

NYC

Department of
Social Services

NYC Office of Civil Justice

**FY25
Annual Report**





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Introduction and Contents

Introduction

The Office of Civil Justice (OCJ) at the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA) oversees and monitors City-supported civil legal services for low-income tenants, immigrant New Yorkers, low-wage workers, survivors of domestic violence, veterans, and others in need of legal assistance. This 10th Annual Report, my first as Civil Justice Coordinator, is respectfully submitted to share our progress in establishing, strengthening, and evaluating civil legal services, and the context in which these legal services are delivered. We are grateful to our internal partners whose collaboration makes this work possible: the Office of Performance Management and Data Analytics (OPMDA) and the Office of Budget Administration (OBA) at DSS, as well as our colleagues at the Homelessness Prevention Administration (HPA) and the Mayor's Office.

Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) marked the eighth year of OCJ's implementation of New York City's landmark Right-to-Counsel law, also known as Universal Access to Legal Services. As the report shows, OCJ-funded legal service providers have served a record number of clients in FY25. We extend a heartfelt thank you to the legal service providers, and the previous administrators, Ann Marie Scalia and Raniece Medley, for leading us to this milestone.

Looking ahead, OCJ is hoping to build on the momentum of FY25 by deepening partnerships with providers and other stakeholders, and of course, our legal service providers. Increasing access to justice is a team effort and sharing information is a concrete way to empower changemakers by democratizing knowledge and data. We commit to sharing more data with our partners, more often, so that we can work together to navigate our tenant, immigration, and employment programming.

We hope you find this report informative, and that information is shared in a clear and user-friendly manner. If you have any feedback on the formatting of this report, please email civiljustice@hra.nyc.gov.

Masha Gindler
Civil Justice Coordinator

Abbreviations and Acronyms Used

- DSS - Department of Social Services
- HRA - Human Resources Administration
- HPA - Homelessness Prevention Administration
- OCJ - Office of Civil Justice
- MOIA - Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs
- HPD – Housing Preservation & Development
- OCA - Office of Court Administration
- NYCHA - New York City Housing Authority
- USCIS - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
- UAC - Universal Access to Counsel
- AHTP - Anti-Harassment Tenant Protection
- IOI - Immigrant Opportunity Initiative
- LWWI - Low Wage Workers Initiative
- FY - City Fiscal Year (July 1st - June 30th, unless otherwise stated)
- CY - Calendar Year (January 1st - December 31st)
- Full Rep - Full legal representation
- Brief - Brief legal assistance
- SRL - Self-Represented Litigant
- FPG - Federal Poverty Guideline
- HH – Household
- Indv – Individual



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Main Findings

OCJ Tenant Legal Services

- In FY25, OCJ-administered tenant legal services reached an all-time high, providing legal assistance to over 110,000 people across 51,000 households.¹
- In FY25, OCJ provider partners provided full-legal representation to a record high of over 22,700 households and 52,500 individuals in eviction proceedings.²
- 44% of all respondents in eviction cases who appeared in court received full legal representation from either an OCJ-funded legal services provider or another legal services entity during the fourth quarter of FY25. This figure includes respondents that are not eligible for the City-funded full representation. Full representation can include private firm, labor union-affiliated legal services, and non OCJ-funded legal services provided by a nonprofit.³

OCJ Immigration Legal Services

- Through OCJ's Immigrant Opportunity Initiative and the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs' ActionNYC programs, New Yorkers received legal assistance in 17,702 immigration and 844 employment-related cases.⁴
- 5,907 USCIS applications to obtain an immigration status were filed with the assistance of OCJ-funded immigration legal services providers.⁵

¹ See Figure 1

² See Figure 3

³ See Figure 26

⁴ See Figure 32

⁵ See Figure 33

OCJ-Administered Programs and Budget

FY25 OCJ-Administered Programs and Budget⁶

Program Category	Programs Including, but not limited to:	Mayoral Funding	City Council Funding
Tenant Legal Services	Anti-Eviction (AE) Anti-Harassment Tenant Protection (AHTP) Brief Legal Program (BLP)	\$217,284,193	\$40,205,550
Immigration Legal Services	Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI) Unaccompanied Minors and Families Initiative (UMFI) New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP) Legal Services for Low-Income Immigrants	\$42,366,906	
Other Legal Services	Community Safety and Victim Services Veterans Legal Services Domestic Violence Provider Legal Services Legal Services for the Working Poor Legal Services for Low-Income New Yorkers Low Wage Worker Support (LWWS)	—	

The above budget incorporates all funding that flowed through OCJ in FY25, including funding for the OCJ-administered programs listed above and funding for legal services programming overseen by partner city agencies, such as Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs’ (MOIA) Legal Support Centers.

In previous Annual Reports, OCJ has reported all funding made to NYC-based legal service providers from the city, state, and federal government. The FY24 Annual Report marked a shift in the report’s direction to narrow its focus on OCJ-administered legal services programming, and this report continues that trajectory.

⁶ OBA (Office of Budget Administration) FY25 Allocations for OCJ. Includes \$1M ENDGBV. Asylum Seekers legal services are included in total Immigration Legal Services but excluded from Mayoral/ Council analysis.



Legal Services for Tenants



OCJ-Administered Tenant Legal Services Programs

Universal Access to Counsel (UAC)

Established through Local Law 136 of 2017, New York City's Universal Access to Counsel program was the first of its kind in the U.S. The law mandates the provision of Administration-funded legal services for eligible tenants facing eviction in New York City Housing Courts, as well as NYCHA tenants in termination of tenancy proceedings. Since UAC's inception, tens of thousands of tenants have received full legal representation and brief legal assistance through the program, supplementing the City's suite of tools to preserve tenancies and promote housing stability across the city. This program is also referred to as the "Right to Counsel (RTC)" within the field of tenant legal services and housing court. It is primarily administered through OCJ's Legal Services Anti-Eviction (AE) and Brief Legal Program (BLP) contracts.

Anti-Harassment Tenant Protection (AHTP)

The Anti-Harassment Tenant Protection program is an Administration-funded legal services program for tenants and tenant groups who are in need of repairs, experiencing landlord harassment, or facing other housing-related issues. Eligible tenants receive legal assistance ranging from brief advice to full representation in Housing Part (HP) actions, illegal lockouts and other matters that affect the quality and stability of their housing. The program's focus on outreach, Know Your Rights sessions and pre-litigation strategies makes it a crucial upstream intervention for tenants across the city.

Legal Services for Tenants

Legal Services for Tenants in FY25

OCJ reviews several indicators as measures of programmatic output. In an effort to better document and evaluate the UAC program over time, OCJ is developing a methodology to calculate the **eligibility representation rate** – the percentage of tenants who were eligible for full legal representation under UAC and ultimately represented by an OCJ provider.⁷ Historically, the need was demonstrated by the overall representation rate in Housing Court – the percentage of tenants facing eviction with full legal representation – regardless of whether the tenants were eligible for full representation under the Universal Access to Counsel Law. The overall representation rate is an important barometer of access to justice in Housing Court and needs to be considered alongside eligibility-based representation rates. In OCJ’s FY24 report, the eligibility rate in Brooklyn Housing Court was shared due to unique data-gathering opportunities from the Administrative Pilot. OCJ is actively working to develop a methodology to calculate eligibility representation rates.

The overall legal representation rate should also be evaluated within the context of current events and other circumstances outside of programmatic control. This is explored further in the Housing Court Eviction section, where data reveals the impact of the New York State eviction moratorium on the corresponding years’ legal representation rates. It important to also take into account other factors – such as Housing Court operations, case duration, and eviction case volume – when interpreting the overall legal representation rate. For example, a Housing Court with uncharacteristically low eviction cases will be accompanied by an uncharacteristically high representation rate, as the need is more feasibly met by legal service providers (funded by OCJ or not). Beyond external factors, OCJ programming also has an impact on the overall legal representation rate. Since the UAC program launched in 2017, the overall representation rate has grown from 30% to 44% today.

FY25 Q4 marks OCJ’s strongest performance to date, considering both the full representation rate of 44% and the highest number of eviction cases in Housing Court receiving full representation.⁸ Furthermore, within FY25, OCJ-administered tenant legal services reached an all-time high, providing legal services to over 110,000 people across 51,000 households facing eviction and other housing-related legal matters. The tenants served by OCJ providers in FY25 received more full legal representation than ever.⁹

⁷ See Figure 5, [OCJ FY24 Annual Report](#)

⁸ See Figure 26

⁹ See Figures 3 and 26



Legal Services for Tenants

The increase in full representation of tenants in eviction cases correlates with contractual changes that took effect in FY25. By applying lessons learned from the Brooklyn Housing Court Administrative Pilot, OCJ restructured its tenant legal services contracts in a manner that prioritizes the provision of full representation in housing court eviction cases, while directing brief legal services needs to more targeted programs, such as the Brief Legal Program. This shift was intentional, reflecting a policy decision to ensure that tenants at risk of eviction would have access to comprehensive legal support whenever possible.

Additionally, OCJ has strengthened how provider performance is evaluated. Newly introduced performance milestones emphasize not only the number of tenants receiving full representation for eviction cases, but also factors such as organizational capacity, caseload management, intake processes, and reporting compliance. Collectively, these changes have allowed OCJ to better understand and manage provider performance, contributing to more consistent and effective representation for tenants overall.

In recent years, OCJ has made continued efforts to refine our analysis and reporting methods to ensure accuracy and, where possible, consistency with the methodologies used by our partners and stakeholders.

For example, in order to better reflect the number of individuals and households served over time, in FY23 OCJ revised its reporting to exclude 'rollover' eviction cases – cases with legal representation that span multiple fiscal years in Housing Court. Under the previous approach, a single case was counted each year it remained active. By counting each case only once, our reporting now offers a more accurate picture of total cases represented per year in comparison to need and the population served.

In FY26, OCJ's priorities are to continue expanding access to tenant legal services, elevate tenant voices, establish more uniform data standards across the field, and explore diversion strategies. Collaboration with partner providers, government agencies, and tenant advocacy groups are essential to accomplishing these goals. For example, OCJ will engage stakeholders to evaluate how we track full legal representation rates and other key UAC metrics to build consistent and transparent reporting practices. OCJ will also advance diversion strategies in partnership with the NYS Office of Court Administration and other units within the HRA Homelessness Prevention Administration.



Legal Services for Tenants



Guide to Tenant Legal Services Data

The following data on tenant legal services administered by OCJ in FY25 is split up into four main sections, broken up by case narratives provided by OCJ's legal service providers. The first three sections contain data provided by providers and further analyzed by OCJ. The final section contains both that dataset and data from the NYS Office of Court Administration (OCA), offering a larger picture of activity in the NYC Housing Courts.

