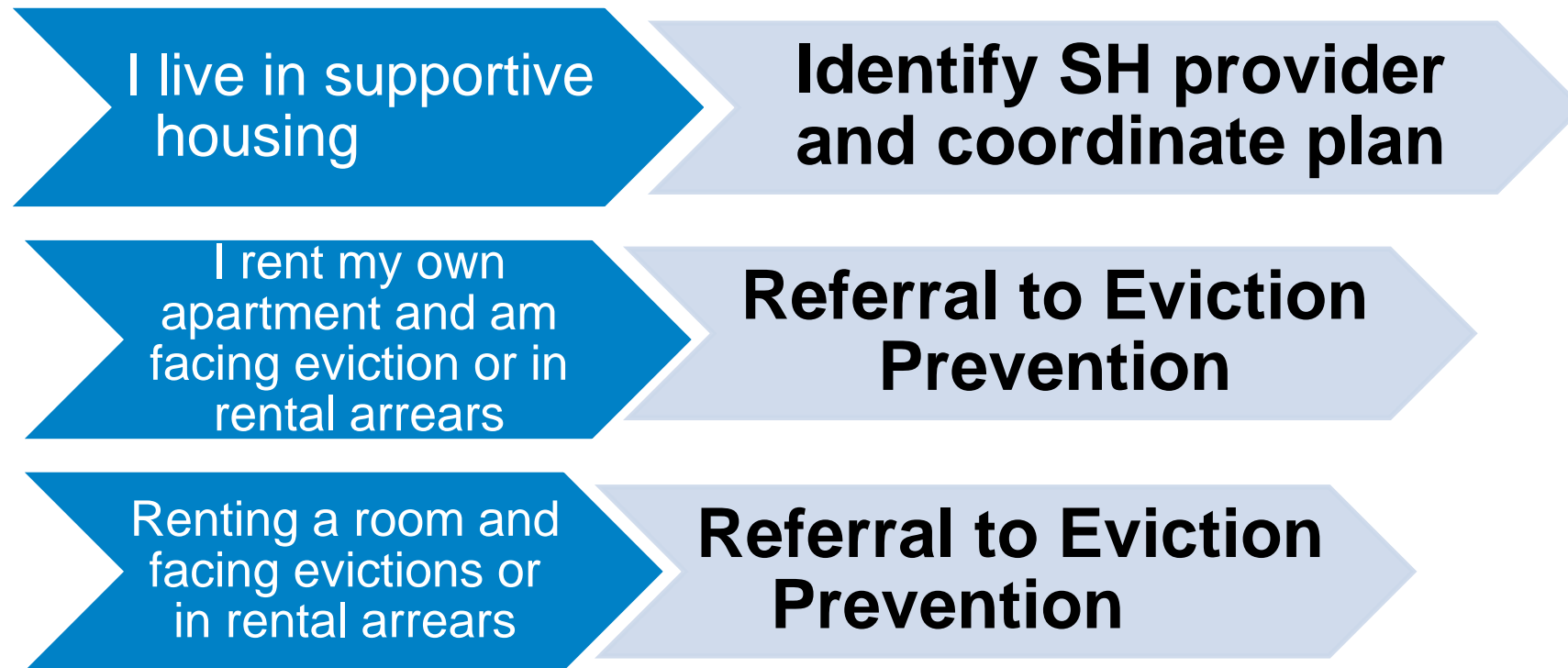
What is your housing situation today? I do not have housing (staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, or in a park).



Now What?

