

JANUARY 2026

Win's FY27 State Policy Agenda

**Strengthening New York's Social Safety Net
and Addressing the Root Causes of Family
and Early Childhood Homelessness**

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The logo for 'win' is located in the bottom right corner. It features the word 'win' in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. Above the letter 'i' is a small white upward-pointing arrowhead. The logo is set against a background that transitions from a light blue at the top to a light green at the bottom, with a diagonal line separating the white background from this gradient area.

Executive Summary

New York City is facing an invisible crisis: family and childhood homelessness. Each night, about 103,000 people—including 35,000 children—call a shelter home. Approximately 70% of them are families with children.¹ As the largest provider of shelter and supportive housing for families with children in New York City—housing nearly 7,000 people each night—Win has a deep understanding of both the harm caused by housing instability and the transformative impact of safe, affordable, and permanent housing.

In 2025, the United States' government made significant changes to the nation's social safety net. The "One Big Beautiful Bill," (H.R.1), slashes over \$1 trillion from Medicaid and SNAP over the next decade, programs low-income and homeless individuals rely on to survive.² Furthermore, the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 federal budget proposals being negotiated in Congress include a potential 44% cut to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), eliminating or significantly reducing funding for housing assistance, such as Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8 and Emergency Housing Vouchers), public housing, and supportive housing.³ These cuts all pose a serious threat to housing stability and homelessness prevention for low-income families—especially in high cost-of-living states like New York.⁴

As New York prepares for billions of dollars in cuts to food assistance, rental assistance, and homeless services, State lawmakers must work with City officials to fill in the gaps of our social safety net. Without state intervention, hundreds of thousands of households will be thrust into food insecurity, housing instability, and homelessness.⁵ To offset the projected rise in family homelessness due to federal cuts, New York State leaders should immediately implement a multi-tiered strategy grounded in emergency relief, housing expansion, and legislation that protects the most marginalized communities.

We urge the Governor and State Legislature to make the following three recommendations the cornerstone of their housing and homelessness agenda in Fiscal Year 2027:

- Allocate an additional \$200 million in the FY27 budget for the Housing Access Voucher Program.
- Pass the Working Families Tax Credit ([S2082](#) - Gounardes/[A3474](#) - Hevesi).
- Fully fund New York's Child Care Assistance Program.

These actions and the recommendations in Win’s State policy agenda reflect what families experiencing homelessness have told us they need most: homes they can afford, income supports and vouchers they can actually use, services that meet their needs, and a shelter system that protects them in times of crisis. In addition to protecting the social safety net, New York State lawmakers must also put forward a bold vision that does more than manage the family homeless crisis; our leaders must deliver meaningful opportunities to New York families, including expanding eligibility for vital assistance to historically excluded groups, passing universal childcare, and establishing a basic guaranteed income program for low-income households, so that they can afford to live in this great state and build a future where their children can thrive.

Housing Assistance



At Win, we believe that access to quality affordable housing is the solution to ending homelessness. Therefore, we are committed to advancing policies that both prevent families from ever experiencing the trauma of homelessness and improve housing opportunities for those in shelter. This includes significant investments in rental assistance, public housing, and supportive housing. To help the lowest-income New Yorkers obtain and maintain access to permanently affordable housing, State lawmakers should:

➤ **Allocate an additional \$200 million in the FY27 budget for the Housing Access Voucher Program (HAVP).**

In the FY26 budget, after years of relentless advocacy led by Win, New York State lawmakers and Governor Kathy Hochul committed \$50 million to establish a statewide rental assistance program by March 2026, an amount that would house approximately 2,000 households. As federal funding for homelessness and affordable housing faces continued cuts—and with more than 9,000 New York households at risk of losing Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) in the coming months—the State Legislature and Governor Hochul must allocate \$250 million in FY27 to prevent eviction and displacement among low-income households.

➤ **Direct all funding from New York’s Rental Supplement Program to rental assistance programs for homeless families traditionally ineligible for public benefits.**

In the FY25 budget, the State allocated \$100 million to its Rental Supplement Program (RSP), which was designed to provide rental assistance “to individuals and families, both with and without children, who are experiencing homelessness or are facing an imminent loss of housing, regardless of immigration status.”⁶ To alleviate shelter capacity, the NYC Department of Social Services developed the SHARE program, which utilizes funding from New York State’s Rental Supplement Program to provide rental assistance to the longest-term shelter stayers, many of whom are undocumented immigrants ineligible for other housing subsidies.