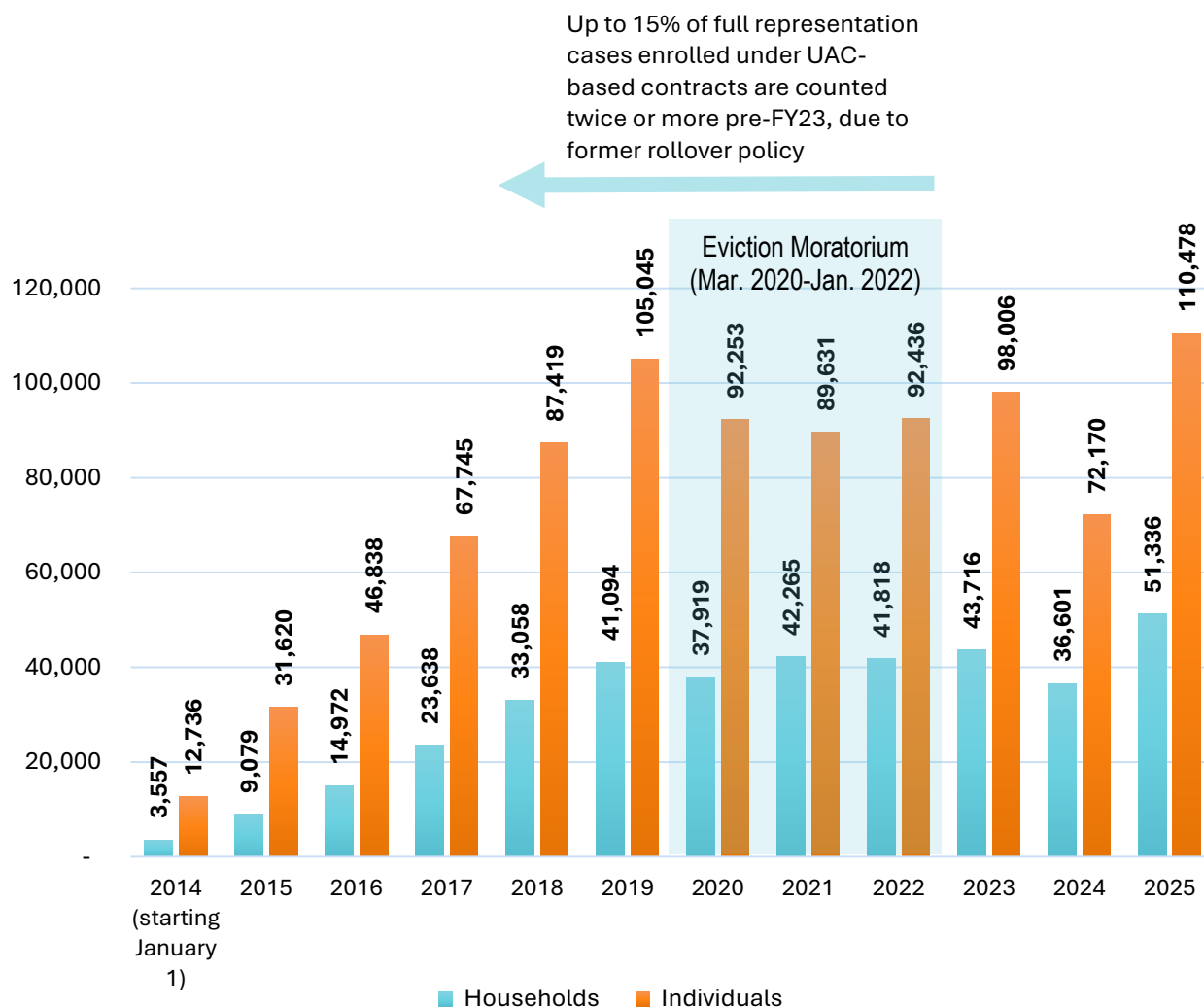
The first section – High-Level Figures - provides an overview of the tenant legal services administered by OCJ over time and in FY25, shared within the context of OCJ's progression and Housing Court activity. The second section – Universal Access to Counsel (UAC) for Housing Court Evictions – offers a deeper dive into FY25 tenant legal services data, covering for example the types of legal services provided to tenants, tenant demographics, case outcomes, and more. The third section – UAC for NYCHA Termination of Tenancy - contains data of legal services provided to NYCHA residents in NYCHA Termination of Tenancy Proceedings in FY25.

The final section – Housing Court Evictions – stands apart from the first three in that it primarily features analyses of eviction data from the NYS Office of Court Administration (OCA) combined with data provided by OCJ providers. This includes OCJ's full representation rate methodology and the contextual information necessary to interpret that number over time.

Legal Services for Tenants

Tenant Legal Services High-Level Figures

Figure 1: FY14–25 ENROLLMENTS IN OCJ-ADMINISTERED TENANT LEGAL SERVICES¹⁰

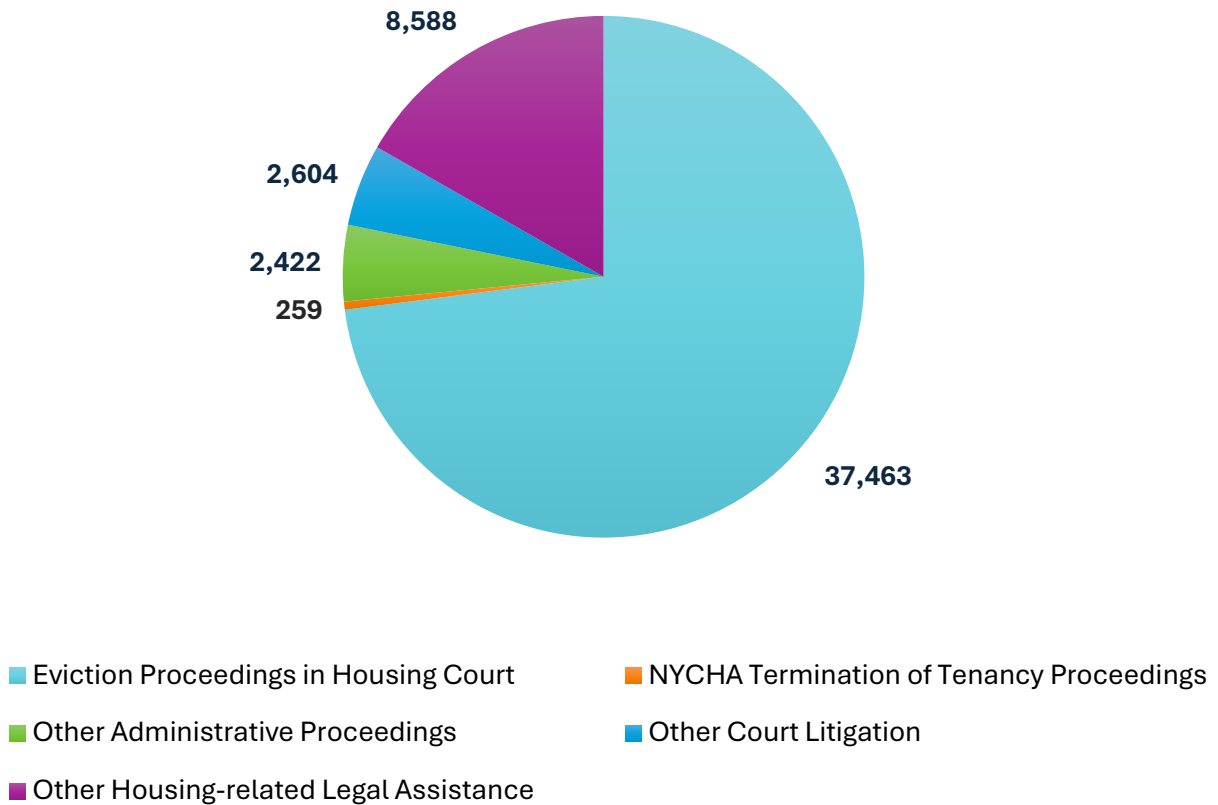


Since 2014, OCJ has enrolled **over 906,000** New Yorkers in OCJ-administered programs that provide tenant legal services, ranging from brief legal advice to full representation in **over 379,000** eviction and other housing-related matters. In FY25, OCJ enrolled **over 110,000 people and 51,000 households in OCJ-administered tenant legal services**, reaching an all-time high.

¹⁰ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data. OCJ-funded tenant legal services providers are listed in Appendix 5.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 2: FY25 OCJ-ADMINISTERED TENANT LEGAL SERVICES BY PROCEEDING TYPE¹¹



NYCHA Termination of Tenancy Proceedings by Borough ¹²		
Area	Households	Individuals
Bronx	33	77
Brooklyn	123	323
Manhattan	73	147
Queens	23	56
Staten Island	7	24
NYC	259	627

¹¹ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data. “Eviction Proceedings in Housing Court” includes NYCHA tenants facing eviction in Housing Court.

¹² The Appendix to this report details the number of households and number of individuals receiving legal services in FY25 for NYCHA administrative termination of tenancy proceedings, broken down by borough and ZIP code.



Legal Services for Tenants

Eviction Proceedings in Housing Court

Refers to cases in the Housing Part of Civil Court where a landlord seeks to recover possession of a housing unit as well as cases where a tenant seeks to recover possession of a housing unit after being forcibly removed or locked out by a landlord without a court order. This includes nonpayment cases (NP) – landlord claims the tenant has not paid rent, holdover cases (HO) – landlord claims the tenant has no legal right to remain (e.g., lease expired, alleged breach of lease, nuisance, illegal sublet), and illegal lockout cases – tenant cannot enter their home due to the landlord removing or changing the locks.

NYCHA Termination of Tenancy Proceedings

Refers to administrative hearings conducted by the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) to determine whether a public housing tenant should lose their tenancy.

Other Court Litigation

Cases or legal matters beyond standard eviction proceedings in Housing Court for which tenants are assisted with court representation or advice. This category includes proceedings such as “HP” actions filed on behalf of tenants to demand court-ordered apartment repairs, 7A proceedings, and other litigation in Housing Court and other courts. In an Article 7A proceeding, a group of tenants sues a landlord who has not provided critical services such as heat, running water, or electricity; has failed to correct unsafe conditions in the building; or has engaged in a pattern of harassment or illegal eviction, and the court has the authority to appoint an outside administrator to run the day-to-day operations of a building in place of its owner.

Other Housing-related Legal Assistance

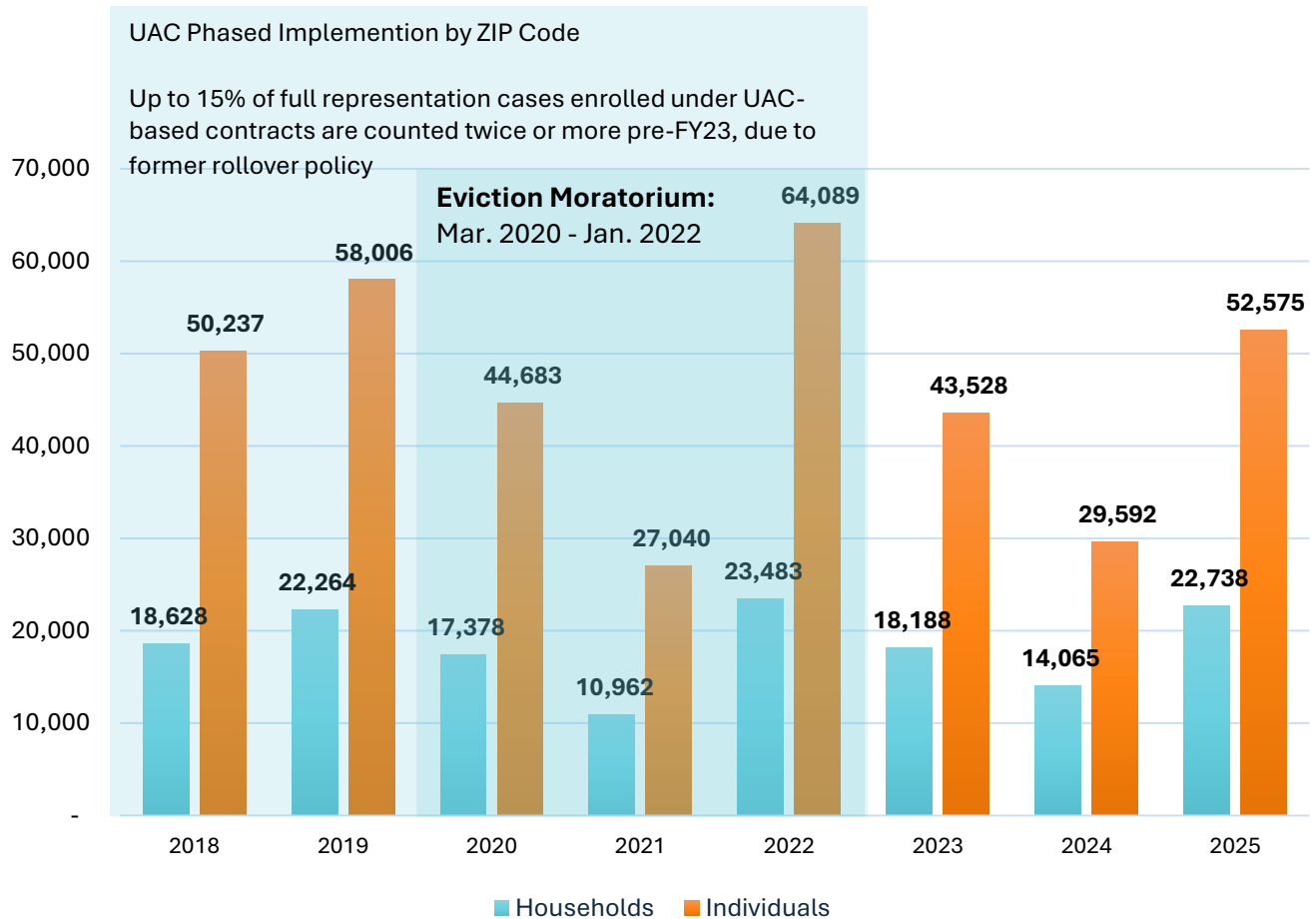
Refers to legal services connected to housing stability outside Housing Court litigation. For example, assistance with DHCR rent overcharge complaints or lease renewals, negotiating with landlords outside of court, and legal counseling and advice on tenant rights.

Other Administration Proceedings

Administrative hearings or proceedings (not exactly in Housing Court) for which tenants receive assistance, excluding the standard Housing Court eviction process.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 3: FY18-25 HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS¹³ RECEIVING FULL REPRESENTATION FOR EVICTION PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSING COURT



¹³ The workload is best understood at the household level, because a case in Housing Court is tied to one household's apartment. Individuals served experiences more variety over time, as it is reflective of the number of individuals in a household (Household Size), which has decreased in New York City since 2020, according to the Comptroller Report: [Annual State of the City's Economy and Finances 2024](#).



