

LAUNCH HOUSING CAPITAL CITIES
HOMELESSNESS INDEX 2023

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APPENDIX: CITY PROFILE NEW YORK, UNITED STATES



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New York has one of the least affordable metropolitan housing markets in the world (based on 92 housing markets across 8 countries) and was ranked 73 in Demographia's 2021 Housing Affordability Index.¹ Even though there has been a recorded increase in housing supply, this has mostly been for high-end dwellings. In contrast, there is a severe shortage of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income New York households; a trend that has been ongoing for the past five years.²

New York's 'catastrophic housing crisis' is impacting the poorest households and continues to fuel 'mass homelessness...now entering its fifth decade'.³ Rents have been rising while rental stock affordable for the most disadvantaged households has been falling. It is estimated that there is a shortfall of almost 620,000 rental dwellings affordable for the poorest households in the New York metropolitan area.⁴

A majority (86%) of low-income renters struggled financially as a result of paying more than 30% of their income on rent; and, as a result, faced uncertainty, instability and daily financial hardship, as well as the risk of homelessness. As

has been reported, homelessness increases faster where rental affordability costs beyond the 30% income benchmark.⁵

In the New York metropolitan area, close to 91,300 people were experiencing homelessness, the vast majority (85% or more than 77,900 people) were located in New York City; the highest number of people homeless across the United States.⁶

In the United States overall, homelessness has been on the rise since 2016, including among people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (sleeping rough).⁷ In fact, in 2020, the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness was greater than the number being accommodated in shelters or other temporary accommodation.⁸

The first Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness in the United States was launched in 2010, which led to an overall 10% drop in homelessness. A new Federal Strategic Plan is due in 2022.⁹ Meanwhile, a Housing Supply Action Plan, announced by the Biden administration in May 2022, aims to close the gap in housing supply in five years.¹⁰ In general, however, when considering policies and initiatives directed at ending homelessness, especially at the state level, overall progress has been extremely modest.¹¹

Geographical area

New York is located in the State of New York, on the east coast of the United States. New York, commonly called New York City, had a population of 8,804,190¹² in 2020, making it the most populous city in the United States. New York City is the centre of the New York metropolitan area, with a population of 20,201,249 residents¹³ as delineated by the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

In land size, the New York MSA covers 8,936 square kilometres, an area that is 11.5 times the size of New York City at 778 square kilometres.

Statistics presented in this profile mainly refer to the New York MSA but also include data for New York City. New York MSA and New York Metropolitan Area are used interchangeably.



1 2022 Demographia International Housing Affordability, 2021 Edition, <http://www.demographia.com/dhi.pdf>

2 2021 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey: Selected Initial Findings, May 16, 2022.

Available at: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/hpd/downloads/pdfs/services/2021-nychvs-selected-initial-findings.pdf>

3 Housing Affordability: The Dire Housing Crisis for Extremely Low-Income New Yorkers, Coalition for the Homeless, available at:

https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Housing-Affordability-Brief_June-2022.pdf

4 <https://nlihc.org/gap/state/hy>

5 Homelessness Rises Faster Where Rent Exceeds a Third of Income, 2018, <https://www.zillow.com/research/homelessness-rent-affordability-22247/>

6 <https://ofhsoupkitchen.org/cities-with-highest-homeless-population>

7 <https://www.usich.gov/fsp>

8 <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf> (p.5)

9 <https://www.usich.gov/fsp>

10 <https://www.usich.gov/news/president-biden-announces-historic-new-actions-to-ease-the-burden-of-housing-costs>

11 <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness-2021/>

12 <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/newyorkcitynewyork,NY,US/PST040221>

13 <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/newyorkcitynewyork,NY,US/PST040221>

Definition of rough sleeping and homelessness

Homelessness in the United States (U.S.) is defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which refers to circumstances where an individual or family can find themselves without any shelter, or in emergency accommodation, or in specialist homelessness services.

