

# WI-FI FOR ALL

## The Need for Wi-Fi Access in NYC's Shelter System



In memory of Sister Robin Martin



April 2025

# About the Authors

**Voices of Community Activists and Leaders (VOCAL-NY)** is a statewide grassroots membership organization that builds power among low-income people directly impacted by HIV/AIDS, the drug war, mass incarceration, and homelessness. We accomplish this through community organizing, leadership development, advocacy, direct services, and direct action.

**TakeRoot Justice** provides legal, participatory research and policy support to strengthen the work of grassroots and community-based groups in New York City to dismantle racial, economic, and social oppression. TakeRoot's Research and Policy Initiative partners with and provides strategic support to grassroots community organizations to build the power of their organizing and advocacy work. We utilize a participatory action research model in which low-income and excluded communities are central to the design and development of research and policy.

# Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the VOCAL-NY leaders whose expertise, time, and energy drove this project: Milton Perez, Annette Tomlin, Douglass Powell, Scott Hutchins, David Gaynor, Dinick Martinez, Althea Matthews, Elizabeth Mackey, Tracie Adams, Gaye Corselli, Pedro Benítez, Kevin Aiken, María Vareles, Pamela Stephens, Ernest Wilson, Cristian Cano, and Nathylin Flowers.

Thank you also to the VOCAL-NY staff who supported: Malik Mills, Leo Lopez, Joseph Loonam, Adolfo Abreu, and Celina Trowell.

Thank you to TakeRoot Justice, for their partnership on this project: Irene Linares, April Strommer and Erin Markman.

Thank you to Samantha Kattan for designing this report.

And our gratitude to everyone who took the time to participate in our research and share their experiences.

Cover image photo credit: the Office of State Senator Kristen Gonzalez

# Introduction

**Access to the internet is a fundamental necessity for every New Yorker.** We depend on the internet in almost every facet of our daily lives. Yet thousands of single adults living in homeless shelters in New York do not have access to free, reliable Wi-Fi.

For homeless New Yorkers, access to Wi-Fi is critical for nearly every domain: searching for and applying for permanent housing; prospecting for jobs; pursuing education; coordinating with medical providers; accessing news and current events; maintaining connection to family, friends and community, and more. The failure to provide Wi-Fi in single adult shelters deprives people of all of these opportunities. Between 2014 and 2020, New York City spent \$3.5 billion on homeless shelters, but, despite this spending, internet access remains virtually “non-existent.”<sup>1</sup>

Some shelters have partial internet access, but it is highly restricted and monitored: requiring people to go to specific rooms at only specific times, for example. Shelter computers, when available, are often in poor condition with slow connections. This falls far short of fulfilling the needs people have for internet use. And the monitoring and limiting of internet use—such as by shelter staff monitoring or outright restricting residents’ use of the computers—constitutes an extension of the overall attempts by the shelter system to exercise surveillance and control over people experiencing homelessness. In the worst cases, our members have seen this result in blatant corruption, with

staff taking cash directly from residents before providing access.

There has been successful advocacy in New York City to bring Wi-Fi to family shelters. In October 2020, nearly eight months after remote learning was implemented due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the de Blasio administration promised to install Wi-Fi in every shelter housing children.<sup>2</sup> In November 2020, frustrated with delays in the roll-out of this commitment, shelter residents with children and the Coalition for the Homeless filed a class action lawsuit against the de Blasio administration citing that the administration was “violating the students’ rights...to receive a sound basic education.”<sup>3</sup> As a result of the lawsuit, the City