Despite the purported goals of RSP, since its inception, the State has mandated New York City to use a portion of RSP funding to pay for New York State’s “Family Homelessness and Eviction Protection Supplement” (FHEPS) increases passed in 2021.⁷ The State should ensure that 100% of the \$68 million in RSP funding awarded to New York City goes to

the SHARE program, which has begun to support 950 households experiencing homelessness in 2025 and find another source of funding to pay for FHEPS increases, so more undocumented households and long-term stayers in shelter can access housing resources and exit shelter sooner.

➤ **Expand housing programs to immigrants without status ([S958](#) - [Kavanagh/A1503](#)-[Rosenthal](#)).**

Many immigrant households are ineligible for most housing subsidies, due to their immigration status, a denial that is exacerbating the historically high shelter census and trapping noncitizens in shelters for long periods of time. [S958/A1503](#) would empower the City to expand housing vouchers, including CityFHEPS, to these households in need, regardless of their immigration status. This expansion could save hundreds of millions of dollars annually in shelter costs, helping the newest New Yorkers access housing and freeing up space in our overburdened homelessness response system.

➤ **Invest in and Modernize the New York State Supportive Housing Program (NYSSHP).**

While not all families experiencing homelessness require supportive housing to stabilize, for those who do, supportive housing provides the stability and care necessary to break the cycle of homelessness. Unfortunately, as some of the supportive housing stock begins to age, there are thousands of units that need more resources than are currently allocated to them. According to the Supportive Housing Network of New York (SHNNY), NYSSHP is the sole funding source for more than 9,700 formerly homeless households statewide and those units are deeply under-resourced. The program serves individuals and families with serious mental illness, substance use disorders, and other barriers to stability, including veterans, domestic violence survivors, and people living with HIV/AIDS.⁸ In FY26, New York State invested an additional \$17.8 million in the New York State Supportive Housing Program (NYSSHP)—but fell short of the annual \$32 million needed for the five-year plan to ensure NYSSHP units are not operating at a loss. This funding is essential for Win, which operates NYSSHP units for families with children and is currently operating at a deficit due to inadequate funding.

In FY27, the State should allocate \$62.1 million for year two of the plan to achieve parity among supportive housing units statewide and adopt budget language to transition NYSSHP from a competitive RFP to a renewable contract process, similar to the Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative (ESSHI). As New York’s supportive housing system faces unprecedented uncertainty at the federal level, with proposals to significantly change and cut Continuum of Care programs that fund supportive housing in New York, sustained State investment is critical to prevent homelessness, preserve affordable housing, reduce strain on emergency systems, like hospitals and shelters, and stabilize the nonprofit workforce that delivers essential care.

Housing Supply



Increasing the supply of affordable housing is critical to meaningfully reducing New York’s family homeless population. While the State has made significant investments in recent years to expand the supply of housing such as the passage of the [485x tax incentive](#), it is imperative that lawmakers prioritize increasing the supply of *deeply affordable housing* during this year’s legislative session, so that low-income households and those experiencing homelessness can also benefit from these affordable housing development projects. The State should:

➤ **Pass the Faith-Based Affordable Housing Act ([S3397B](#) - Gounardes, [A3647B](#) - Cunningham).**

Faith-based organizations (FBOs)—churches, mosques, temples and synagogues—are pillars of their community and play a key role in New York’s social safety net. While they are limited in financial resources, these institutions have many aging properties and underutilized land that leaders are determined to use to build affordable housing for people experiencing housing insecurity and homelessness. The Faith-Based Affordable Housing Act would remove restrictive zoning policies, provide funding, and empower faith-based organizations to develop mixed-income and 100% affordable housing on their land across New York State.

➤ **Create a statewide amnesty and grant program for owners of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) to ensure that units meet the health and safety standards of the State of New York in their efforts to expand the supply of affordable housing.**

The State should provide the building code flexibility and the funding via low-interest loans or grants for homeowners of ADUs, or basement apartments, to bring these units up to safety standards in exchange for a 10-year rent-stabilization agreement.