Criteria for determining homelessness status cover four specific categories: literally homeless; imminent risk of homelessness; homeless under other Federal statutes; and fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence.¹⁴

1. literally homeless (any individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence, such as those living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for habitation);
2. imminent risk of homelessness (any individual or family facing imminent loss of their primary night-time residence within 14 days, and with no alternative housing, and lack support networks or resources needed to obtain housing);

3. homeless under other Federal statutes such as the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act* (any unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, have not had a lease or ownership interest in a housing unit in the last 60 or more days, have had two or more moves in the last 60 days, and who are likely to continue to be unstably housed because of disability or multiple barriers to employment); and
4. any individual or family fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, has no other residence, and lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

Population and ratio of rough sleeping and homelessness

Estimates of people experiencing homelessness are based on point-in-time counts that take place every year in January (winter). These counts, mandated by the federal government) are undertaken by Continuums of Care (COC) which are local agencies responsible for the coordination and provision of homelessness programs for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. COCs represent areas that range from major cities, counties, metropolitan areas or an entire state. In 2020, there were close to 400 COCs across the United States. The provision of homelessness supports and services in New York City is represented by one large COC.¹⁵

The number of people sleeping rough, referred to as 'unsheltered homelessness' are based on point-in-time counts which took place during one night in January 2020. As this count occurred prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the numbers do not reflect the impact of the health crisis on the scale of homelessness.¹⁶

Further, by the nature of the method, point-in-time snapshots only provide an estimate of the minimum number of people sleeping rough, given that not everyone living without shelter will be visible. Indeed, the point-in-time count has been criticised for being a 'significant undercount of the actual number of unsheltered' New Yorkers, by advocates and academic researchers.¹⁷

[Table 1](#) shows the number of people estimated to be experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the broader New York metropolitan area in 2020.

- At a minimum, around 23 people were sleeping rough per 100,000 residents in the New York metropolitan area, based on an estimated total of more than 4,500 people.
- Between 2018 and 2020, the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness increased by 6%.¹⁸

¹⁴ <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/1974/criteria-and-recordkeeping-requirements-for-definition-of-homeless/>

¹⁵ <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

¹⁶ The 2020 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Part 1: Point-In-Time Estimates of Homelessness, January 2021; available at: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/basic-facts-about-homelessness-new-york-city-data-and-charts/>

¹⁸ <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness-dashboards/?State=New%20York>

Table 1. Rough sleeping (point-in-time)

New York MSA	
Number estimated unsheltered (sleeping rough) (2020) ¹⁹	4,557*
Rate of unsheltered per 100,000 residents	22.6 residents**

Sources:* https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_State_NY_2020.pdf* https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_NY-600-2020_NY_2020.pdf.** Rate based on 2020 general population for New York MSA: 20,201,249 <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/NY,newyorkcitynewyork,sanfranciscocitycalifornia,US/PST045221>.**Overall homelessness**

[Table 2](#) presents the types of sheltered homelessness experienced by people on a single night in January 2020, as well as the number sleeping rough (unsheltered).

- Overall, there were 91,271 people experiencing homelessness in the New York metropolitan area on a single night in 2020, one of the highest figures in the United States.²⁰
- It represents a homelessness rate of 452 per 100,000 residents, more than two and a half times the national rate (175 per 100,000).²¹
- 85% of the total number in the New York MSA were estimated to be homeless in New York City; that's almost 78,000 people representing a homelessness rate of 885 people per 100,000 residents, five times higher than the national rate (174 per 100,000).²²
- The vast majority of people experiencing homelessness were accommodated in emergency shelters or other temporary accommodation.