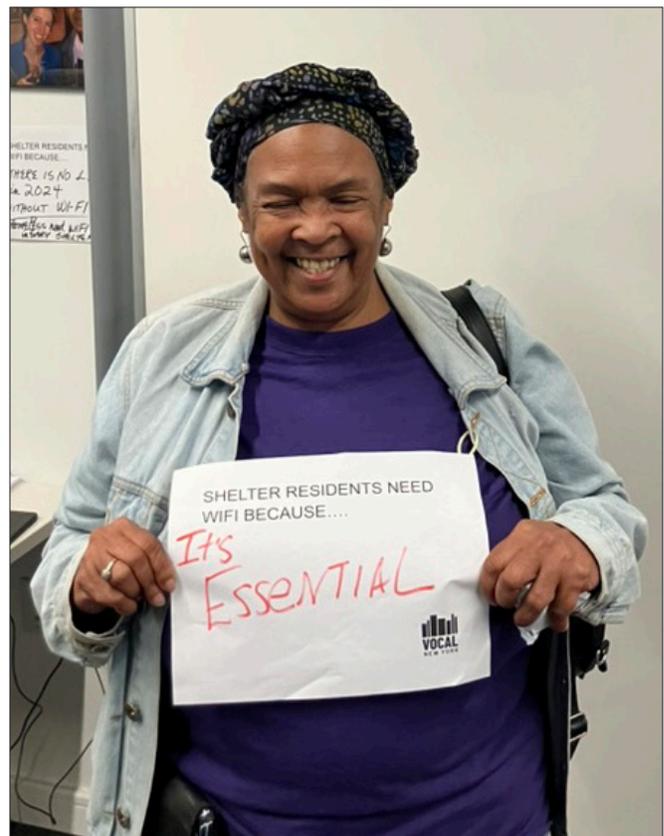
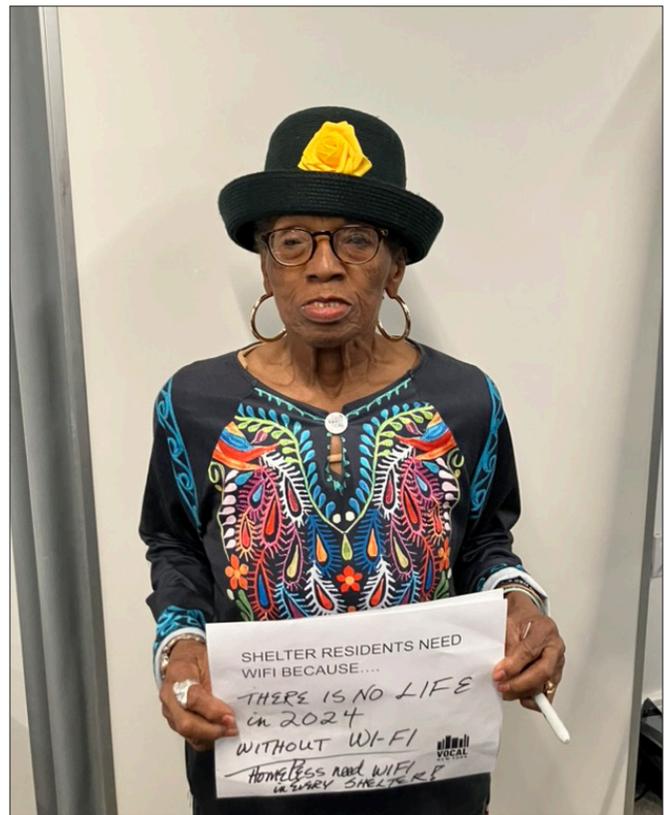
***Between 2014 and 2020, New York City spent \$3.5 billion on homeless shelters, but, despite this spending, internet access remains virtually “non-existent.”***

agreed to speed up their efforts and complete the project by January 2021, but not before protesting that the task was “impossible” and noting over a dozen bureaucratic challenges that needed to be cleared up at each shelter.<sup>45</sup> Some shelter operators took matters into their own hands and managed to equip their shelters at a fraction of the price and time of the City’s efforts.<sup>6</sup> Despite the challenges cited, the City continued its implementation efforts. In May 2022 the Legal Aid Society published a press release announcing that the City’s “work was virtually complete” and that working Wi-Fi had been installed at more than 240 shelters citywide, serving over 11,000 homeless students.<sup>7</sup>

While this represents a significant advocacy victory in New York City, the gains do not extend to those living in single adult shelters. State-level legislation calling for the provision of Wi-Fi to all individuals residing in temporary housing in New York State has been introduced but has yet to pass.<sup>8</sup>

This means that access to free, reliable, readily available Wi-Fi—a tool essential for so many aspects of daily life—is still out of reach for more than 21,000 New Yorkers living in single adult shelters.<sup>9</sup>

This report, which draws on research conducted by homeless and formerly homeless New Yorkers, sheds light on this critical issue. It builds on the excellent work of the City Bar Justice Center, whose prior research also demonstrated the need for Wi-Fi in shelters.<sup>10</sup> Our findings demonstrate the necessity of the internet in the lives of people living in single adult shelters, the detrimental impact of the lack of internet, and the necessity of providing free, reliable Wi-Fi for all New York City shelters.