➤ **Create a new state tax incentive for commercial- to- residential conversions that prioritize providing affordable housing for very low-income households.**

The State should establish a new tax incentive similar to [467-m](#), also known as the “Affordable Housing from Commercial Conversions Tax Incentive Benefits” program to convert underutilized office space into affordable housing. To qualify, buildings should be required to set aside at least 20% of units for very low-income households, supported by state-funded operating subsidies.

Food Assistance



Nearly three million New Yorkers are food insecure and rely on the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).⁹ Approximately 30% of New York’s SNAP recipients are children.¹⁰ In New York City, 32% of households rely on SNAP benefits.¹¹ Despite this growing demand, in July 2025, Congress enacted massive cuts (\$187 billion over the next 10 years) to SNAP, ripping vital food assistance from struggling families to pay for over a trillion dollars in tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans.¹² These changes will threaten SNAP access for over 300,000 New Yorkers due to the expansion of time limits and work requirements, eliminate SNAP eligibility for over 41,000 immigrants residing lawfully in New York, and shift \$200 million in SNAP administrative costs onto state and local agencies beginning in October 2026.¹³

Furthermore, in November, the federal shutdown laid bare the deep cracks in our nation’s safety net, as the government froze SNAP benefits and left families wondering how they would put food on the table. The chaos and uncertainty that SNAP cuts and freezes have caused for low-income and homeless families demonstrate the necessity for the State to intervene and prioritize food security in the next budget cycle. In addition to continuing their advocacy on a federal level to protect vital SNAP benefits, State lawmakers should:

➤ **Protect low-income families from federal SNAP cuts by establishing a State SNAP benefit and allocating at least \$244 million to the nutritional assistance program.**

New York is projected to lose up to \$2.1 billion annually due to federal SNAP cuts.¹⁴ Under H.R.1, cuts and new eligibility restrictions for SNAP recipients regarding work requirements and immigration status threaten to kick over 341,000 New Yorkers off their benefits. To offset these cuts at the federal level, the State must establish its own more flexible program with sufficient resources to combat the hunger crisis many families face today across the state. By investing \$244 million, New York would serve up to 106,000 excluded households facing food insecurity.

➤ **Adopt innovative measures that would mitigate the harmful consequences of federal SNAP cuts and new eligibility restrictions.**

State lawmakers should do everything in their power to mitigate the harmful effects of new federal work requirements and increased administrative costs for SNAP by adopting eligible exemptions to work requirements and investing in outreach and

application assistance. For example, New York City Human Resource Administration’s recently released a [CBO Provider Inquiry Form](#) for CBOs to certify workforce development programs and community service opportunities that “support cash assistance and SNAP recipients’ compliance with work requirements.” The New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) should follow New York City’s lead and create a similar certification program statewide.

Legislators should also expand SNAP outreach and application assistance by allocating \$8.5 million to the Nutrition Outreach and Education Program (NOEP), a statewide network of SNAP navigators who will be critical in helping families navigate complex program changes by the federal government and supporting the States’ efforts to lower its error rate.

➤ Allocate \$30 million for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supports for pregnant and post-partum people with children under 5 years old.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a critical nutrition and public health program that provides healthy food, nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and services referrals to mothers and their young children. Currently, more than 450,000 infants, children, and pregnant mothers receive nutrition services and healthy food from WIC. However, in 2022, only 45% of eligible young children ages one through four and 69% of eligible infants participated in the WIC program.¹⁵ Approximately 200,000 people who are eligible do not have access to this essential program due to lack of funding and outreach. To support increased participation, the State should allocate \$30 million to the FY27 budget. This investment would alleviate ongoing budget shortfalls at local WIC agencies, equip statewide outreach, and sustain modernizations that make the program more efficient and accessible to every eligible family.

➤ Allocate \$150 million to New York’s food banks, pantries, and community-based organizations (CBO) that distribute food to households in need.

The Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP) and Nourish New York are anti-hunger programs that provide funds to CBOs, food banks, and food pantries for food procurement and distribution. The COVID-19 pandemic and recent federal government shutdown revealed the essential role food pantries and CBOs play in feeding low-income New Yorkers during times of crisis. By allocating \$75 million each to HPNAP and Nourish New York, state lawmakers can equip food relief organizations to serve the growing demand at food distribution lines, as well as accommodate new families who may lose their federal SNAP benefits.