Table 2. Types of homelessness (point-in-time)

New York MSA	
Number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (rough sleeping)	4,557 (5.0%)
Number of people in emergency shelters	81,342 (89.1%)
Number of people in transitional housing (includes Safe Havens) ²³	5,372 (5.9%)
Total number of people estimated experiencing homelessness	91,271 (100%)*
Rate of homelessness per 100,000 residents	451.8 residents**

Sources:* https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_State_NY_2020.pdf
https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_NY-600-2020_NY_2020.pdf.** Rate based on 2020 general population for New York MSA: 20,201,249 <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/NY,newyorkcitynewyork,sanfranciscocitycalifornia,US/PST045221>.19 Unsheltered homelessness – people whose primary location at night is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people, such as the streets, cars, or parks. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>20 <https://www.usich.gov/homelessness-statistics/ny>21 <https://www.security.org/resources/homeless-statistics/>22 <https://www.security.org/resources/homeless-statistics/>

23 Transitional Housing Programs provide temporary accommodation combined with support for up to 24 months. Safe Havens provide shelter and services for particularly vulnerable and 'hard to reach groups'

Structural factors affecting homelessness

Social and affordable housing

A key driver of homelessness in the New York MSA is, fundamentally, the lack of social and affordable housing. A healthy rental housing market provides affordable housing that is diverse and inclusive of a range of income levels. However, the past decades have seen a growing gap in affordable housing, with the loss of hundreds of thousands of affordable units in the private rental market. Moreover, rental affordability that is beyond the 30% income benchmark, 'means a faster-rising rate of homelessness'.²⁴

Additionally, there have been cuts to government housing assistance.²⁵ For example, Census data show that between 2015 and 2019, there was an 11% drop in the number of public housing units in New York, from 208,200 units to 184,300 units respectively.²⁶ The poorest households face the biggest struggle when trying to access housing, whether social housing funded by government or housing offered by the private rental market.²⁷

Table 3 presents the stock of social and affordable housing and the proportion of low-income renter households in rental stress, in the New York MSA.

- The role of social housing is especially important where the private rental market has failed to respond to the housing needs of low-income households.²⁸ Of the nearly 944,200 low-income households renting in the New York metropolitan area, 86% were struggling financially with housing costs.
- This equates to around 574,300 households who were financially vulnerable and at risk of losing their housing, and far exceeds the almost 350,000 social housing dwellings in New York, which was just 4.5% of total dwellings. It is similar to the social housing stock nationally, but below the OECD average (7%).²⁹
- While the number of private rental listings affordable to the poorest households in the New York MSA was unknown, available evidence shows that in the last five years, affordable rental stock (less than US\$500 per month) has fallen by 33,822 rental units (10%) from 330,364 in 2015 to 296,542 in 2020.³⁰ In New York City, of the 103,187 total vacant rentals in 2021, only 2,203 (or 2%) rental properties were affordable to households on the lowest incomes.³¹

Table 3. Social and affordable housing measure

	New York MSA
Number of social housing rented dwellings (% of total dwellings) (2019)	349,800 (4.5%)*
Number of private rental listing affordable for low-income households (< \$25,000 U.S) (2021)	Not available
% of low-income households in private rental stress (paying 30% or more of income on housing) (2020)	86.0%**

Sources:

* Calculation: 349,800 units owned by public housing authority as % of 7,756,312 total housing units American Housing Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/data/interactive/ahstablecreator.html?s_areas=35620&s_year=2019&s_tablename=TABLE17&s_bygroup1=20&s_bygroup2=1&s_filtergroup1=1&s_filtergroup2=1 and https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Housing%3AHousing%20Units%3AOwner%2FRenter%20%28Householder%29%20Characteristics&g=0400000US36_310XX00US35620&tid=ACSDP5Y2020.DP04.

** National Low Income Housing Coalition, <https://nlhc.org/gap/state/hy> (Not calculated for people living in public housing and/or receiving a housing choice voucher, <https://wherewelive.cityofnewyork.us/explore-data/housing-conditions/#:-:text=Rent%20Burden%3A%20Renter%20households%20paying,receiving%20a%20housing%20choice%20voucher>).