VOCAL-NY members Nathylin Flowers (top) and Annette Tomlin (bottom) at a “Wi-Fi for All” town hall

# Member Story:

## Zion

**Zion, a native Brooklynite, has been in and out of the shelter system since he was 18.** On top of the terrible living conditions of the shelter he currently resides in, Zion suspects that the shelter does “have Wi-Fi, and we’re just told we can’t use it and [that] it’s only for staff.”

He shared that not having access to Wi-Fi is “horrible because you’re already in a situation you don’t want to be in. You’re just in the woods with nothing. That’s how it feels.” Lack of Wi-Fi has meant that Zion and other shelter residents are unable to consistently apply for job and housing opportunities, resulting in a feeling of being trapped in place and frustration with the shelter system. “I don’t understand why [internet] wouldn’t be required,” he said. “Do you want us to stay stuck? Or do you want us to go further? People need internet access to get ahead...if you feel like you’re not required to [provide] it, then what is your mission? It’s sick, it’s sadistic. Just keep beating up and bullying the homeless people, for what?”

Zion had to miss a required telehealth appointment due to lack of Wi-Fi, because a phone call alone was not sufficient: “I couldn’t do it. I couldn’t use the phone.” He also notes that, in addition to physical health and wellbeing, the mental health of shelter residents suffers when they’re unable to access Wi-Fi: “Most clients, honestly...deal with mental health. And having your phone where you can access the internet is a good way to, you know, try to keep people sane.”

While he hasn’t witnessed shelter residents paying shelter staff for Wi-Fi access, Zion was privy to some residents having access while others had none. “You had to know somebody that knows somebody to get the password to the Wi-Fi,” he said of one uptown shelter. “One of my roommates had to ask and [was told] ‘Oh, we can’t give that to y’all,’ ” he recalls. “They were probably paying for it, but who knows?”

Some shelter residents leave the shelter in order to access Wi-Fi, which Zion finds demoralizing. “I shouldn’t have to leave the shelter and go searching for McDonald’s or Dunkin Donuts for Wi-Fi when I’m in a residence,” he said. The impact of not having Wi-Fi is profound: “I missed out on opportunities that could have gotten me out of my situation.”

Zion’s ask is clear: “Please give us Wi-Fi so that we can do better mentally, physically and emotionally and financially.”

**“  
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# Methodology

Our participatory action research project used the following methods:

**Surveys:** A survey was designed and administered by trained members of VOCAL-NY's Homelessness Union. The survey explored internet access within the shelter system, how (if at all) people accessed the internet outside the shelter system, the importance of internet access, and the impacts of lack of internet access. Surveys were administered to 215 New Yorkers who were currently living in single adult shelters, or who had lived in a single adult shelters within the past 12 months.



*VOCAL-NY staff and members collecting surveys*

**Semi-structured interviews:** VOCAL-NY conducted semi-structured interviews with people who have been impacted by the failure to provide Wi-Fi in single adult shelters. These interviews inform the profiles in this report.

**Literature Review and Legislative Review:** TakeRoot Justice researchers reviewed existing literature on Wi-Fi in homeless shelters in New York and nationally. We also reviewed legislation related to the issue.

## Research limitations

Our surveys were conducted in English and Spanish, with almost all completed in English. This means that those living in single adult shelters with different primary languages were not included in our research sample. In addition, our survey sample focused primarily on Brooklyn and the Bronx. Our sample allows us to show a snapshot of the experiences of living in single adult shelters when it comes to accessing the internet.

## Demographics of Survey Respondents

Most respondents had lived in their current shelter less than one year (63%) with an additional quarter having lived in their shelter from 1-2 years (23%). Most of the respondents live in Brooklyn and the Bronx, with half living in Brooklyn (51%) and a quarter in the Bronx (24%).

The large majority of respondents were people of color, with more than half (59%) identifying as Black or African American and a quarter (23%) identifying as Latinx or Hispanic. Notably, half of respondents identified as having a disability (51%).