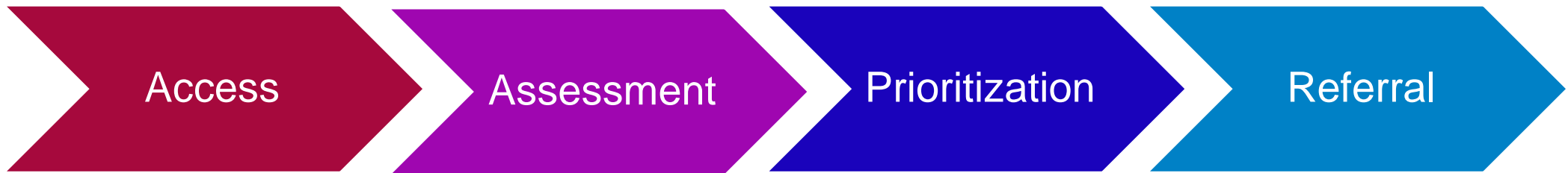
Are you worried about losing your housing? **Yes.**

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 NYS

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.



Housing Continuum in NYS



NAVIGATING HOMELESS AND HOUSING SYSTEM

Have you ever referred a client/patient to a CoC?

Yes

No

Never heard
of a CoC

Homeless Prevention and Access to Homeless Services



The [Continuum of Care \(CoC\) Program](#) is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

The Four Parts of a Continuum

Outreach, intake, and assessment in order to identify service and housing needs and provide a link to the appropriate level of both.

Emergency shelter to provide an immediate and safe alternative to sleeping on the streets, especially for homeless families with children.

Transitional housing with supportive services to allow for the development of skills that will be needed once permanently housed.

Permanent and permanent supportive housing to provide individuals and families with an affordable place to live with services if needed.

Accessing Homeless Assistance in NYS



- ❑ New York State has 27 CoCs covering multiple localities. Access [NYS CoCs](#).

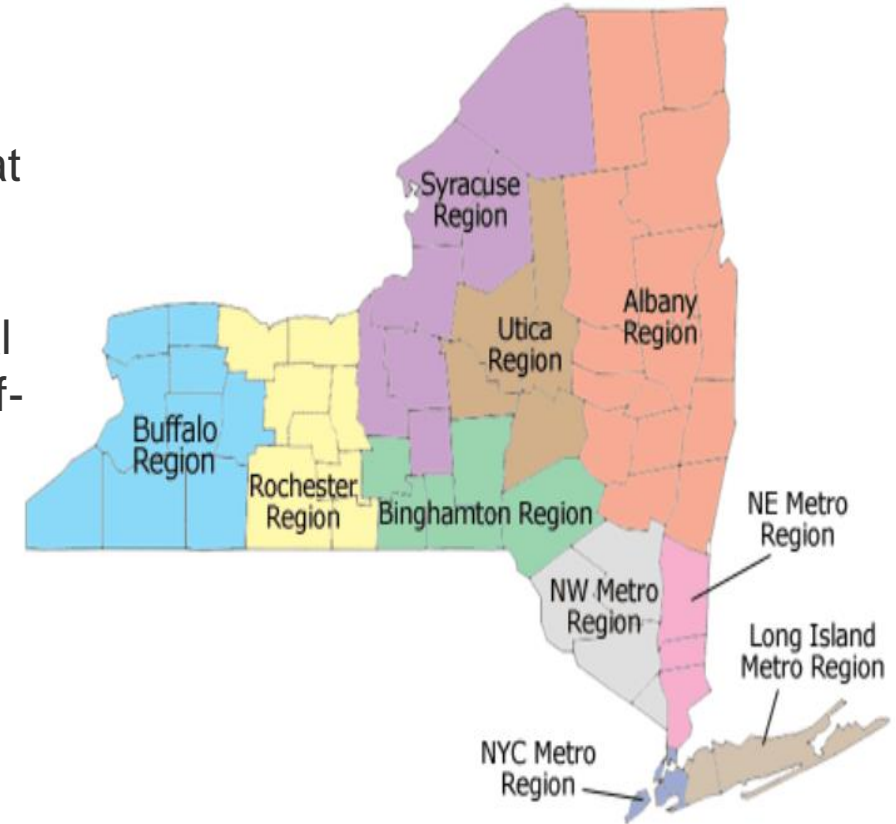
- ❑ The Office of Temporary and Disabilities Assistanances (OTDA) manages programs in upstate NY related to homelessness.
 - [Housing and Support Services \(HSS\)](#) administers an array of programs to address the problems of homelessness in the State.