Guaranteed Income



Guaranteed Income is a simple, tested, and scalable intervention for providing immediate relief to those experiencing poverty. Giving families cash—with no spending or work requirements attached—has been shown in over 160 pilots across the country to help people find better employment and to improve physical and mental health, food security, and housing stability.¹⁶ It is an anti-poverty policy solution grounded in dignity, flexibility, and efficiency. Programs like this are needed now more than ever; New York families are struggling with a high cost of living and tremendous uncertainty as the federal social safety net is subject to budget cuts, new work requirements, and changing eligibility rules. While Guaranteed Income programs cannot replace legacy programs like SNAP and Medicaid, they can provide flexibility and a buffer against economic shocks and uncertainty. For a family experiencing homelessness, a little extra cash on hand can mean buying a MetroCard to get to an apartment viewing, being able to buy food when federal SNAP funds are frozen during a government shutdown, or paying for child care while they work or attend college. Win supports three pieces of legislation this session that would all put unrestricted cash into the hands of the lowest-income families: whether by expanding New York’s tax credits, establishing a new perinatal direct cash transfer program, or increasing the cash assistance benefit amount.

➤ **Pass the Working Families Tax Credit (S2082 – Gounardes/A3474 – Hevesi).**

Child and Earned Income Tax Credits are proven tools to reduce child poverty; a recent study found that more generous state Earned Income Tax Credits were associated with higher birthweights and fewer preterm births.¹⁷ Furthermore, the COVID-era expansions of the federal Child Tax Credit were shown to cut child poverty *in half*.¹⁸ However, as those benefits expired, the progress they brought about has come undone; New York State has one of the highest child poverty rates in the nation—ranking 45th out of 50 states in 2023.¹⁹ Furthermore, the State Comptroller found that child homelessness in NYS has doubled since 2022, the same year the tax credit expansions expired.²⁰

The Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) would improve and expand the State’s refundable tax credit by combining the Empire State Child Credit (ESCC), the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and the dependent exemption (DE) into one.

This means that the lowest-income families in NYS could receive as much as \$1,600 per child up to age 17 per year. It would also provide the credit to families on a quarterly basis, so that families would not have to wait all year to receive their cash benefit.

➤ **Expand Governor Hochul’s BABY Benefit Program to include a recurring payment.**

Perinatal direct cash transfer programs are proven to be effective at improving birth and child health outcomes. Beyond that, they deliver assistance in a flexible, dignified way, allowing families to meet their ever-changing needs. Although Win’s Growing Strong cash transfer pilot’s research evaluation is not yet complete, an early internal survey has revealed that moms in the program are using the cash they receive to purchase food, furniture (including children’s beds), children’s clothes, and baby supplies.

The State legislature should expand Governor Hochul’s BABY Benefit to add a monthly payment. Established last year, the BABY Benefit provides a one-time payment of \$1,800 at birth to parents receiving public assistance, bringing vital postpartum support to nearly 6,500 families across New York State. This program should be expanded to include a recurring payment of \$500 per month, sustaining direct cash assistance from the third trimester through the first 18 months of a child’s life.

➤ **Pass the legislative package that would increase Cash Assistance benefit levels.**

Traditional cash assistance program levels have not been increased in over a decade, leaving low-income New Yorkers with shamefully little to get by on. A parent and child receive as little as \$290 per month (less than \$3,500 a year), while parents and children living in shelters that serve three meals a day receive as little as \$126 per month (an amount that hasn’t been changed since 1997). Families who manage to save any money for emergencies or retirement are punished for their wise financial decisions that work toward long-term economic security. Current savings limits mean that if a household managed to save more than \$2,500, they would be deemed ineligible for cash assistance.

The State should pass a package of three bills that would improve current cash assistance programs: (1) increasing the benefit amount ([S1127](#) - Persaud/[A106](#) - Rosenthal); (2) establishing benefit amount parity for homeless recipients in shelters that serve food ([S113](#) - Cleare)/[A108](#) - Rosenthal); and (3) helping working recipients to save more ([S182](#) - Persaud).

Early Childhood Education and Care



According to Win families, lacking access to child care is a key barrier to moving out of shelter and into permanent housing. This comes as no surprise: child care is incredibly expensive and families in shelter often need the three scarcest types of child care: care for infants and toddler, children with special needs/developmental delays, and care during nontraditional hours (overnight and on weekends). Lack of child care is a significant concern for many of our clients: nearly half of the children living in Win’s buildings are under the age of five. As State leaders work on building a universal child care system, they should begin by considering the needs of families experiencing homelessness; a universal child care system that works for these families will work for all families and be the most effective at reducing child poverty, housing insecurity, and supporting families’ economic security in NYS.