## Demographics of Survey Sample (215 total)

<b>Current age</b> <b>n=200</b>	18-24	5%
	25-44	45%
	45-64	44%
	65 and over	7%
<b>Gender identity</b> <b>n=202</b>	Female	35%
	Male	64%
	Transgender	1%
	Different gender identity	1%
<b>Identifies as having a disability/ disabilities</b> <b>n= 199</b>	Yes	51%
	No	49%
<b>Race/ethnicity*</b> <b>n=198</b>	Native American, American Indian or Alaskan Native	5%
	Asian or Asian American	4%
	Black or African American	59%
	Latinx or Hispanic (any race)	23%
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2%
	White**	13%
	Other	9%
<b>Experience living in a single adult shelter</b> <b>n=215</b>	I am currently living in a single adult shelter	88%
	I am not currently living in a single adult shelter, but I have lived in a single adult shelter within the past 12 months	12%
<b>Duration of residence in current shelter</b> <b>n=180</b>	Less than 1 year	68%
	1-2 years	24%
	3-4 years	6%
	5-6 years	2%
	7 or more years	1%
<b>Location of shelter, by borough</b> <b>n=179</b>	Brooklyn	53%
	The Bronx	25%
	Manhattan	13%
	Queens	8%
	Staten Island	1%

\*Percentages in this demographic sum to more than 100%, because people could answer more than one option.

\*\*Note that 10% of respondents identified as white alone. Others in this category answered white in combination with another race or ethnicity.

# Findings

These findings are drawn from 215 surveys conducted with current or recent residents of single adult shelters. At least 68 unique shelters were surveyed (respondents were asked to indicate their shelter, but not all entries were legible).

## Limited internet in shelters, with barriers to access

**Finding 1: Respondents report that computer rooms in shelters are rare, and the large majority of those whose shelter has a computer room experienced barriers to using the computers.**

- **Only 30% of the people surveyed said their shelter had a computer room where they could access computers connected to the internet.**
- **Nearly 80% of the respondents who had computer rooms in their shelters reported one or more barriers to using those computer rooms, including:**
  - 35% reported time limits (only being able to use the computer for a specific length of time)
  - 32% reported too few computers were available
  - 28% reported restricted hours (only being able to use computers at certain times)
  - 23% reported staff are unavailable when the respondent needs to access the internet
  - 21% reported concerns about privacy due to staff member presence while the respondent accessed the internet

**Finding 2: Only a quarter of respondents reported that their shelter made Wi-Fi available to residents, and the large majority of those who did have Wi-Fi experienced barriers to accessing it.**

- **Only one quarter of respondents reported that Wi-Fi was available to shelter residents at their shelter (23%).**
- **Of the respondents who said that Wi-Fi is available to residents, 80% reported a challenge accessing shelter Wi-Fi on a personal device, including:**
  - Slow and/or inconsistent network (48%)
  - Restricted locations within the shelter (37%)
  - WI-FI is not always available (33%)
  - Concern that online activity is being monitored (22%)

### **Finding 3: Many respondents had to use their personal data plans to access the internet, and half incurred extra personal costs as a result.**

- Over three-quarters of respondents reported needing to use data from their personal cellular plan while residing at their shelter (79%).
- Due to the lack of Wi-Fi in their shelter, half of the people surveyed reported they went over their data plan and needed to pay for extra data (52%).

## **Leaving the shelter to access the internet, with negative impacts**

### **Finding 4: A large majority of shelter residents surveyed reported going outside the shelter to access the internet (82%). These places included:**

- Libraries (64%)
- Subway stations (40%)
- Restaurants or cafes (for example, McDonald's or Starbucks) (38%)
- LinkNYC Kiosks (36%)
- Family or friends' houses (34%)
- Public transportation (buses, trains) (29%)
- Public parks (28%)
- Community centers (25%)

### **Finding 5: Of the respondents who said they did need to visit a place outside the shelter to access the internet, the large majority reported experiencing at least one challenge (86%). These included:**

- **Logistical Challenges**
  - 46% reported frustration with locating Wi-Fi
  - 41% reported travel time to access Wi-Fi
  - 40% reported frustration due to quality of Wi-Fi
  - 21% reported being asked to pay for goods in order to access Wi-Fi
- **Challenges with Physical Access**
  - 52% reported physical discomfort (for example, sitting on the floor, standing for long periods)
  - 20% reported challenges with physical accessibility
- **Concerns about Privacy**
  - 59% reported lack of privacy when trying to access internet
  - 34% reported lack of confidence in data protection
- **Emotional Impacts**
  - 30% reported embarrassment when seeking to access the internet outside the shelter
- **Discrimination**
  - 25% reported feeling discriminated against when seeking internet access.