Legal Services for Tenants

UAC CLIENT STORY

NYLAG represented a 27-year-old woman in a nonpayment case where the landlord was seeking to evict the client from her rent stabilized home in Washington Heights. She is a single mother to a child with autism. The client and her son suffered from truly deplorable living conditions, which the landlord refused to address for years. NYLAG filed a counterclaim for a rent abatement, but the landlord refused to settle, despite the presence of multiple Class C violations for rats and lead paint. After trial, the judge decided that the client was entitled to a 63% abatement of arrears, a significant reduction. The NYLAG attorney highlighted the severity of the conditions with the client's testimony and evidence. The judge granted an order to correct as soon as the trial was over and issued a decision a few days later, granting abatements for the rats, lead paint, leaks and a non-functioning door.

Even after the order to correct, the landlord has still been recalcitrant in complying with the order, but the NYLAG attorney has moved for contempt to ensure the client gets justice and can live in a habitable apartment.

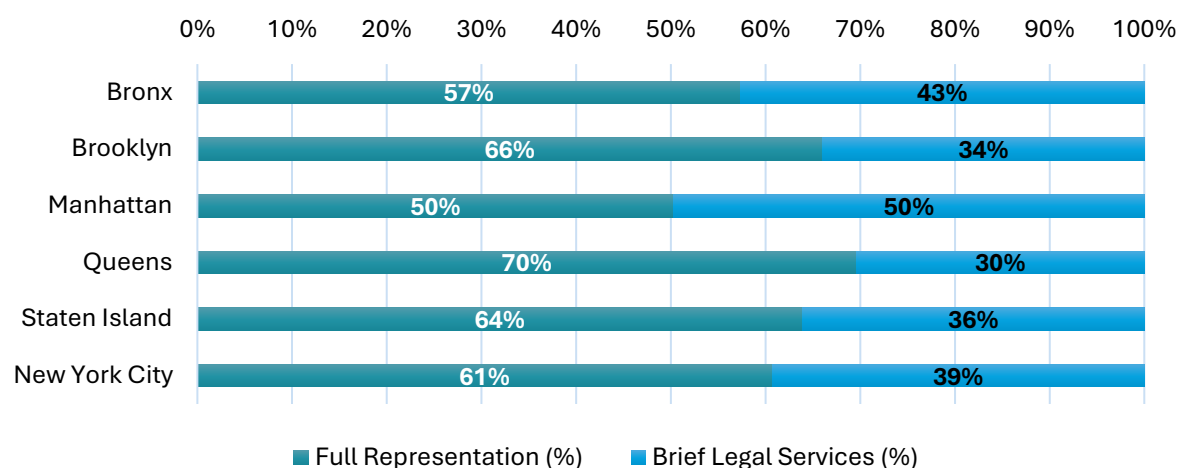
- New York Legal Assistance Group (NYLAG)

Legal Services for Tenants

Universal Access to Counsel for Housing Court Evictions

The following section contains data on the tenants enrolled in OCJ-administered tenant legal services programming in FY25 (including NYCHA tenants facing eviction in Housing Court) and the services they received as shared by OCJ's contracted provider partners. All enrolled tenants either received full legal representation or brief legal services (Figure 4), and Figures 12-14 demonstrate the outcomes of cases which received full representation. Figures 5-11 predominantly cover the demographic data of all enrolled tenants. More information can be found in figure footnotes.

FIGURE 4: FY25 TYPES OF UAC LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED IN HOUSING COURT EVICTION PROCEEDINGS¹⁴



Area	Full Representation		Brief Legal Assistance	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Bronx	7,416	17,693	5,517	12,166
Brooklyn	5,947	13,424	3,059	6,216
Manhattan	3,513	7,067	3,471	6,131
Queens	4,956	12,114	2,166	4,805
Staten Island	906	2,277	512	1,267
New York City	22,738	52,575	14,725	30,585

¹⁴ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data. Includes NYCHA tenants facing eviction in Housing Court (*not* NYCHA termination of tenancy proceedings). Eviction proceedings in NYCHA public housing were identified by matching property addresses listed in OCJ enrollment data to a list of NYCHA residential development addresses. Appendix 1 details the number of households and number of individuals receiving legal services in FY2025 for eviction proceedings in Housing, broken down by borough and ZIP code.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 5: FY25 HOUSEHOLD SIZE¹⁵

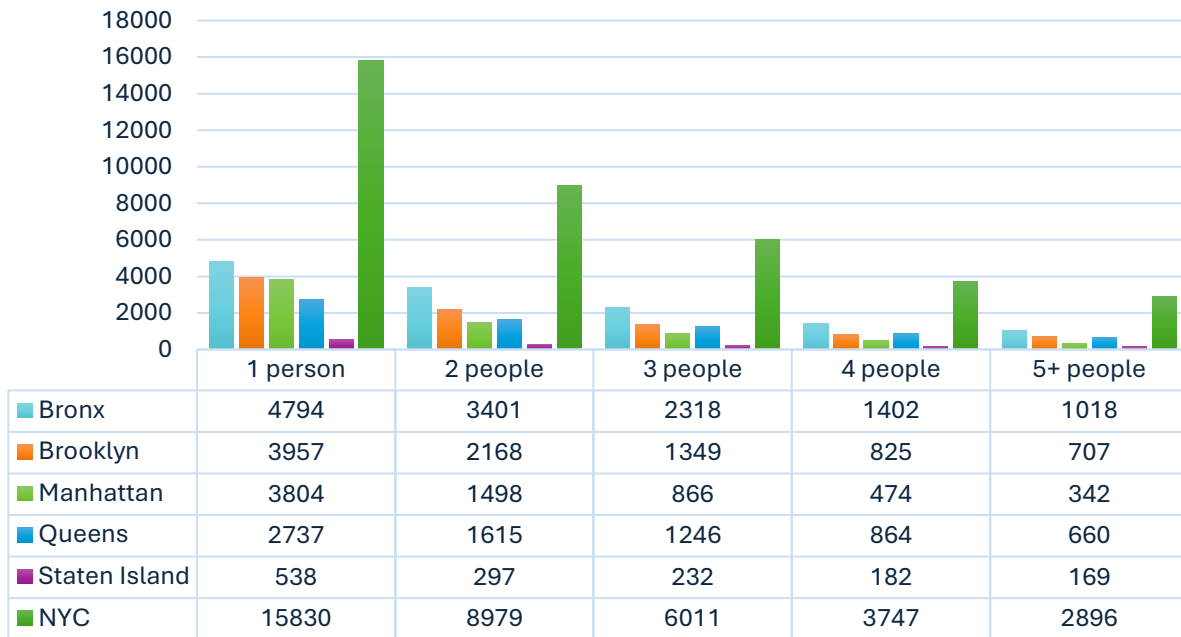
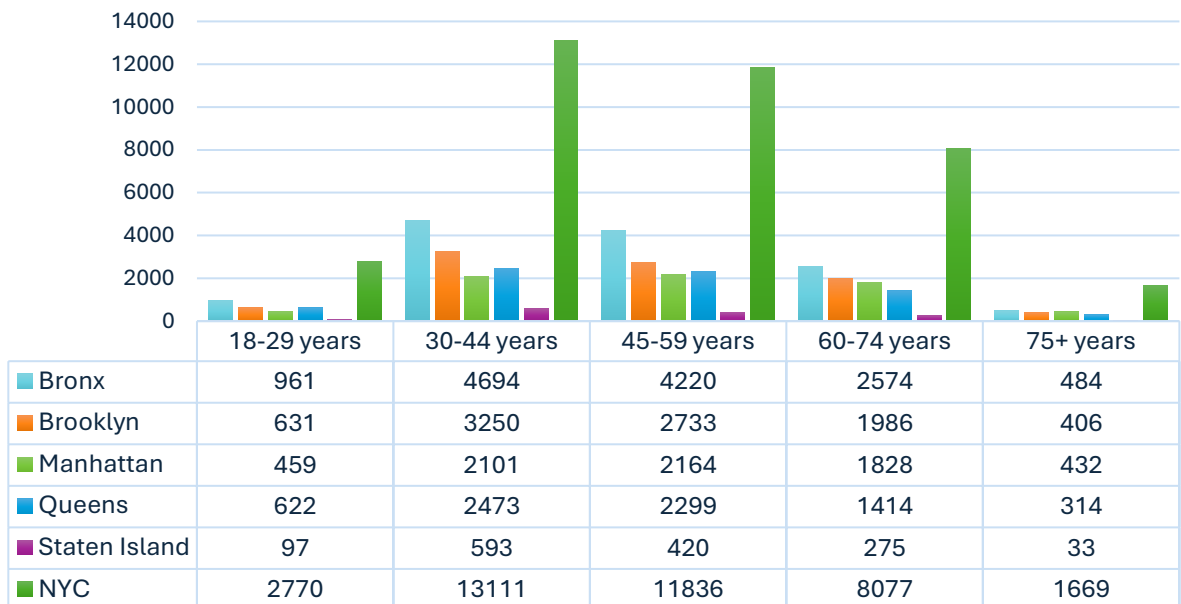


FIGURE 6: FY25 AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD¹⁶



¹⁵ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

¹⁶ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 7: FY25 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (% of Federal Poverty Guidelines)¹⁷

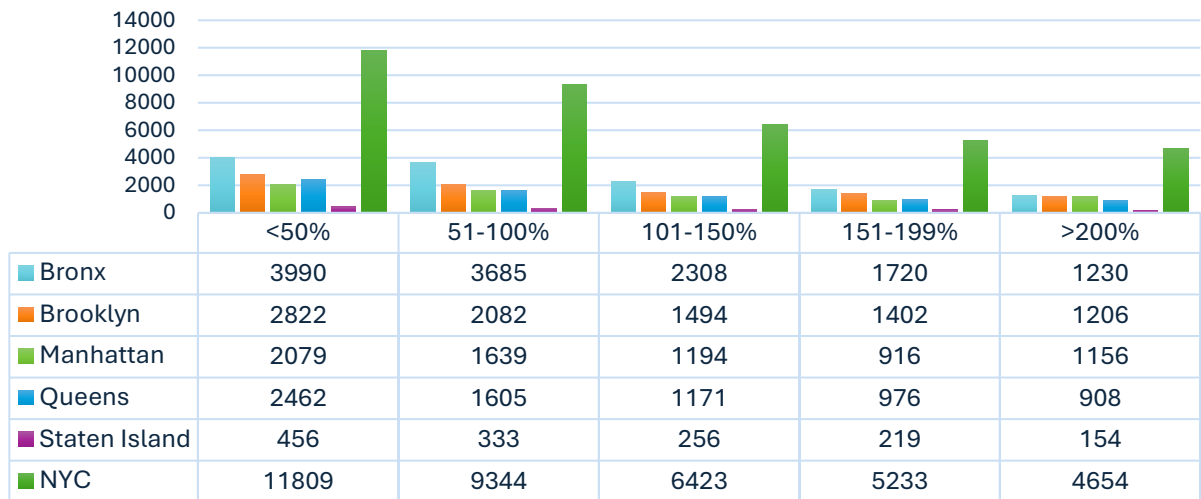


FIGURE 8: FY25 PUBLIC BENEFITS RECIPIENT HOUSEHOLDS¹⁸

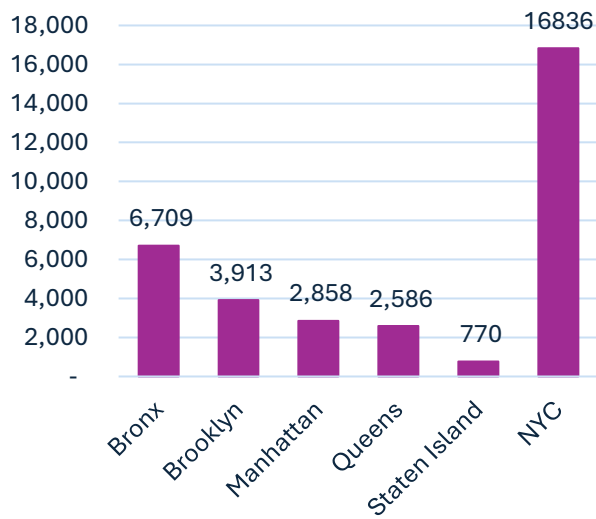
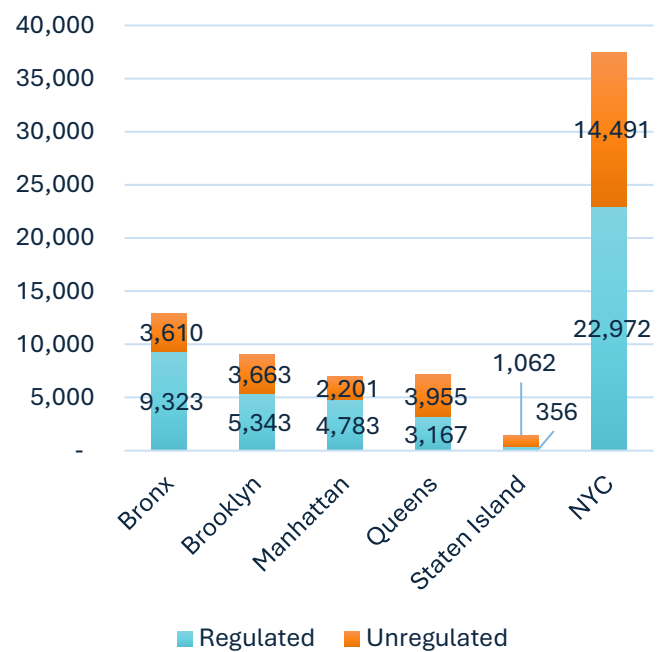