Fully fund the Child Care Assistance Program.

Child care vouchers are the number one tool to make child care affordable and accessible to low-income families in New York State. However, after important changes over the past couple of years expanding income eligibility for the State’s Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) and increasing existing provider reimbursement amounts, new funding is needed to ensure that all eligible families receive child care subsidies. Currently, over 10,000 families in New York City are on the waitlist for the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) child care voucher,²¹ and across New York State, 27 counties have either closed or waitlisted new applications for the CCAP.²² Despite being a priority population for the ACS child care voucher, Win families have not been able to access this vital resource since the spring of 2025, due to insufficient funding.

Pass the Workforce Compensation Fund ([S5533 - Brisport/A492 - Hevesi](#)).

As one of the State’s lowest paid professions, child care workers often receive poverty wages and are frequently at risk of homelessness. This contributes to high turnover rates in the field and unstable child care supply. Classrooms cannot open without the correct number of teachers in them to meet their child-to-staff ratios. However, child care providers, like Win, have little budgetary capacity to increase staff wages. One policy measure that helped Win retain talented staff was the State’s COVID-era Workforce Retention Grants (funded

by now-expired American Rescue Plan Act dollars). Win used these funds to distribute two rounds of bonuses to our staff who had worked at Win for a year or more. Shelter-based child care providers like Win struggle with recruitment and retention: our child care staff stay with us for an average of 3 months. In turn, insufficient staff mean that permitted classrooms in our shelters that are ready to serve children cannot open.

At the same time, reducing staff turnover is critical to building trust with parents and improving the quality of our program (which is already QualityStars rated). State leaders should pass the Workforce Compensation Fund to help shelter-based child care programs pay bonuses, increase salaries, and even offer benefits like health insurance. These incentives help providers like Win recruit and retain the staff to keep classrooms open and improve program quality.

Students in K-12 Education Experiencing Homelessness



The deleterious effects of homelessness on child development extend beyond the earliest years. Students experiencing homelessness have markedly worse education outcomes than their stably housed peers and continue to have worse outcomes even once they are stably housed. Challenges with arranging transportation, bullying, and shelter placements far from school keep students experiencing homelessness from attending school regularly. Unfortunately, however, state education funding does nothing to support the unique needs of students experiencing homelessness.

➤ **Pass legislation ([S8139](#) - Liu/[A9048](#) - Simon) to update New York’s Foundation Aid formula to provide more educational resources to school districts for students experiencing homelessness or in foster care.**

The Foundation Aid formula, New York’s primary source of funding for K-12 education, was designed to distribute state education funding equitably based on student need, yet it currently provides no additional funding for students in temporary housing, despite their heightened educational, social, and emotional challenges. S8139/A9048 would correct this gap by adding a weight for students experiencing homelessness, ensuring school districts receive additional resources proportional to need.

To ensure these new funds translate into tangible educational outcomes, State lawmakers should consider pairing the legislation with a “Homeless Student Afterschool & Summer Set-Aside.” and dedicate a portion of the incremental Foundation Aid generated by the homeless and foster care weight to evidence-based extended learning opportunities and support services. Allowable uses for the funds may include afterschool tutoring and enrichment programs, transportation to and from programs, trauma-informed social-emotional supports, non-instructional support staff, and partnerships with community-based providers serving students in shelters and other temporary settings. This combined approach would ensure that Foundation Aid reform not only advances equity in funding, but also delivers direct measurable improvements in attendance, academic stability, and student well-being for children and youth facing the greatest housing-related barriers to education.

Immigrants Experiencing Homelessness



The number of immigrants experiencing homelessness has rapidly grown since 2022, when the governors of Texas, Arizona, and Florida began transporting over 100,000 new arrivals from the border to sanctuary cities, where they had no connections to family, employment, or housing.²³ During this period, the sheltered family homeless population in New York surged, from 35,000 to 94,000 homeless families in 2024, while the number of children in shelters more than doubled, from 20,000 to 51,000. The majority of the people experiencing homelessness across New York State are disproportionately Black and Latino,²⁴ due to decades of housing discrimination, rising costs, and low wages. Moreover, undocumented immigrants and mixed status households have some of the longest shelter stays, as their immigration status prohibits them from accessing most public benefits.