24 Homelessness Rises Faster Where Rent Exceeds a Third of Income, 2018, <https://www.zillow.com/research/homelessness-rent-affordability-22247/>

25 <https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/basic-facts-about-homelessness-new-york-city/>

26 American Housing Survey, 2019 and 2015, New York City, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/data/interactive/ahstablecreator.html?s_areas=35620&s_year=2019&s_tablename=TABLE17&s_bygroup1=20&s_bygroup2=1&s_filtergroup1=1&s_filtergroup2=1

27 https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Housing-Affordability-Brief_June-2022.pdf

28 <https://www.oecd.org/social/social-housing-policy-brief-2020.pdf>

29 PH4.2 SOCIAL RENTAL HOUSING STOCK, 2020, available at: <https://www.oecd.org/els/family/PH4-2-Social-rental-housing-stock.pdf>

30 Change in Stock of Rental Units below \$500, 2015 to 2020, available at: https://www.policymap.com/report_widget?type=fur&area=predefined&pid=683936886&sid=10192

31 Housing Affordability Brief, June 2022, New York City, 2021, https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Housing-Affordability-Brief_June-2022.pdf

Level of income and poverty

Insufficient income levels and poverty indicate severe financial hardship and mean that low-income households face major challenges accessing housing and may be unable to pay for basic goods and services.³²

Table 4 shows the average cost of rental housing for the New York MSA, as well as income levels and poverty rates. In general, data show the extent of financial vulnerability indicating the risk of instability and homelessness for the poorest households.

- In 2020, a household earning an average of just over US\$1,700 per week would spend 38% for a typical rental in the New York MSA, above the 30% affordability benchmark.
- In contrast, the poorest households in the New York MSA, with an average weekly income of less than US\$300, simply would not be able to afford a typical rental, falling short by more than US\$360.
- The overall poverty rate for the New York MSA was 12.4%, just slightly lower than the national rate of 12.8%; and households with children more likely to experience poverty.
- In reality, it meant that more than 2.3 million people experienced significant financial hardship due to inadequate levels of income to cover day-to-day essentials such as housing, food, clothing, health, school activities and other needs.
- Financial distress can be exacerbated in the event of unforeseen expenses, leaving vulnerable households at significantly increased risk of losing their housing and facing homelessness.

Table 4. Income and poverty measure

	New York (MSA)
Average weekly rent (Feb 2020)	\$657.00*
Average weekly household income (2020)	\$1,707.00**
Average weekly household income – bottom 20% income distribution (2020)	\$297.00***
Poverty rate – overall³³	12.4%+
Poverty rate – children (0-17 years)	16.8%+

Sources:

* <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2021/aug/12/housing-renter-affordable-data-map>.

** Based on median income of USD \$81,951, Table S1901, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income%20and%20Poverty&g=310XX00US35620&tid=ACSS5Y2020.S1901>.

*** Table B19081: Mean Household Income of Quintiles, American Community Survey, available at: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=B19081%3A%20MEAN%20HOUSEHOLD%20INCOME%20OF%20QUINTILES&t=Income%20and%20Earnings&g=0100000US>.

+ Table S1701, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Official%20Poverty%20Measure&g=310XX00US35620&tid=ACSS5Y2020.S1701>.

Family Violence

In addition to the lack of affordable housing and lack of adequate income, family violence is a 'major immediate triggering cause of homelessness'.³⁴

Data were not available for the New York MSA so the figures presented in Table 5 refer to the number of family violence crimes (including domestic violence) reported in New York City in 2018:

- Overall, the rate of family violence was around 996 crimes per 100,000 population, based on more than 83,600 police reports for a 12-month period. As a result, it is likely that many families were at risk of or experiencing homelessness.
- Based on the Homeless Count for New York City, there were 6,053 victims of domestic violence counted as experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2020; nearly all were staying in emergency shelters. Further, of the nearly 78,000 people estimated to be homeless, 31% were children under 18 years, that's nearly 23,900 children.³⁵ This suggests that the number who were homeless due to family violence may likely have been higher.