**Finding 6: A quarter (26%) of surveyed shelter residents reported paying to access the internet outside of the shelter.**

**Finding 7: Of those who said they needed to go outside the shelter to access the internet, nearly all (91%) reported that they would prefer to use Wi-Fi in the shelter where they reside.**

## When accessed, the internet serves critical purposes

**Finding 8: Respondents reported using the internet, when they could access it, for many critical needs, including:**

- **Housing**
  - Looking for and/or applying for permanent housing (80%)
- **Employment**
  - Looking for, applying for and/or maintaining employment (64%)
- **Healthcare**
  - Scheduling or conducting visits with a doctor and/or mental health provider (58%)
- **Connection to community**
  - Connecting with family, friends and community (62%)
  - Connecting with religious or spiritual community (32%)
- **Communication with governmental and non-governmental agencies regarding services, legal issues or immigration cases**
  - Communicating with city agencies, social workers, case managers and/or parole officers (52%)
  - Communication related to the respondent's immigration case (15%)
- **Education (39%)**
- **Finance**
  - Banking and/or paying bills (42%)
- **Information and entertainment**
  - Accessing news (44%)
  - Entertainment/leisure/recreation (59%)
- **Transportation**
  - Paying for and/or scheduling transportation (such as OMNY, Access-A-Ride, subway, bus or train) (29%)

## Member Story:

## Noam

**Noam is a 19-year-old living in a crowded Brooklyn shelter for single adult males.** He moved to New York City in 2023 for employment opportunities and is passionate about advocating for the issues that directly affect him.

Noam's shelter has two outdated computers for its sixty-plus residents, and Wi-Fi is inaccessible to them: "only staff members have [the] password, and even sympathetic ones aren't willing to give it to you." Sometimes Noam is able to access Wi-Fi through a nearby shelter's unsecure network, but doing so requires standing in a "small, narrow part of a hallway in [my] shelter which happens to be right outside the showers. And, you know, it's kind of awkward using it over there," he said.

Restricted shelter Wi-Fi has negatively impacted numerous aspects of Noam's life, including stable access to healthcare, benefits, employment and education. He's had to put off "scheduling an appointment to get a new pair of glasses" for which he qualifies via his Medicaid plan, leaving him reliant on an outdated prescription. Inaccessible Wi-Fi has also meant "procrastinating on basic things, [but] really, more importantly, applying for a job to get out of the shelter system. That's really the most important thing," Noam stated. He shares: "I'm not applying to nearly as many jobs as [I would be if I had] Wi-Fi access in the shelter system." Lack of Wi-Fi has also impacted his access to benefits: "I've had to make phone calls to HRA in order to get my SNAP benefits and cash assistance." In fact, he said, "I procrastinated on that for a while, and not having Wi-Fi was definitely a contributing factor."