Over the past year, the White House has made the issue of immigration one of this Administration's core policy priorities, with mass deportations being a central piece of its agenda. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has targeted sanctuary cities and sensitive locations, like immigration courts and shelters to fulfill President Donald Trump's deportation agenda, violating New York's sanctuary laws and immigrants' constitutional rights. Therefore, it is critical that, in addition to providing housing assistance, New York State lawmakers also expand legal protections and services for immigrants, regardless of income or status.

➤ **Pass legislation to codify the right to shelter and prohibit arbitrary shelter limits (S3937 – Hoylman-Sigal/A712 – Cruz).**

Despite an initial compassionate emergency response to the influx of homeless migrants and asylum seekers in New York City, as the population grew, former Mayor Eric Adams began to dismantle New York's right to shelter. His Administration's harmful 30- and 60-day shelter limits for new arrivals became a direct threat to homeless immigrant households' safety and survival. By codifying the right to shelter, [S3937/A712](#) would end the harms of arbitrary time limits, and extend the right to shelter to immigrants, homeless youth, domestic violence survivors, and ensure that all homeless individuals can receive shelter and related services in the system best suited to meet their needs.

➤ **Pass the Access to Representation Act (S141 – Hoylman/A270 – Cruz) and invest \$175 million in the FY27 budget for immigration legal services.**

At Win, a significant portion of households in our shelters are led by immigrants, including mixed status families, asylum seekers, and undocumented families. We have found that the most effective way to help our immigrant clients access vital public benefits, employment, and housing, has been connecting them to free immigration legal services, through the pro se legal assistance and full legal representation models in immigration court.

The State should pass the Access to Representation Act, which would establish the right to legal counsel in immigration court proceedings. In addition, the State should allocate \$175 million in the FY27 budget for immigration legal services and infrastructure, including funding for the NYS Office of New Americans and for the education, accreditation, recruitment, and retention of talented and experienced immigration attorneys and support staff providing such services.

➤ **Pass the New York for All Act (S2235A – Gounardes/A3506A – Reyes).**

Recent reporting has found that ICE has illegally entered shelter (without a judicial warrant) at least 23 times over the course of 5 months, sowing chaos and fear among immigrants facing homelessness.²⁵ Federal immigration enforcement officers' contempt of the rule of law emphasizes the immense need for new legal protections, especially for the children and families we serve. State lawmakers should pass the New York For All Act to officially make New York a sanctuary state. This bill would enable immigrant New Yorkers to lead more open lives, access essential services, and take care of their families, creating significant barriers for the Trump Administration to carry out its cruel deportation agenda. The legislation would strengthen protections created under Governor Andrew Cuomo's 2017 Executive Order 170 (extended by Governor Hochul in 2021) by prohibiting New York's state and local government agencies, including police, sheriffs, school safety officers, and probation officers from questioning individuals regarding their citizenship or immigration status and regulate the disclosure of information relating to immigration status to federal immigration enforcement officers, like ICE.

Conclusion



For struggling New York families, funding for food, housing, and cash assistance, as well as homeless services, is crucial in helping these households gain stability. While child poverty and family homelessness have long plagued New York, federal cuts during the State’s worst affordability crisis will only exacerbate these issues if lawmakers do not intervene. As one of the largest economies in the world, New York has the ability and a moral obligation to support homeless and low-income New Yorkers and protect them from some of the most harmful policies of the Trump Administration. By defending and expanding evidence-driven programs and assistance that help low-income households permanently exit shelter, New York State can lead the nation in helping struggling families obtain safe, permanently affordable, quality housing and creating a future where all children and their families can thrive.

Appendix

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About Win

Since its founding to provide emergency shelter to four homeless women and their children, Win has grown into the largest provider of family shelter and supportive housing in New York City and the country. Win offers transitional housing and permanent supportive housing that's coupled with programs and services developed to support long-term housing stability. All of Win's services are guided by its mission—to transform the lives of New York City homeless families with children by providing the safe housing, critical services, and the ground-breaking programs they need to succeed on their own—so families can regain their independence and children can look forward to a brighter future.





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