NYS Housing and Support Services

[Housing and Support Services \(HSS\)](#) administers an array of programs to address the problems of homelessness in the State. These programs provide a continuum of services for homeless, at risk and low-income households. HSS programs are designed to prevent homelessness, provide shelter for the homeless, construct supportive housing for the homeless and offer essential services to stabilize housing situations and increase levels of self-sufficiency.

See link below for a list of housing providers:

[Housing Services Provider Listing](#)



NAVIGATING AFFORDABLE AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Accessing Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing
(apartments, subsidies,
programs)

Supportive Housing

What is Affordable Housing?



DePaul Affordable Housing

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



Homes and
Community
Renewal (HCR)

Section 8



Rent Freeze
Programs

Homes and Community Renewal (HCR)

Housing Lotteries



Find affordable housing developments holding lotteries or accepting applications for vacancies

NY Housing Search



Search for housing that meets your needs at a rent you can afford

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](#).



Rent Freeze Programs

Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption Program (SCRIE)

- Exempts low-income renters who are 62 or older from some or all rent increases.
- Eligible senior citizens with a fixed income may qualify to have their rent frozen under the Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption (S.C.R.I.E) program. Tenants living in select municipalities within Nassau County and Westchester County may call DHCR at (914) 948-4434 to obtain an application and to inquire about their municipality's income and eligibility levels.

Disability Rent Increase Exemption (DRIE)

- Offers qualifying tenants with disabilities an exemption from future rent increases.
- Eligible disabled persons may qualify to have their rent frozen under the Disability Rent Increase Exemption (D.R.I.E) program. Tenants living in select municipalities within Nassau County and Westchester County may call DHCR at (914) 948-4434 to obtain an application and inquire about their municipality's income and eligibility levels.

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



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

Accessing Supportive Housing in NYS

Continuum of Care

- [Continuums of Care \(CoCs\)](#) receive funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to help end homelessness nationwide.

Clients with a Mental Illness - Single Point of Access (SPOA) housing

- New York has 85 locations for [SPOA housing](#) across the state. [Here's](#) a database of New York State Office of Mental Health Housing and Services. You can search the housing section by county for “support.”

Clients who are Veterans

- Veterans can access supportive housing through the [HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing](#) (VASH) program. To apply for a VASH voucher, contact your nearest VA medical center.

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.

NYS COVID Eviction Moratorium

What does the eviction moratorium mean?

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

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

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NYS 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

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

Eviction Prevention Resources

Office of Temporary Disability

[Local Departments of Social Service](#) provide eviction prevention resources

Court Help Centers

Court based [Help Centers](#) provide free information about the law and court procedure, to people who do not have an attorney. Help Center staff do not provide legal advice and are unable to represent you. If you need to start a case or if you received papers telling you that someone has started a case against you, a Help Center can guide you through the court process.

Changes in NYS Rent Law: *What you need to Know*



The “**Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act of 2019**” provides important protections for renters across the State, like how much a landlord can charge for a security deposit on new leases. For families living in rent-controlled or rent stabilized apartments, the laws affect how much a landlord can increase your rent.

Learn more about [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.
- ❑ In 2019, **3,989 single young adults** experienced homelessness in NYS. An additional **4,455 individuals in families headed by young adults** experienced homelessness.
- ❑ 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.

Housing Resources for Youth

The Office of Youth and Young Adult Services

- *The Runaway and Homeless Youth Advisory Committee*, comprised of community and state agency representatives, advises OCFS on matters pertaining to the administration of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.
- There are several types of RHY facilities: runaway and homeless youth crisis service programs, interim family homes, and Transitional Independent Living Programs-group residence or supported residence.
- Offers a [program directory](#) to access homeless services, crisis services, and housing for youth.