FIGURE 9: FY25 RENT-REGULATED STATUS¹⁹



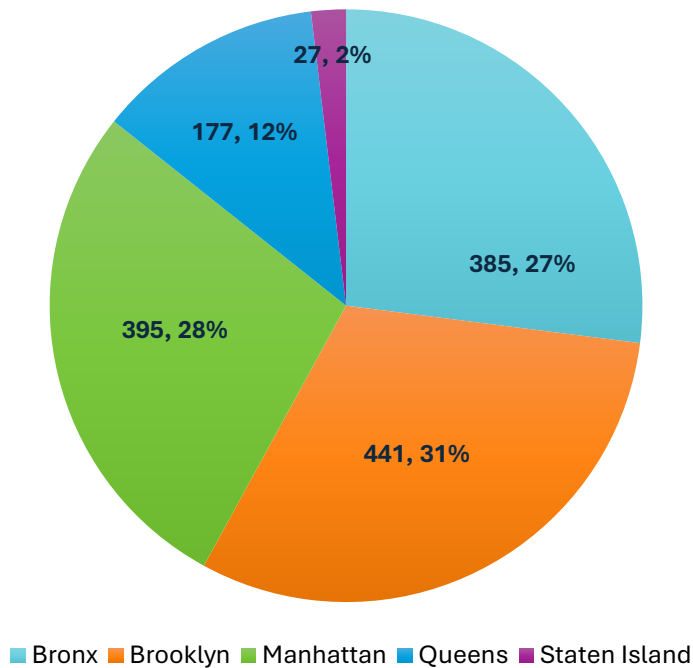
¹⁷ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

¹⁸ Receipt of “ongoing public benefits” was established by matching provider reported enrollment data against HRA Enterprise Data Warehouse records to verify an active Cash Assistance or SNAP benefits case on the date of enrollment for legal services.

¹⁹ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

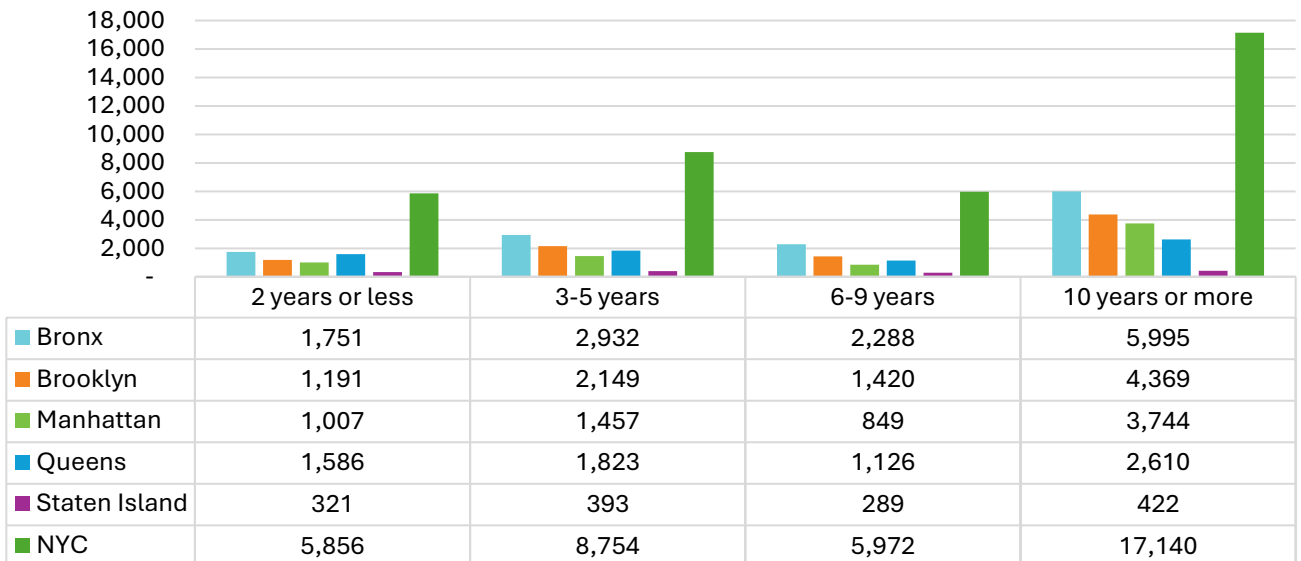
Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 10: FY25 NYCHA PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS²⁰



Area	Households	Individuals
Bronx	385	860
Brooklyn	441	1,073
Manhattan	395	910
Queens	177	427
Staten Island	27	77
New York City	1,425	3,347

FIGURE 11: FY25 ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TENANCY²¹

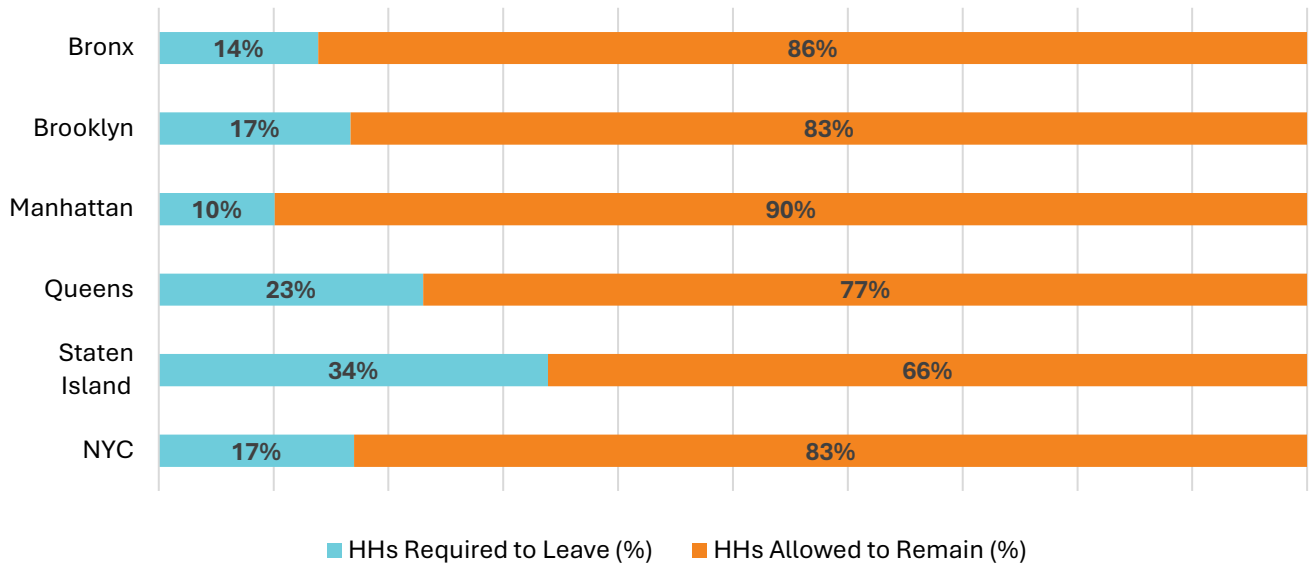


²⁰ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data. This represents NYCHA tenants served by OCJ providers in Housing Court, not in NYCHA Termination of Tenancy Proceedings (the latter is provided in Figure 2).

²¹ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 12: FY25 PROVIDER-REPORTED FULL REPRESENTATION OUTCOMES²²



Tenants Required to Leave				
Area	HHs	% HHs	Indv	% Indv
Bronx	297	14%	691	14%
Brooklyn	250	17%	556	17%
Manhattan	58	10%	92	9%
Queens	152	23%	362	24%
Staten Island	123	34%	296	35%
NYC	880	17%	1,997	17%

Tenants Allowed to Remain				
Area	HHs	% HHs	Indv	% Indv
Bronx	1,842	86%	4,268	86%
Brooklyn	1,246	83%	2,691	83%
Manhattan	516	90%	960	91%
Queens	508	77%	1,130	76%
Staten Island	240	66%	555	65%
NYC	4,352	83%	9,604	83%

²² OCJ analysis of provider-reported data. "Household allowed to remain" includes households given additional time to move out as well as households that avoided eviction entirely. Data based on provider-reported outcomes for matters closed in FY25. It should be noted that matters reported here may have been opened prior to FY25.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 13: FY25 ATTORNEY WITHDRAWALS BEFORE CASE CONCLUSION²³

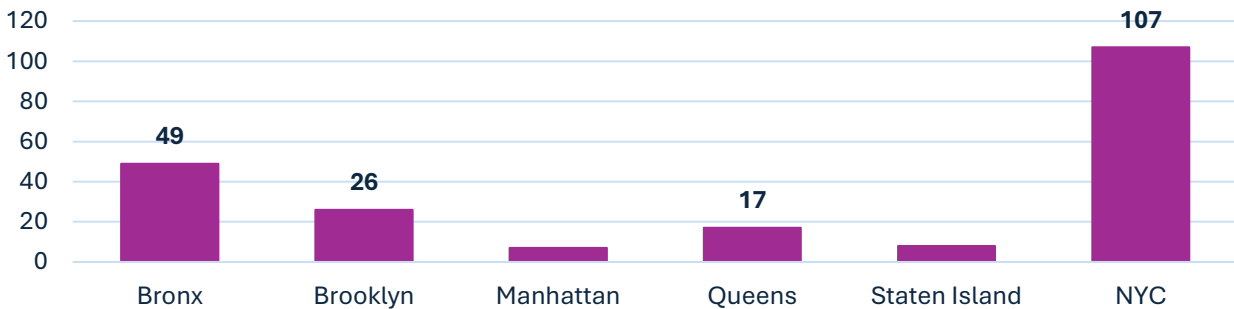
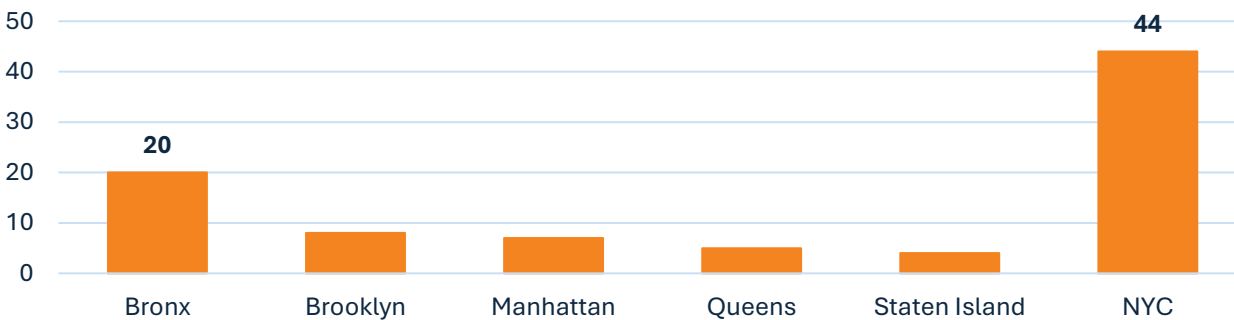


FIGURE 14: FY25 ATTORNEY DISCHARGES BEFORE CASE CONCLUSION²⁴



UAC CLIENT STORY

The client fell behind on rent in December 2023 due to taking on caregiving responsibilities for her sick mother, including covering the cost of her medication. She also cares for her disabled partner and their grandchild. The Office of the Public Administrator (OPA) brought a nonpayment proceeding against her.

NMIC assisted in filing an answer, negotiated a settlement for the arrears, and secured a One-Shot Deal to cover the amount. NMIC also helped the client enroll in SNAP and public assistance, also working with Coalition for the Homeless (CFH) to obtain a grant after her mother's passing, which covered additional expenses.