Table 5. Family violence measure

	New York City
Number of family violence reported crimes (2018)	83,662*
Number reported family violence crimes per 100,000 population	996.1**

Sources:

* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/Family-Violence-Report-2019.pdf>.

** Calculation based on 2018 population for New York City – 8,398,748, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/planning-level/nyc-population/current-future-populations.page>.

32 https://www.policymap.com/report_widget?type=fur&area=predefined&sid=10192&pid=697001842

33 How the U.S. Census Bureau Measures Poverty, available at: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/visualizations/2017/demo/poverty_measure-how.pdf

34 <https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/basic-facts-about-homelessness-new-york-city/>

35 https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_NY-600-2020_NY_2020.pdf

POLICY CONTEXT



Rough sleeping and homelessness

Federal legislation to tackle housing and homelessness was first introduced in 1987, titled the Stewart B. McKinney Homelessness Assistance Act.³⁶ In 2000, it was renamed the McKinney-Vento Act, and in 2009, this was amended to the Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act.³⁷ In 2010, the first Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness was launched³⁸; with a new Plan due in 2022.³⁹

Between 2010 and 2016, there was close to a 10% reduction in homelessness overall. Among families, homelessness fell by 30% and among veterans, it was 50%.⁴⁰ However, since then, the trend has reversed and homelessness is again on the rise across the United States. There has, for example, been a 21% increase in the numbers of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness between 2014 and 2019.⁴¹ It is now the case that more people experience homelessness living on the streets and in subways than in emergency shelters or other temporary accommodation.⁴²

In 2021, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the US Interagency Council on Homelessness launched a joint initiative to tackle the homelessness crisis. Titled: *House America: An All-Hands-On-Deck-Effort to Address the Nation's Homelessness Crisis*, the program promotes a whole-of-government commitment in an effort to tap into the significant resources and funding opportunities available through the American Rescue Plan.⁴³ Specific targets include rehousing 100,000 households experiencing homelessness using a Housing First approach, and

increasing the supply of affordable housing by 20,000 new units by 31 December 2022.⁴⁴

According to advocacy group, *Committee to End Homelessness by 2026*, across New York, there needs to be a stronger emphasis on preventing homelessness occurring in the first place rather than managing it. Underlying this is the expense involved in accommodating people in shelters compared to keeping them in their own home. Each year, New York City spends approximately US\$4.2 billion on homelessness services, including US\$3.4 billion on shelters.⁴⁵

The advocacy group has called for:⁴⁶

- Increased funding for the *HomeBase Prevention Program* – which provides support services for people at risk of homelessness and aims to reduce time spent in homelessness shelters.
- Improve and expand access to Federal Section 8 Vouchers – which provide subsidised rent to low-income households so that rent is no more than 30% of income.
- Expand and reduce red-tape with other rental assistance programs that include: *Family Homelessness and Eviction Prevention (FHEPS)* and *CityFHEPS* (New York City's voucher program) to ensure a timely response for many more at risk families.
- Development of more permanent affordable housing – by converting vacant hotels into affordable housing, increase stock of supportive housing, and provide more public housing to people experiencing homelessness.

36 https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/nycccoc/downloads/pdf/CoC101_2021_FINAL.pdf

37 <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/five-ways-hearth-act-changed-homelessness-assistance>

38 <https://www.usich.gov/about-usich/>

39 <https://www.usich.gov/fsp>

40 <https://www.usich.gov/fsp>

41 https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/USICH-Expanding-the-Toolbox.pdf

42 <https://www.usich.gov/fsp>

43 https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/USICH_American_Rescue_Plan_Guide.pdf

44 https://www.hud.gov/house_america

45 <https://www.gothamgazette.com/city/11495-public-advocate-plan-end-homelessness-nyc-2026>