Behavioral Health & Homelessness



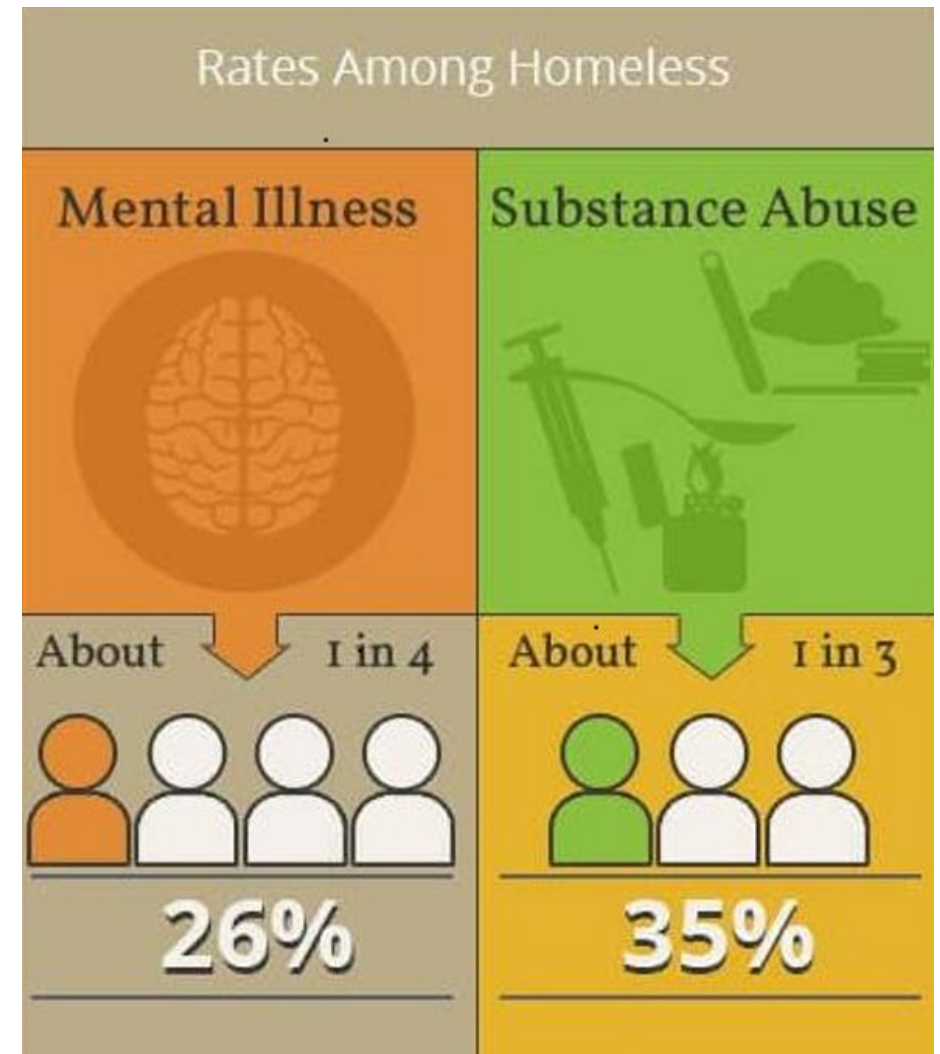
- ❑ While all individuals and diagnoses are unique, the symptoms that coincide with mental health disabilities often substantially interfere with a person's daily life and activities that would allow them to maintain stable housing, such as remaining steadily employed or paying rent and utilities on a regular basis.
- ❑ 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
- ❑ 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



Behavioral Health Resources

- ❑ **Supportive Housing** is the best option for those with behavioral health needs. New York has 85 locations for [SPOA housing](#) across the state. [Here's](#) a database of New York State Office of Mental Health Housing and Services. You can search the housing section by county for “support.”
- ❑ To learn more about housing program and community services in NYS, visit the [Office of Mental Health](#) and [Office of Addition Services and Support](#)

Families & Homelessness



According to HUD's annual Point-in-Time count:

- **49,987** individuals in **15,994** families with children experienced homelessness
 - 98% reside in shelter
 - 2% reside in transitional housing
- **1,264** individuals in 405 households with children experienced chronic homelessness

https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_State_NY_2019.pdf

Families & Homelessness

Childhood Effects and Homelessness

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

[The Salvation Army: Empire State Division](#) offers assistance with housing and supportive services for families.