The initial stipulation was satisfied, and the case was never restored for judgment or warrant. The client was able to remain in her home and maintain housing stability.

- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation (NMIC)

²³ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

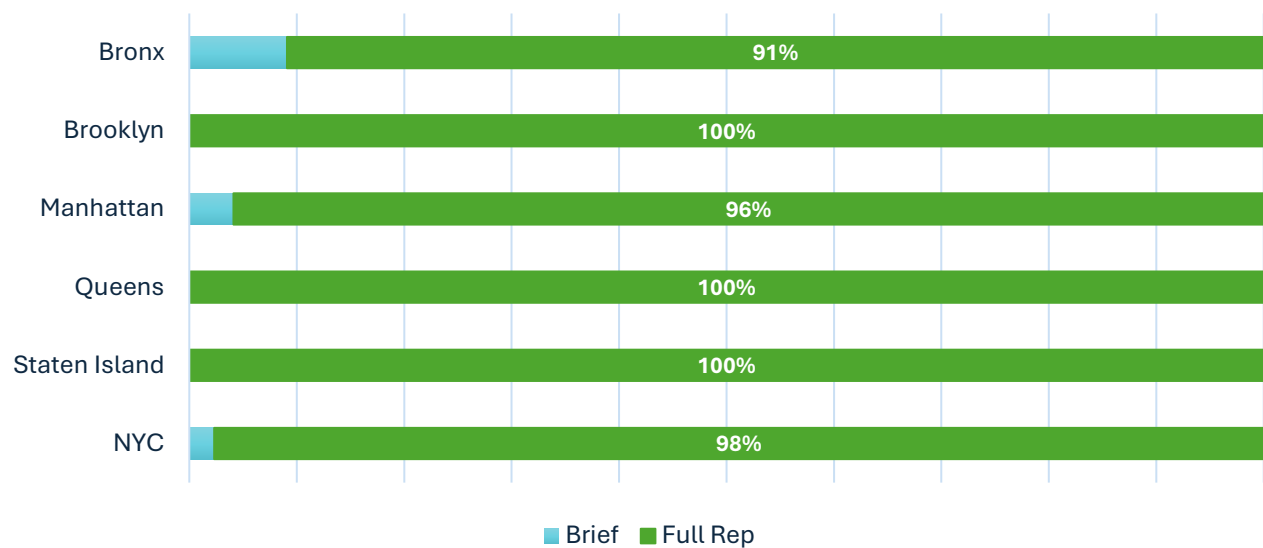
²⁴ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

Legal Services for Tenants

Universal Access to Counsel for NYCHA Termination of Tenancy

The following section contains provider-reported data on the NYCHA tenants that received legal services – either full representation or brief legal assistance – in NYCHA Termination of Tenancy proceedings.

FIGURE 15: FY25 TYPES OF UAC LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED IN NYCHA TERMINATION OF TENANCY PROCEEDINGS²⁵



Brief Legal Assistance		
Area	Households	Individuals
Bronx	3	4
Brooklyn	-	-
Manhattan	3	5
Queens	-	-
Staten Island	-	-
NYC	6	9

Full Representation		
Area	Households	Individuals
Bronx	30	73
Brooklyn	123	323
Manhattan	70	142
Queens	23	56
Staten Island	7	24
NYC	253	618

²⁵ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data. Appendix 2 details the number of households and number of individuals receiving legal services in FY2025 for NYCHA administrative termination of tenancy proceedings, broken down by borough and ZIP code.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 16: FY25 HOUSEHOLD SIZE²⁶

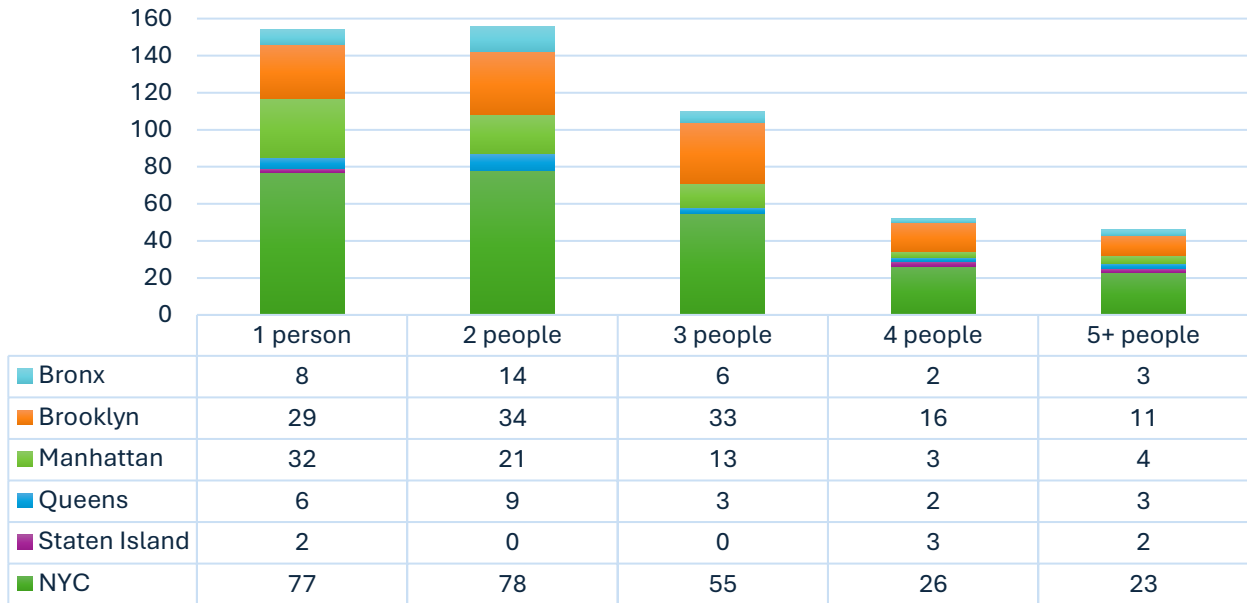
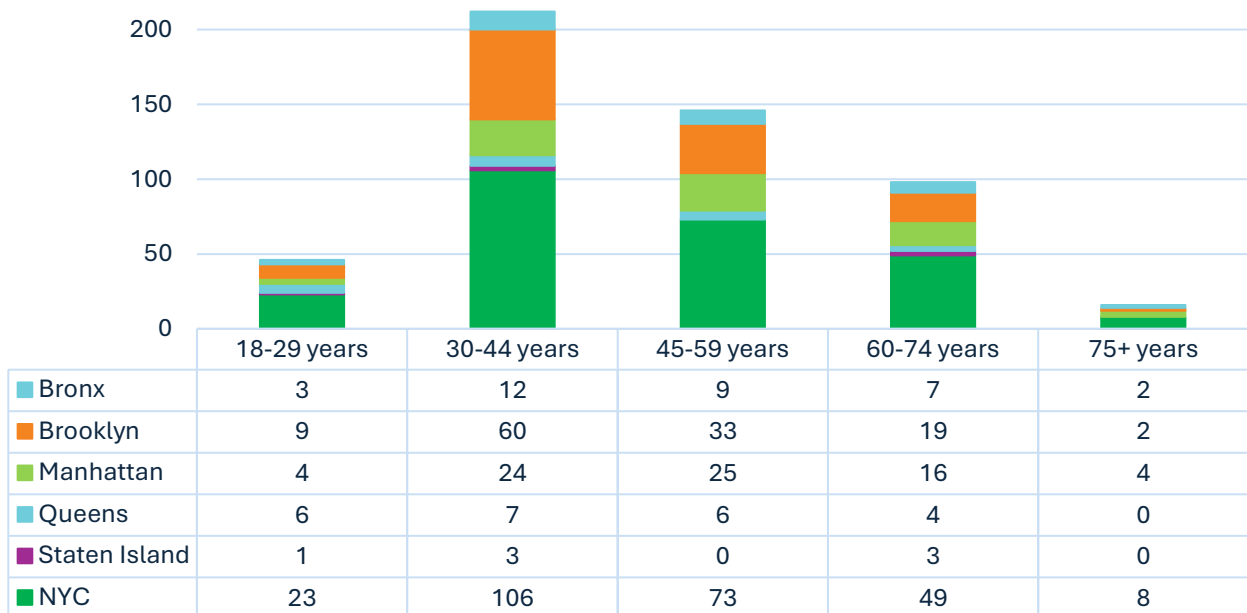


FIGURE 17: FY25 AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD²⁷



²⁶ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

²⁷ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 18: FY25 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (% of Federal Poverty Guideline)²⁸

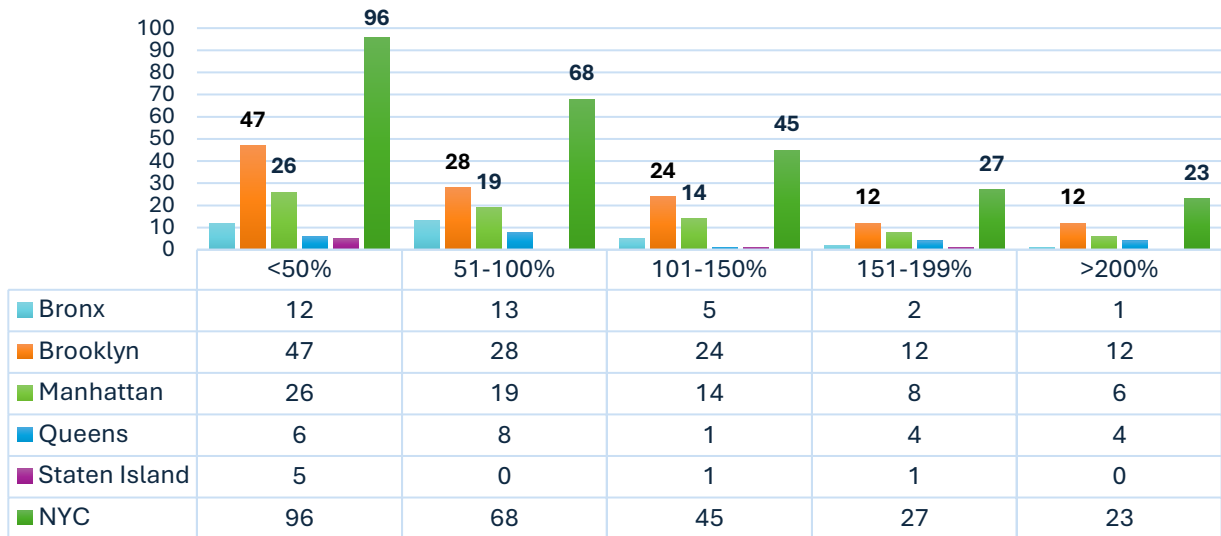
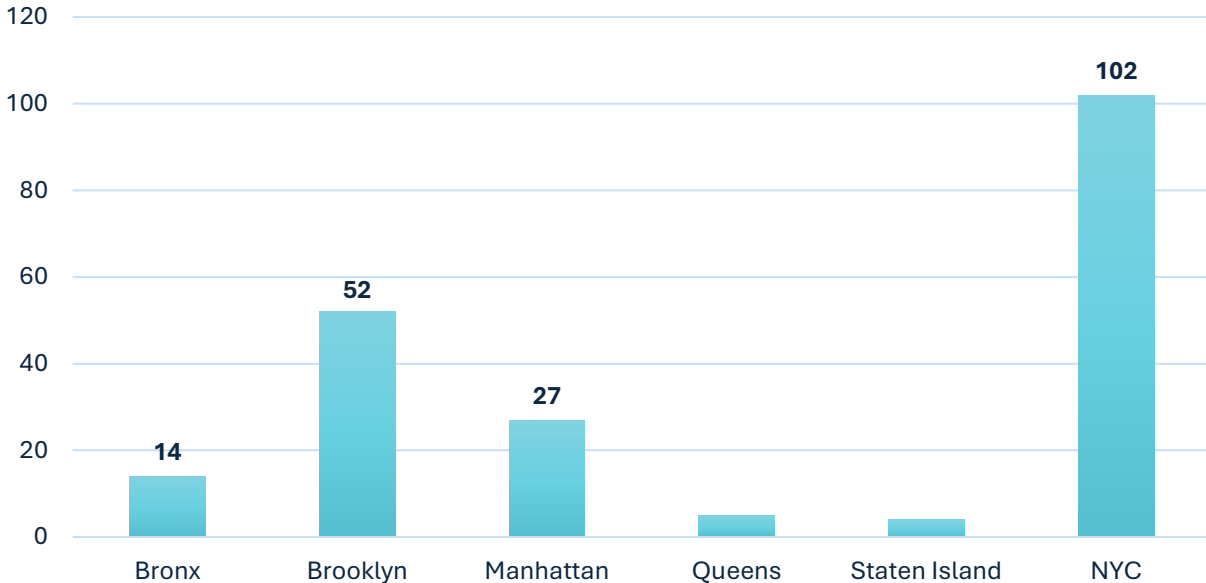