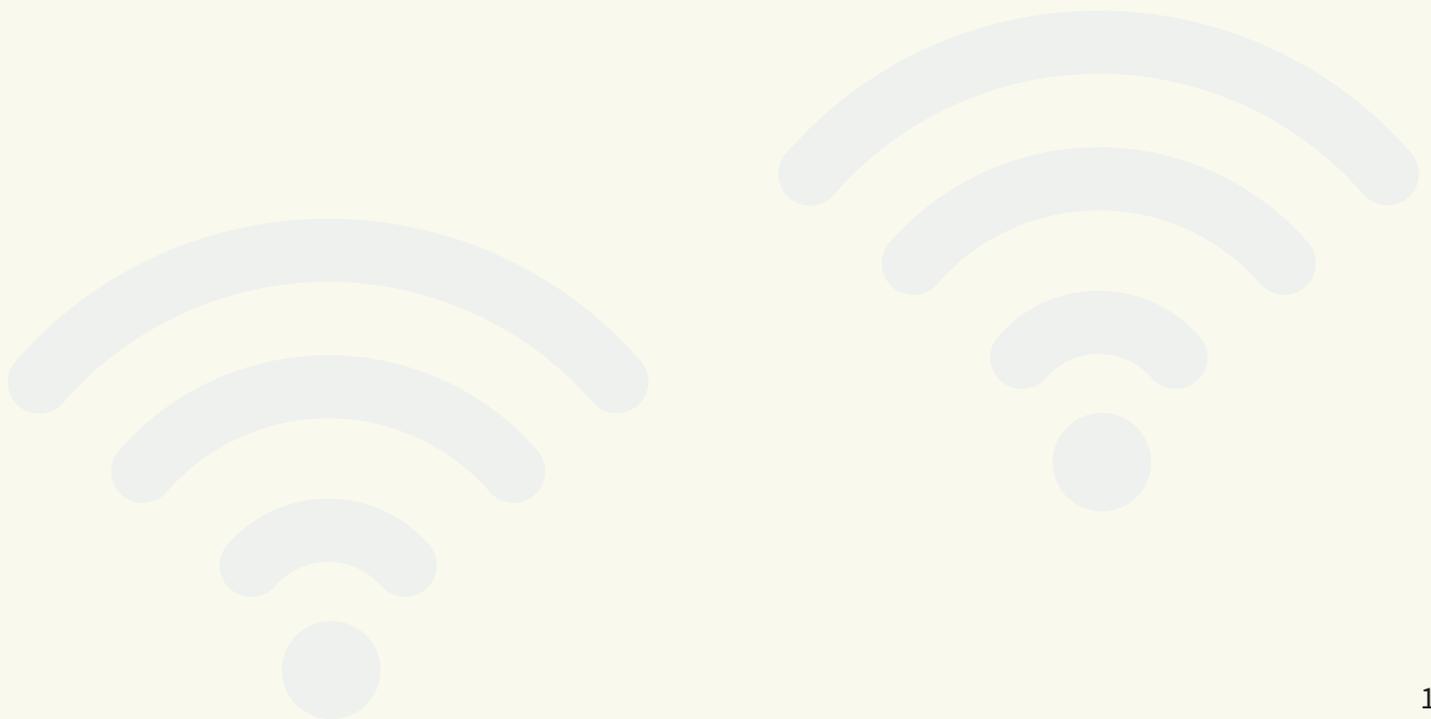
Noam is studying towards a high school equivalency diploma and because of the shelter's restricted Wi-Fi, he must use computers at a

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library, and given his limited time to do so, he cannot accomplish all he otherwise would in a day. “Each day, I have to focus on the one thing that’s most important, because once I go back to the shelter I don’t have reliable Wi-Fi that I could use.” Once the library closes, Noam’s options for Wi-Fi involve “going to Starbucks to access their Wi-Fi...[or] going to a LinkNYC kiosk on the street and wait[ing] out in the freezing cold and using the Wi-Fi there.” Noam knows that he is “not the only young person in the shelter system that is trying to achieve higher education and has to go somewhere else in order to study [because they can’t] within the shelter.”

Without Wi-Fi, Noam’s only option to use the internet at the shelter would be “to buy an expensive data plan that I can’t really afford, especially with no income.” Regarding his limited data plan, Noam shared, “I’m scared to use it because I know the moment I start using it, it starts draining. It starts draining and once that data runs out, I’m screwed. Then I can’t use it to get to the places I need to get. And [I] really need to save the very limited data I have for directions, so I don’t get lost while trying to find the library that’s open on Sundays, or the place I’m hoping to get food, or the place I need to go to get my interview.”

Noam emphasizes that Wi-Fi is essential because a data plan is prohibitively expensive. “People may say that I’m cheap for not buying a data plan. What they don’t understand is, I only really have a little over a hundred dollars to my name. For a while, I had such limited money that spending money on a data plan would have taken up almost all of the little money that I had saved up, and it just wouldn’t have made sense for me.” He adds: “You know who’s really being cheap? These nonprofits that they outsource these shelters to, who receive plenty of money from the government to maintain basic things and who should be receiving the money to maintain Wi-Fi.”



# Serious consequences resulting from the lack of free, reliable Wi-Fi

## **Finding 9: Three-quarters of respondents reported at least one significant consequence resulting from lack of Wi-Fi access, including:**

- **Missing opportunities to pursue permanent housing:**
  - Missed housing opportunities (53%)
- **Damaging impacts to employment, finances and benefits:**
  - Missed opportunities to pursue new employment (48%)
  - Negative impact on existing employment (27%)
  - Inability to work remotely (26%)
  - Behind on bill payments (16%)
  - Missed appointments related to benefits (35%)
- **Disruptions to healthcare:**
  - Disrupted healthcare (30%)
- **Disruptions to education:**
  - Disrupted education (20%)
- **Impacts on ability to navigate immigration and court cases:**
  - Missed information or appointments related to an immigration case (14%)
  - Missed court dates (16%)
  - Parole violations (8%)
- **Disconnection from family and community:**
  - Limited ability to care for, connect with or maintain contact with friends or family (37%)
  - Missed virtual visitations with children (20%)