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

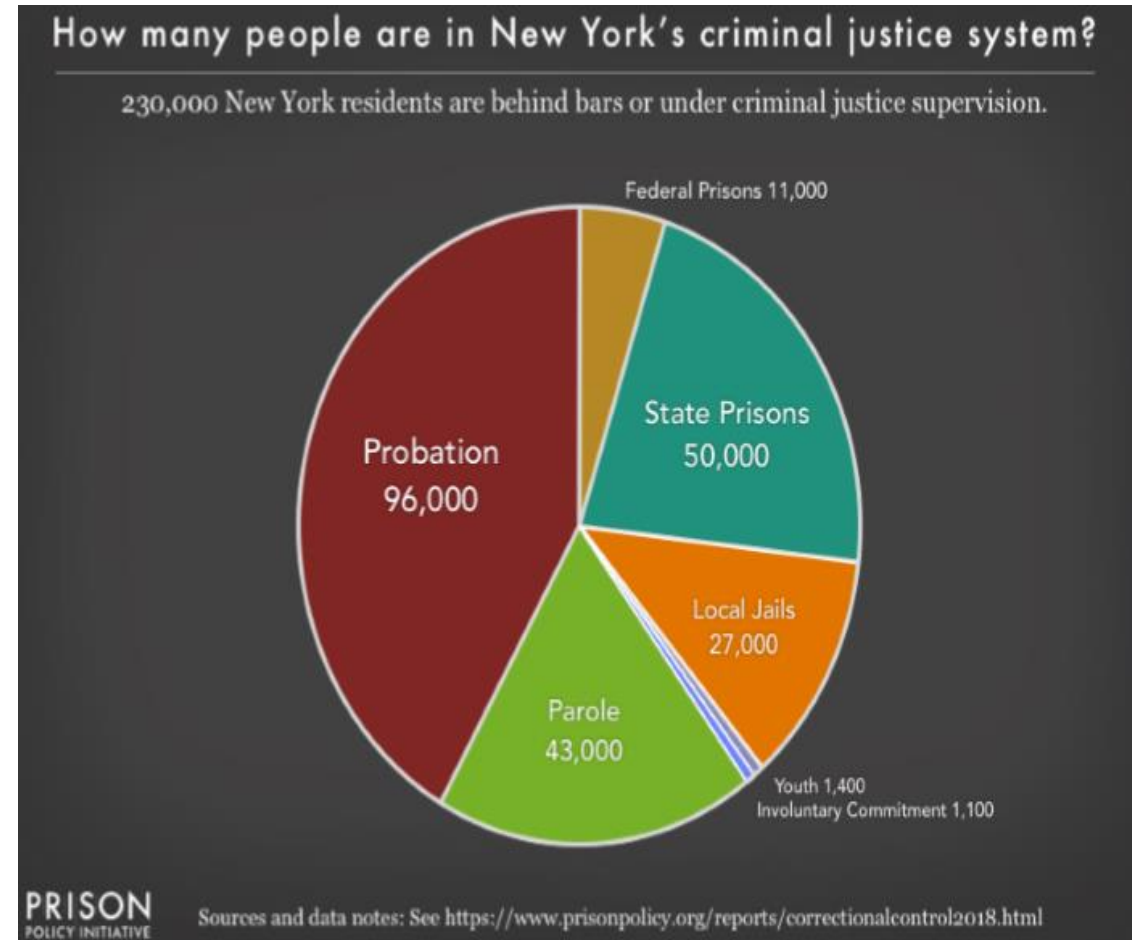
Justice-Involved & Homelessness



- ❑ 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-Involved & Homelessness