FIGURE 19: FY25 PUBLIC BENEFIT RECIPIENT HOUSEHOLDS²⁹



²⁸ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

²⁹ Receipt of “ongoing public benefits” was established by matching OCJ enrollment data against HRA Enterprise Data Warehouse records to verify an active Cash Assistance or SNAP benefits case on the date of enrollment for legal services.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 20: FY25 ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TENANCY³⁰

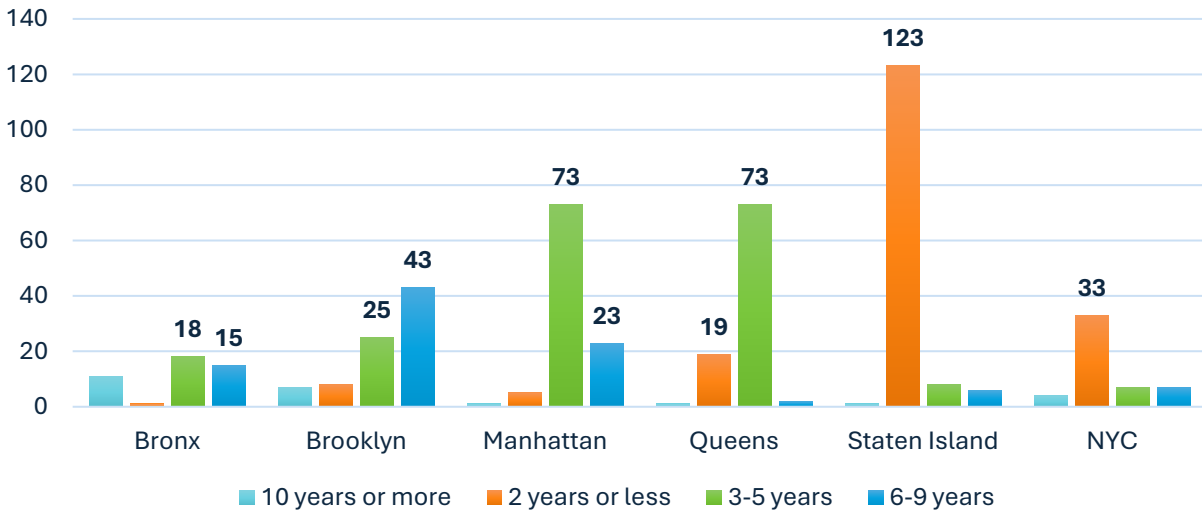
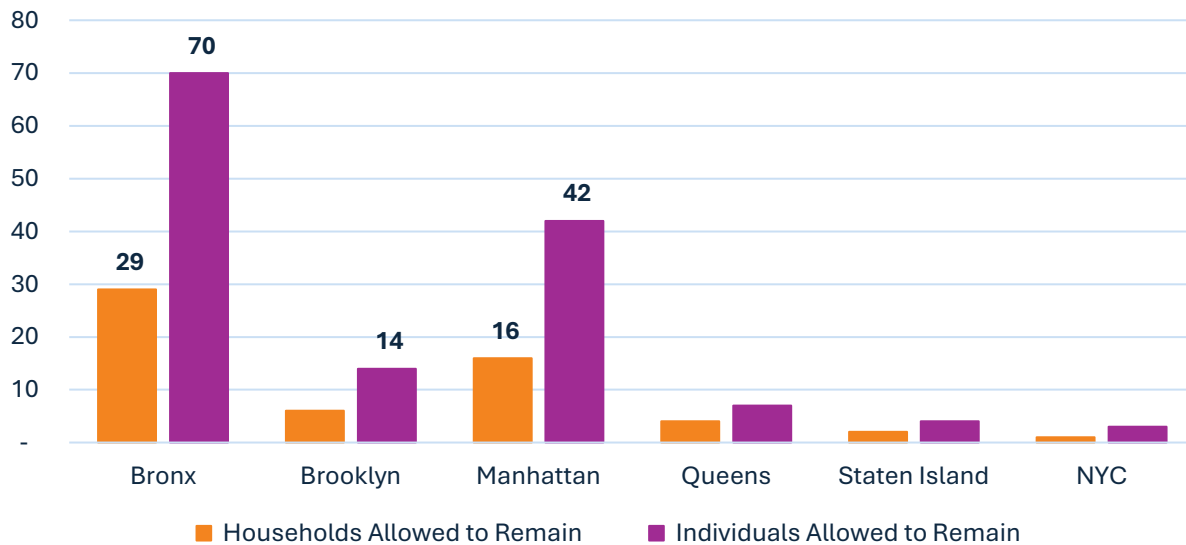


FIGURE 21: FY25 PROVIDER-REPORTED FULL REPRESENTATION OUTCOMES³¹



³⁰ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data

³¹ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data. "Household allowed to remain" includes households given additional time to move out as well as households that avoided eviction entirely. Data based on provider-reported outcomes for matters closed in FY25. It should be noted that matters reported here may have been opened prior to FY25.



Legal Services for Tenants

UAC CLIENT STORY – NYCHA

LA has lived with her two sons in her Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) apartment in Harlem for 15 years. The client receives a project-based Section 8 subsidy and has consistently been punctual with her portion of the rent payments. She began to experience health issues, which rendered her unable to pay her portion of the rent. She eventually began receiving Social Security Disability (SSD) payments and was able to adjust her share of the rent to reflect her new income. LA's landlord brought a nonpayment case against her, alleging that she owed rent arrears. LA continued to make monthly rent payments, so the arrears did not grow. LAS was able to assist the client in getting her arrears paid by helping her apply for a One-Shot Deal (OSD) and submitting supporting documents with her application. LA was approved for the full amount, and the checks have been sent to the landlord.

- The Legal Aid Society (LAS)



Legal Services for Tenants



Housing Court Evictions

This section stands apart from the preceding three in that it offers a fuller picture of the activities and trends within the NYC Housing Courts by drawing from both landlord-tenant data from the Office of Court Administration (OCA) and OCJ's provider-reported data.

OCJ's provider partners make up a portion of the broader network of attorneys and legal services organizations operating in the Housing Courts and serving tenants. The overall representation rate reflects legal representation provided by all these actors – not only OCJ-funded providers – and is influenced by a number of factors outside of OCJ programming. Economic conditions, shifts in court operations, case duration, and the overall volume of case filings all play a role. For example, the statewide eviction moratorium during the pandemic sharply reduced the number of new and active eviction cases, temporarily inflating the representation rate.³² Once the eviction moratorium was lifted, filing surged again and the need for representation quickly outpaced the supply of attorneys, driving the rate back down.

In addition to the above factors, OCJ programming is a major contributor to changes in the overall representation rate. Since the UAC program launched in 2017, the overall representation rate has grown from 30% to 44% today. FY25 Q4 marks OCJ's strongest performance to date, considering both the full representation rate of 44% and the highest number of eviction cases in Housing Court receiving full representation.³³

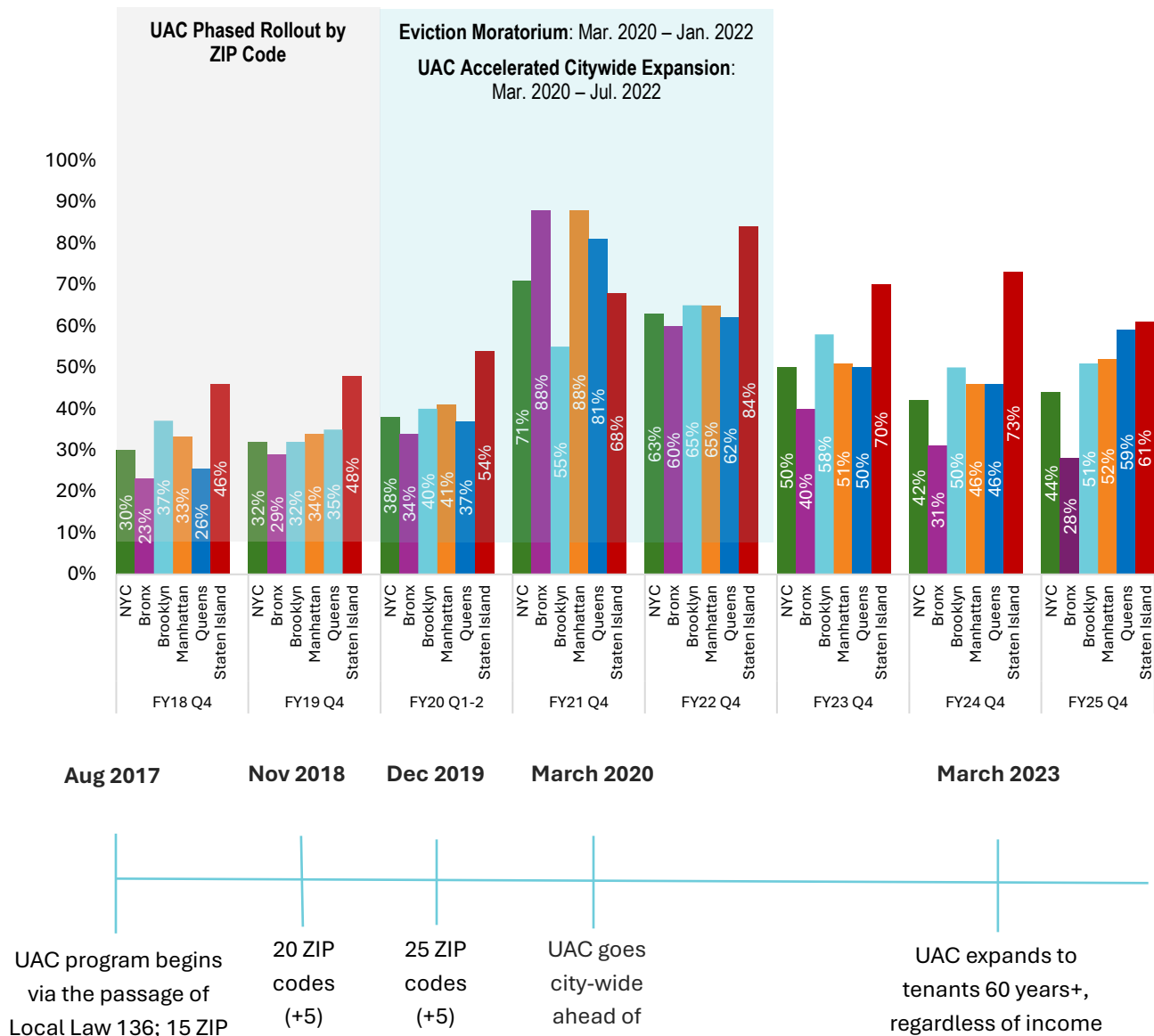
OCJ and its partners remain invested in both keeping tenants housed and reducing eviction filings. Data from OCA indicates that new eviction case filings are declining, but because warrants of evictions tend to occur one to two years after a case is filed, there is still an increase that we will be monitoring.