## **Finding 10: Almost three-quarters of surveyed shelter residents experienced at least one emotional impact as a result of not having stable, consistent access to Wi-Fi (73%).**

- 58% reported anxiety
- 59% reported stress
- 41% reported depression or sadness
- 37% reported isolation or loneliness

# Member Story:

## Kassi Keith

**Kassi Keith is a strong advocate for reliable, accessible Wi-Fi in single adult shelters**, and said: “Make it available to everybody whether you live in a shelter or not because we’re talking about low-income people and no income people that are suffering the most from this.”

Kassi currently lives in a shelter where Wi-Fi is available, but calls it “low frequency Wi-Fi.” While technically “available to all residents,” Kassi describes the Wi-Fi as “useless” and lacking “enough availability to go around for everybody.” Kassi cannot access the internet reliably on her laptop, saying “I can’t even do Zoom with my laptop, let alone use that low frequency Wi-Fi to get a job.”

Obtaining employment is imperative for Kassi, who said: “For someone like me who wants to get back into the workforce – not having reliable access to Wi-Fi is really weighing heavily on me.” Kassi’s work experience is in medical coding, but she says, “everything that’s coming to me is remote, remote, remote.” The Wi-Fi provided in the shelter is not reliable enough to support a remote job, and Kassi added, “I can’t even access Wi-Fi to do a Zoom meeting, let alone do the work that is required. It’s impossible.”

At the forefront of Kassi’s life are her ongoing health issues. Kassi has a medical device that is dependent on Wi-Fi. Kassi says: “I have this machine that is connected; it reports the rhythm of my heart to my cardiologist. It uses Wi-Fi, and I have woken up in the middle of the night with the machine beeping [because there was] no Wi-Fi.” This has been distressing for Kassi: “Not only it’s frustrating, but you panic because it’s like in real-time: ‘How can I send

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report data to the doctor?” Kassi has been forced to use her cell phone to connect to the internet. She said: “I had to use the hotspot from my phone to connect my medical devices that need to send a report to the doctor.” But after just one use, Kassi had spent the entirety of that month’s allotted data: “they gave me 5 gigabytes per month and the five GB was finished and I didn’t have any more.” Because of the cost, Kassi was unable to purchase more data and was forced to make do with the shelter’s Wi-Fi.

Due to the unstable Wi-Fi, Kassi has had no choice but to convert video telehealth appointments to phone appointments. “I have to use my phone because when I use my laptop, we get disconnected...It’s not strong enough for the connection. And even with the phone, sometimes it’s choppy and I wouldn’t hear what she’s saying, or she wouldn’t be hearing me.” Not every appointment is necessarily appropriate to take place over the phone. Kassi says: “They want to check with me for test results or something. They want to check with me via Telehealth and I can’t.”

Fighting for reliable Wi-Fi is something that Kassi has done before. Kassi said: “It was like a couple years ago where all of a sudden, we couldn’t get Wi-Fi in the room, [but] we will get Wi-Fi in the hallway. I couldn’t get access to Wi-Fi in the room, and I had to contact organizations like VOCAL-NY, the Coalition for the Homeless to contact DHS [Department of Homeless Services] on my behalf for DHS to intervene.” Thanks to Kassi’s advocacy, the shelter obtained an extender to bring Wi-Fi into Kassi’s room, but Kassi says: “We get Wi-Fi, but it’s still not good enough.”

Kassi is clear about why Wi-Fi is important in shelters: “You need access to the internet to do everything nowadays. Just because we live in a shelter, we shouldn’t be denied that. We shouldn’t be denied fast access or reliable access to Wi-Fi. We need it in order to get out of the system.”



# Policy Recommendations

## **Pass, swiftly implement, and diligently enforce New York State Bill A1755/S.8026, which would require the provision of WI-FI service internet access to all individuals living in temporary housing in New York State.**<sup>11</sup>

- Our report demonstrates the urgent need for this bill. We call on New York State legislators not only to pass this legislation but to ensure that it is implemented and enforced.