46 <https://www.gothamgazette.com/city/11495-public-advocate-plan-end-homelessness-nyc-2026>

Investment in social and affordable housing

Advocacy groups have been calling for urgent action to expand the supply of permanent housing to end homelessness. Between 2014 and 2019, 31,000 new apartments were built, but none were allocated to New Yorkers experiencing homelessness. The drop in evictions across New York City has helped prevent homelessness among households at risk. At the State level, however, little has been done to 'help prevent homelessness'.⁴⁷

Policies in the last five years 'to address the catastrophic affordable housing crisis' have been described as a 'dismal failure', effectively resulting in a reduction of affordable dwellings for the poorest New York residents, thereby fuelling 'mass homelessness'.⁴⁸ As was noted, 'instead of investing in affordable housing as the solution to our city's devastating homelessness crisis, former Mayor de Blasio adopted tepid half-measures that failed to meet the scale of the need and skewed scarce capital resources toward housing development for higher-income renters'.⁴⁹

Data compiled by the National Low Income Housing Coalition show that across the New York metropolitan area, there is a deficit of close to 619,750 affordable rental housing units for the poorest households.⁵⁰

The *Coalition For the Homeless* advocacy group want a stronger focus on permanent housing and homelessness prevention. Selected recommendations include⁵¹:

- An additional \$2.5 billion each year for the next five years for at least 12,000 new apartments specifically for people experiencing homelessness (6,000 units) and low-income households (6,000 units).
- Fast-track the construction of 20,000 supportive housing units to be completed by 2026 rather than 2031, fully fund construction and operation of the remaining 14,000 units, and commit to 'preservation program' to maintain at least 6,000 units over the next 10 years.
- Provision of long-term rent subsidy for people experiencing homelessness and low-income households by implementing the Housing Access Voucher Program.

Released in June 2022, New York's new *Housing Our Neighbours: A Blueprint for Housing and Homelessness* aims to provide a coordinated and integrated response to tackle homelessness based on five areas:

- reforming the New York City Housing Authority (which administers the public housing system);
- directly addressing homelessness and housing instability;
- building and preserving affordable housing;
- improving health and safety; and
- reducing administrative burdens.

The plan has attracted a mixed response from advocates. While the goals are commendable, critics argue that what is needed is more action and investment to actually reduce homelessness by expanding the supply of permanent and supportive housing.⁵²

Responding to homelessness and the COVID-19 pandemic

Overall, government response at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic was criticised as chaotic, delayed and inadequate.⁵³

- In March 2020, more than 15,000 adults who were homeless were sleeping in congregate Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelters. A further 3,886 single adults were accommodated temporarily in hotels. The move to accommodate vulnerable people in hotels took more than two months to implement. Eventually, about 65% of adults experiencing homelessness had been transferred to hotel rooms by July 2020.
- 250 rooms were made available (March 2020) in isolation hotels, but this was criticised due to a lack of context and transparency.⁵⁴
- In the month of April alone, 58 people who were homeless had died from COVID-19, nearly all (54 people) had been accommodated in the shelter system.
- By December 2020, COVID-19 had impacted people experiencing homelessness in shelters or on the streets, including families, resulting in 1,919 confirmed cases of COVID-19.⁵⁵

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

48 https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Housing-Affordability-Brief_June-2022.pdf

49 https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Housing-Affordability-Brief_June-2022.pdf

50 <https://nlihc.org/gap/state/ny>

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

52 <https://www.gothamgazette.com/city/11384-mayor-adams-affordable-housing-plan>

53 https://www.nysenate.gov/sites/default/files/covid-19_testimony_may_18_2020_final.pdf

54 https://www.nysenate.gov/sites/default/files/covid-19_testimony_may_18_2020_final.pdf

55 https://www.nysenate.gov/sites/default/files/covid-19_testimony_may_18_2020_final.pdf