³² See Figure 26

³³ See Figures 26 and 23

Legal Services for Tenants

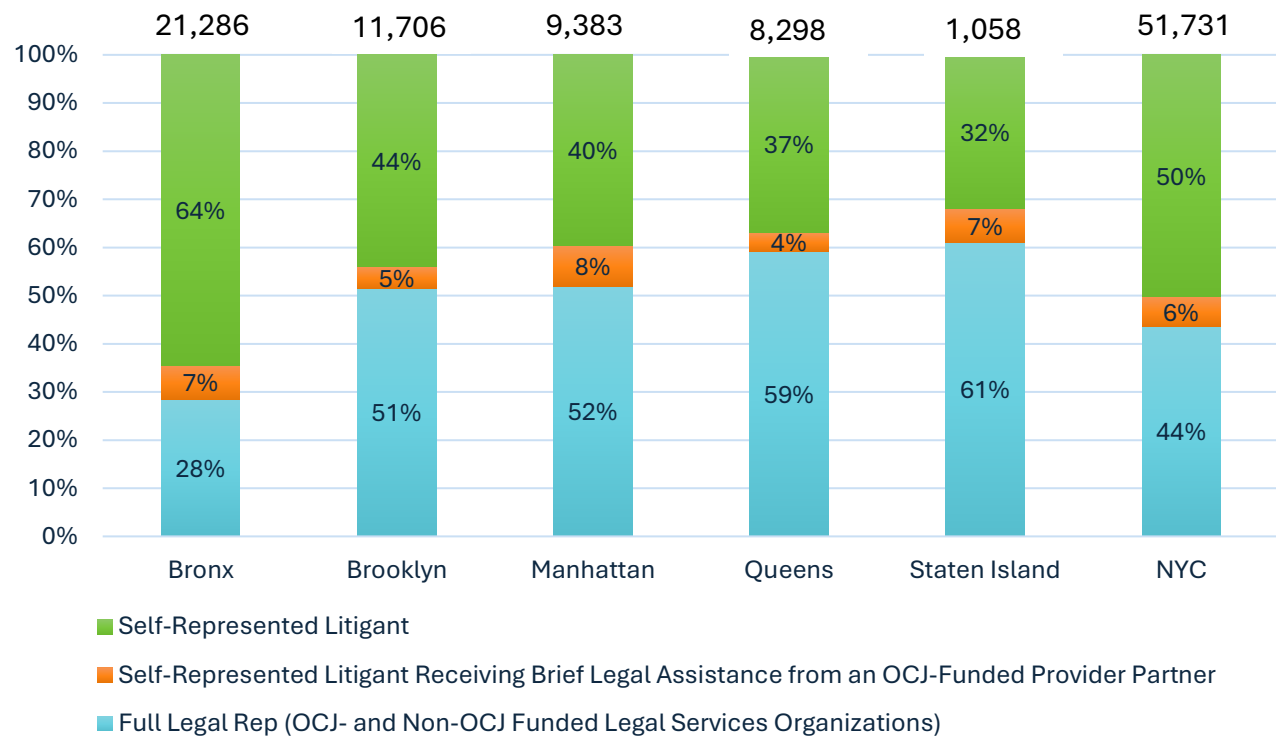
FIGURE 22: FY18-25 Q4 TENANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION RATES FOR EVICTION CASES IN HOUSING COURT³⁴



³⁴ Legal representation rates were determined by combining data from the NYS OCA regarding eviction proceedings in NYC Housing Court for which legal representation was indicated in such data and OCJ administrative data indicating full legal representation was provided by OCJ legal services providers in cases marked as “self-represented” in court data and landlord-tenant index number was verified.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 23: FY25 Q4 TENANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND BRIEF LEGAL ASSISTANCE RATES³⁵ FOR ALL EVICTION CASES IN HOUSING COURT³⁶



OCJ's Representation Rate Methodology

OCJ's full legal representation rate is based on eviction cases in Housing Court for which the tenant attended a scheduled court appearance within the last quarter of the fiscal year.³⁷ This includes legal representation provided by both OCJ provider partners as well as other legal services organizations that may or may not be funded by the City. These could include private firms, labor union-affiliated legal services, and non OCJ-funded legal services provided by a nonprofit.

OCJ analyzes landlord-tenant data made available by the Office of Court Administration (OCA) to determine the number of cases with an appearance in the last fiscal quarter. These data are then supplemented by OCJ's provider enrollment data, which includes eviction cases in Housing Court for which tenants received brief legal assistance as well as full representation that are not reflected in OCA's dataset. Figure 25 shows how the rate of full legal representation has changed across

³⁵ Brief legal assistance rates were determined by matching LT index numbers for eviction cases marked as "self-represented" in OCA data with OCJ administrative data for cases reported by providers as having received brief legal assistance or limited scope services.

³⁶ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data and NYS OCA data. The total number of eviction cases in Q4 FY25 (including both holdover and non-payment case) are listed at the top of each column.

³⁷ Due to the eviction moratorium in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the representation rate for FY20 was based on the first and second quarters of the fiscal year rather than the fourth quarter.

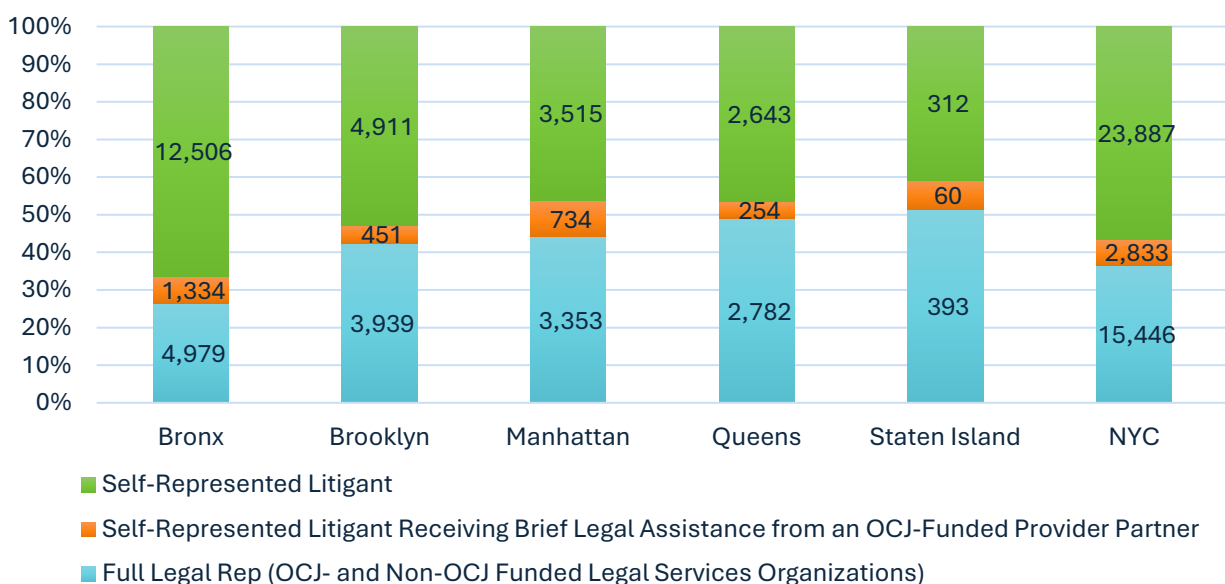
fiscal years, and Figure 23 compares the volume of cases receiving various levels of service in FY25 Q4, including self-represented litigants (SRL) who may have not received any level of legal service from an OCJ provider partner, self-represented litigants who received brief legal assistance from an OCJ provider partner, and tenants who received full legal representation, either from an OCJ provider partner or other legal services organization.

As previously mentioned, OCJ is deepening its understanding of the success of the UAC program by engaging stakeholders regarding alternative methodologies for calculating the rate of full legal representation for eviction cases in Housing Court.

Full Legal Representation Rate Trends

Figures 24 and 25 below show that holdover proceedings have a higher rate of full legal representation than nonpayment proceedings. Given that there are few alternative forms of recourse for tenants facing holdover proceedings in Housing Court, unlike nonpayment proceedings for which the City has multiple need-based rental assistance programs, having a lawyer is arguably all the more crucial for tenants facing this type of eviction proceeding compared to nonpayment proceedings.

FIGURE 24: FY25 Q4 TENANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND BRIEF LEGAL ASSISTANCE RATES³⁸ FOR NONPAYMENT EVICTION CASES IN HOUSING COURT³⁹

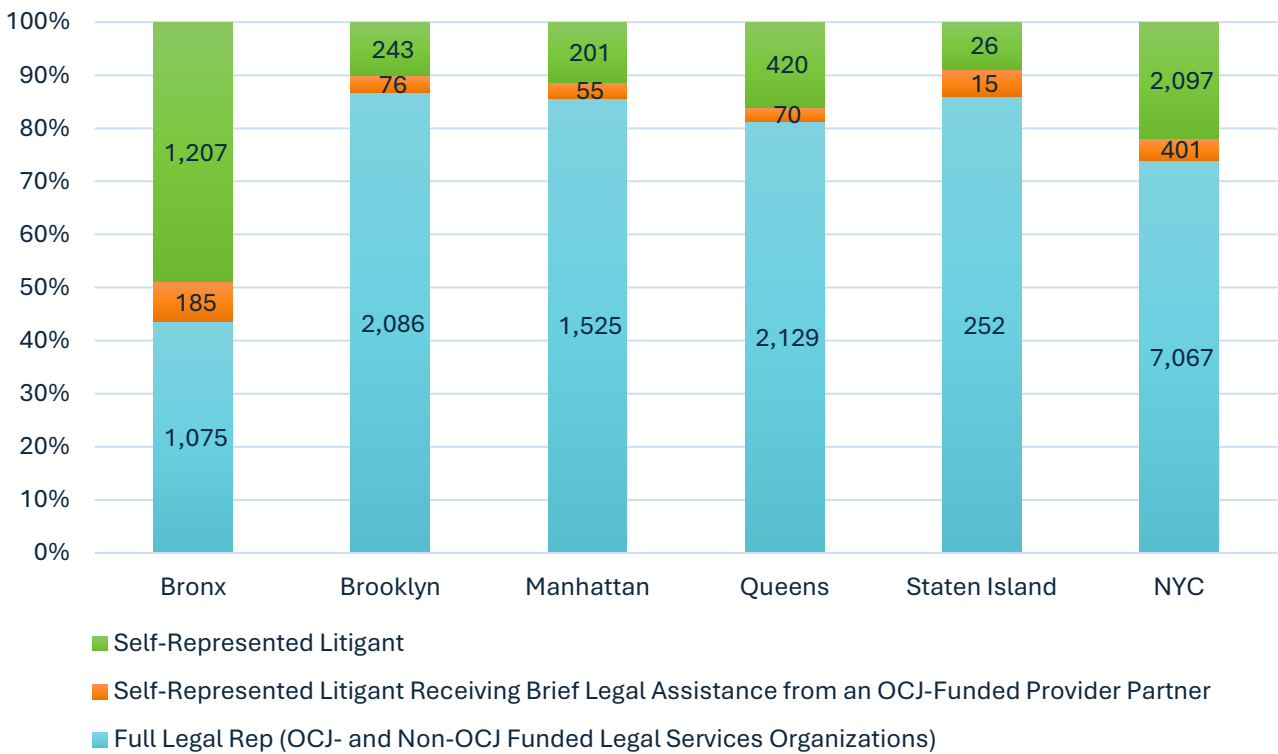


³⁸ Legal representation rates were determined by combining data from the NYS Office of Court Administration regarding eviction proceedings in New York City Housing Court for which legal representation was indicated in such data and OCJ administrative data indicating full legal representation or brief advice was provided by OCJ legal services providers in cases marked as “self-represented” in court data and landlord-tenant index number was verified.

³⁹ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data and NYS OCA data.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 25: FY25 Q4 TENANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND BRIEF LEGAL ASSISTANCE RATES⁴⁰ FOR HOLDOVER EVICTION CASES IN HOUSING COURT⁴¹



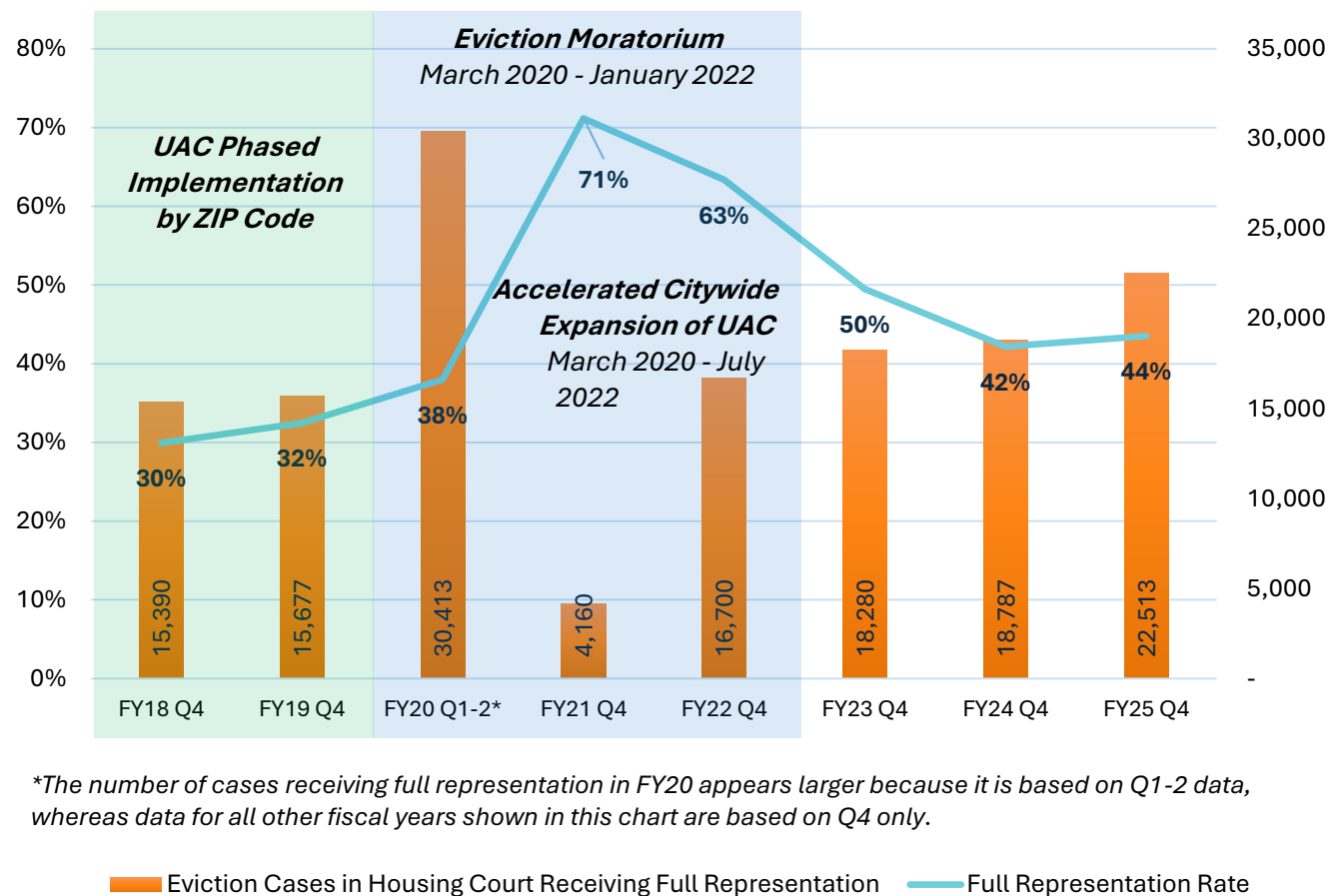
⁴⁰ Legal representation rates were determined by combining data from the NYS Office of Court Administration regarding eviction proceedings in New York City Housing Court for which legal representation was indicated in such data and OCJ administrative data indicating full legal representation or brief advice was provided by OCJ legal services providers in cases marked as “self-represented” in court data and landlord-tenant index number was verified.