## **Pass additional legislation to protect homeless New Yorkers and end homelessness in New York State:**

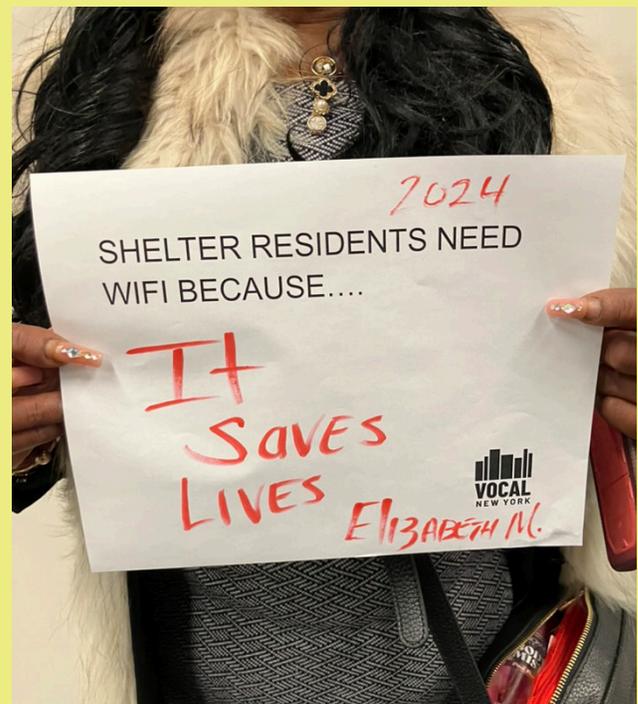
- **Pass S72/A1704**, which establishes a state-funded rental assistance program for New Yorkers who are currently homeless or are at risk of homelessness.<sup>12</sup> When implemented with sustainable funding, it would ensure those with extremely low incomes, undocumented New Yorkers, and people with certain felony convictions have access to this statewide rental assistance program.
- **Pass S442/A3355**, which expands access to the existing 30% rent cap protections available solely to recipients of the NYC HIV/AIDS Service Administration (HASA) to all New Yorkers across the state living with HIV/AIDS.<sup>13</sup> The legislation mandates the state to fund localities to implement the program alongside existing public assistance benefits, allowing us to end homelessness among New Yorkers with HIV.
- **Pass S5674/A6265**, which would establish a Social Housing Development Authority (“SHDA”) tasked with building, preserving, and managing housing using a 100% union workforce.<sup>14</sup> We must build permanent homes for everyone, especially for the hundreds of thousands of homeless New Yorkers residing in shelters and on the streets. A SHDA, alongside our other recommendations, will get us closer to ending homelessness in New York State.
- **Pass S4474/A6096**, which would implement quarterly shelter inspections.<sup>15</sup> Despite being one of the country’s largest and most well-funded shelter systems, New York State shelters are notorious for bad conditions and corrupt practices. The State has often ignored shelter residents’ complaints; we can change that by immediately requiring the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance to inspect shelters at least four times a year. These inspections will ensure people are provided with the services to get them into permanent housing.

- **Cash Assistance Reform:** We support efforts to reform the cash assistance system by increasing payment standards, expanding eligibility, and eliminating bureaucratic hurdles. New York State must recognize that the only meaningful way to combat the massive increases in the cost of living is to give money directly to people in need and recognize that those people know best how to spend their money. To this end, passing these two bills is critical:
  - Increase Cash Assistance Now - S1127/A106: increases the payment standards of cash assistance programs, which have not been adjusted since 1987.<sup>16</sup>
  - Equity in Public Assistance Payments - S113/A108: ensures that shelter residents on public assistance receive the same payment standard as those who are housed.<sup>17</sup>
- **Expand and Improve Supportive Housing:** Supportive Housing is a critical intervention for tackling the intersecting issues of homelessness, substance use, and unmet mental health needs. Through the Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative, New York State has built much-needed emergency and long-term supportive housing across the state. However, existing and future supportive housing units must include mechanisms for provider accountability by supportive housing tenants, quality onsite services, and dignified living conditions.

## Call to Action

It is unconscionable that New Yorkers living in single adult shelters are being deprived of access to the internet, a tool central to daily life. This inhibits their ability to pursue permanent housing and employment, to meet their medical needs, to remain connected to communities and more.

We call on the New York State legislature to immediately pass New York State bill A.1755/ S.8026, as well as the other legislation listed in this report, as we fight to end homelessness and win permanent, affordable housing in New York State.



# Endnotes

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