Organizations serving those who have been incarcerated:

- ❑ [Citizen Action of New York](#)
- ❑ [Coalition for the Homeless](#)
- ❑ [Urban Justice Center](#)
- ❑ [Katal Center for Health, Equity, and Justice](#)

Aging & Homelessness



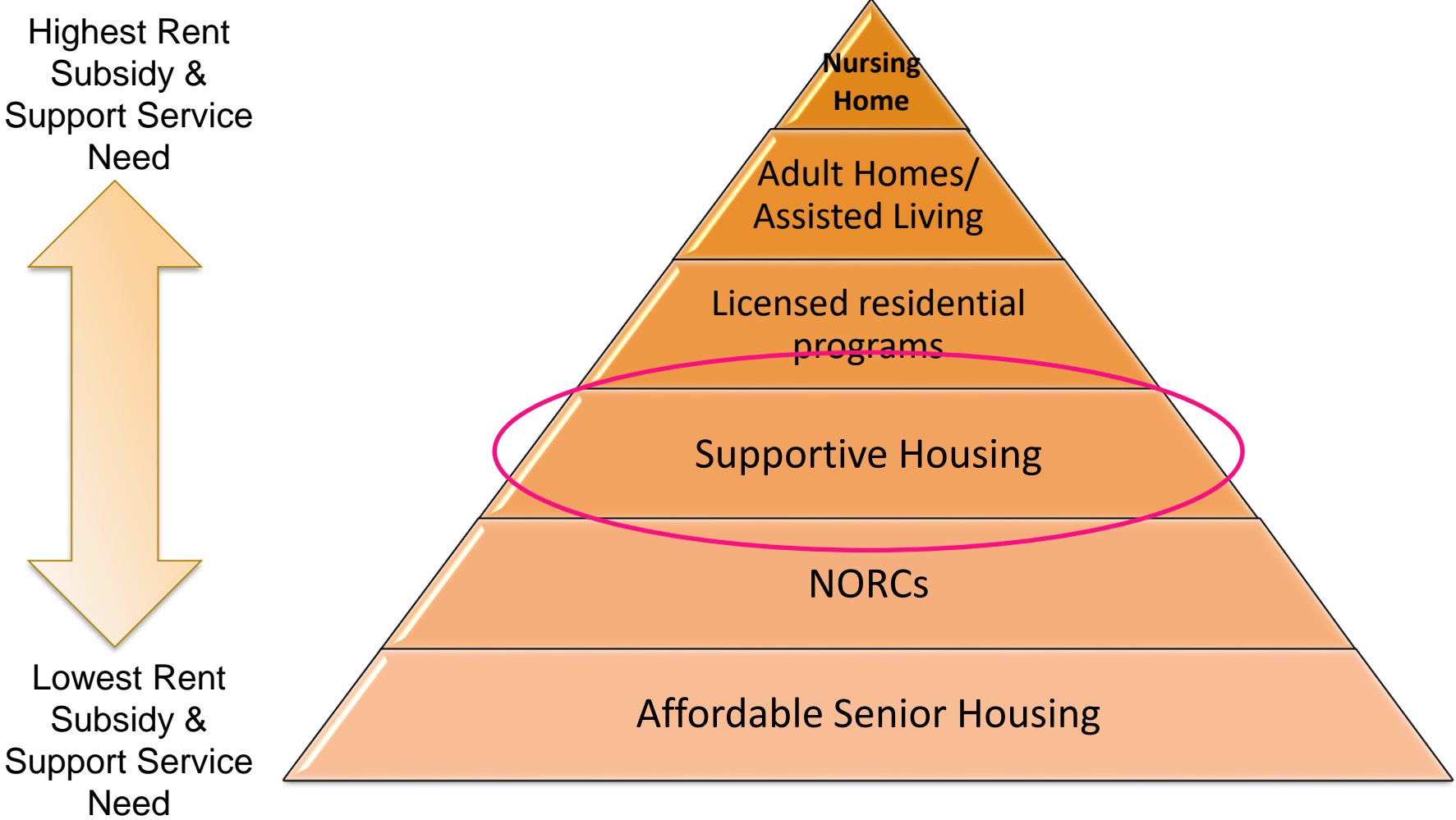
- ❑ Over **40% of senior-headed households** depend on government programs (including Social Security) for more than half of their income; more than 30% depend on these programs for three-quarters of their income
- ❑ **53% of households** headed by those aged 60–69 and 66% of households with heads over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



Aging Services & Resources

[NY Connects](#)

NY Connects is the statewide system for anyone who needs information on long-term services and supports—people with disabilities, older adults, family members and caregivers, and helping professionals. NY Connects can connect you with live, local resources to help you:

- Find care and support
- Remain independent
- Understand care options
- Find transportation
- Learn about supports in caregiving
- Find supported employment programs
- Get answers about Medicare
- Apply for Medicaid and other benefits

1-800-342-9871

[Local Offices For the Aging](#)

New York State has 59 local offices for the aging across the state that provide programs and services for older New Yorkers and their families.

Services include but are not limited to: congregate and home delivered meals, health insurance information and assistance, employment, senior centers, transportation, home heating and weatherization, and caregiver services, among others

NYS Aging and Housing Resources

Access to Home Program (NYS Homes and Community Renewal)

www.nyshcr.org/Programs/AccessToHome

The Access to Home Program provides financial assistance to property owners to make dwelling units accessible for low- and moderate-income people with disabilities. Providing assistance with the cost of adapting homes to meet the needs of those with disabilities will enable individuals to safely and comfortably continue to live in their residences and avoid institutional care.

New York Housing Search

www.nyhousingsearch.gov/index.html

The New York Housing Search is a free online tool to list and find affordable and accessible housing in New York State.

Tenants' Rights Guide

www.ag.ny.gov/sites/default/files/pdfs/publications/Tenants_Rights.pdf

Aging & Supportive Housing

| | |
|--|---|
| Section 202 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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 |
| Empire State Supportive Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ESSHI provides rental and service subsidies to create supportive housing across the state. Households to be served are families or individuals who are both homeless and who are identified as having an unmet housing need as determined by the CoC or local planning entity or through other supplemental local, state and federal data, AND have one or more disabling conditions or other life challenges, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Frail Elderly/Senior: Any person who is age 55 and older, who is enrolled in Medicaid, and requires assistance with one or more activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living. Eligible persons are referred from a SNF, or identified as homeless by a Health Home, hospital, MCO, medical respite, MLTC, PPS, or shelter.▪ Contact your local CoC. |
| Healthy Aging in SH | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Roughly 40% of Supportive Housing tenants are over the age of 50 and can age in place with the right supports.▪ Applying for any type of SH and working with the provider to ensure age-friendly services are in place is another option. |

Senior Housing Types

| | |
|--|---|
| Adult Care Facilitates “Senior Housing” | Adult Homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) |

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 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 Public Housing, however there are extreme waitlists for getting into 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 State has several community-based organizations that serve individuals regardless of immigration status or documentation.

The [Refuges Services Provider Directory](#) offers a list of program by county.

The [US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants](#) help people get back on their feet and establish new roots by connecting them to the essentials like jobs, education, and health.

- USCRI Albany
- Phone: 518-459-1790
- **HOURS** By appointment: Monday – Thursday 9 AM – 5 PM.
Drop-in hours: Wednesdays and Thursdays 1 – 3pm

Key Takeaways

Housing is **COMPLEX**


Trying to understand a state housing program, contact local social services office

When in doubt, contact your local CoC for homeless prevention, supportive housing, and homelessness

Familiarize yourself with the terminology

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

THANK YOU

A photograph of a dark wooden surface with a white sticky note and a black marker. The sticky note has the word "thanks!" written in black cursive. The marker is a black Sharpie with "Sharpie" and "N15" visible on it.

thanks!