⁴¹ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data and NYS OCA data.

Legal Services for Tenants

A clearer understanding of full legal representation can also be gained from considering case calendar volume in addition to the representation rate (see Figure 26 below). A common misconception may be to view the two highest representation rates, 71% in FY21 and 63% in FY22 as the most successful periods for the UAC program to date, despite the dramatic reduction in Housing Court activity due to the moratorium on eviction cases in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. A closer look at the volume of cases calendared for which a tenant attended a court appearance suggests that FY25 Q4 is arguably the most successful period to date.

FIGURE 26: FY18-25 Q4 RATE⁴² AND VOLUME OF TENANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR EVICTION CASES IN HOUSING COURT⁴³



⁴² Legal representation rates were determined by combining data from the NYS Office of Court Administration regarding eviction proceedings in New York City Housing Court for which legal representation was indicated in such data and OCJ administrative data indicating full legal representation was provided by OCJ legal services providers in cases marked as “self-represented” in court data and landlord-tenant index number was verified.

⁴³ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data and NYS OCA data.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 27: FY25 RESIDENTIAL EVICTION PETITIONS FILED IN HOUSING COURT⁴⁴

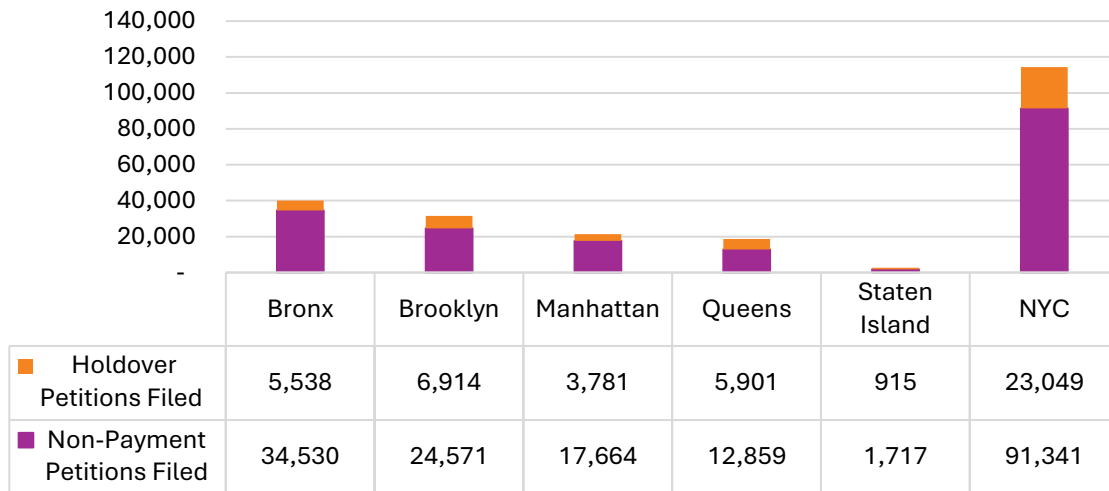
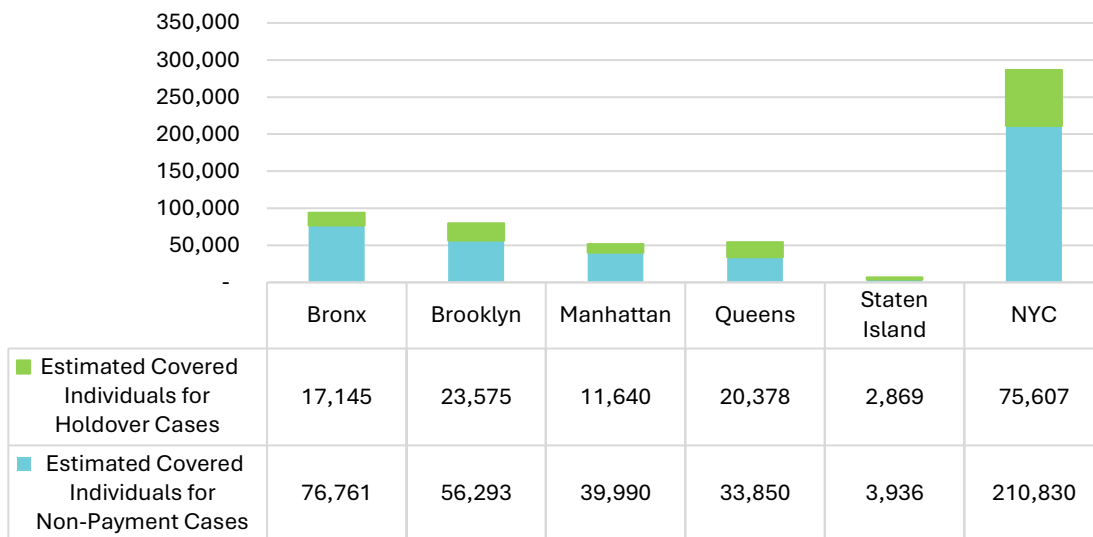


FIGURE 28: FY25 ESTIMATED COVERED INDIVIDUALS⁴⁵



⁴⁴ OCJ analysis of NYS OCA data

⁴⁵ Eviction petitions are not required to explicitly name all parties; “JOHN DOE” or “JANE DOE” are often used in lieu of individual names. OCJ has counted all named and “Doe” respondents in each eviction petition to estimate the number of “covered individuals” (as defined in the UAC law) residing in the related dwelling. A “covered individual” is defined in the UAC law as a tenant of a rental dwelling unit located in the city, including a tenant in a building operated by NYCHA, who is a respondent in a covered proceeding. A “covered proceeding” is defined in the UAC law as any summary proceeding in housing court to evict a covered individual, including a summary proceeding to seek possession for the nonpayment of rent or a holdover, or an administrative proceeding of NYCHA for termination of tenancy.

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 29: FY25 WARRANTS OF EVICTION ISSUED⁴⁶

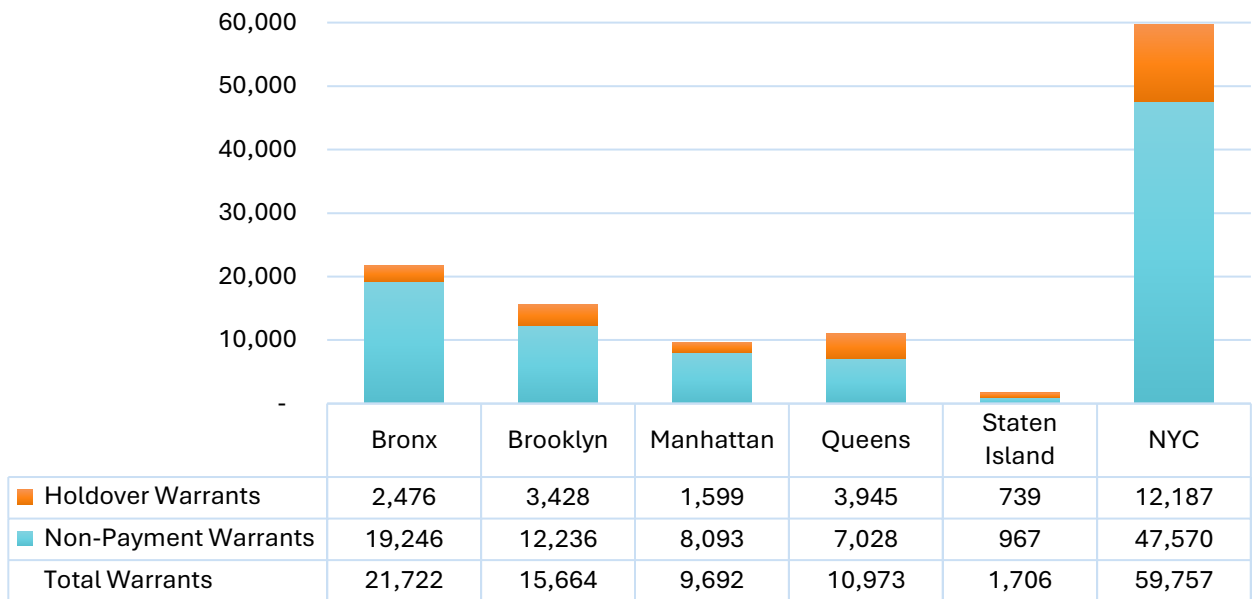
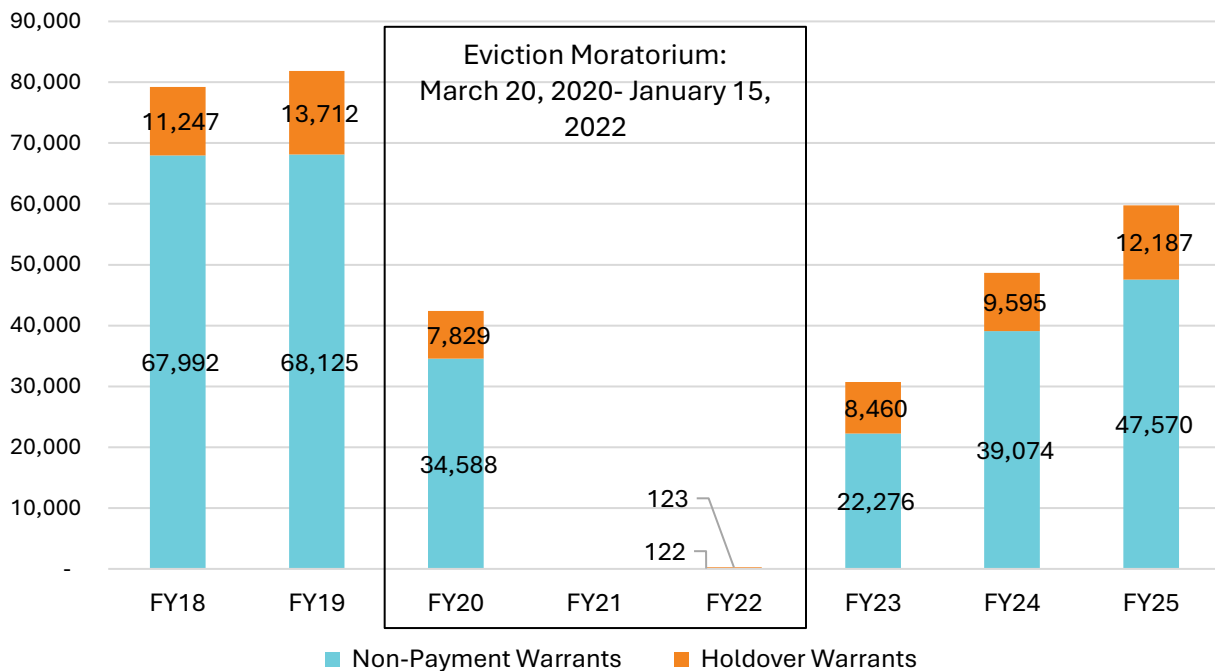


FIGURE 30: FY18-25 WARRANTS OF EVICTION ISSUED CITYWIDE, YEAR OVER YEAR⁴⁷

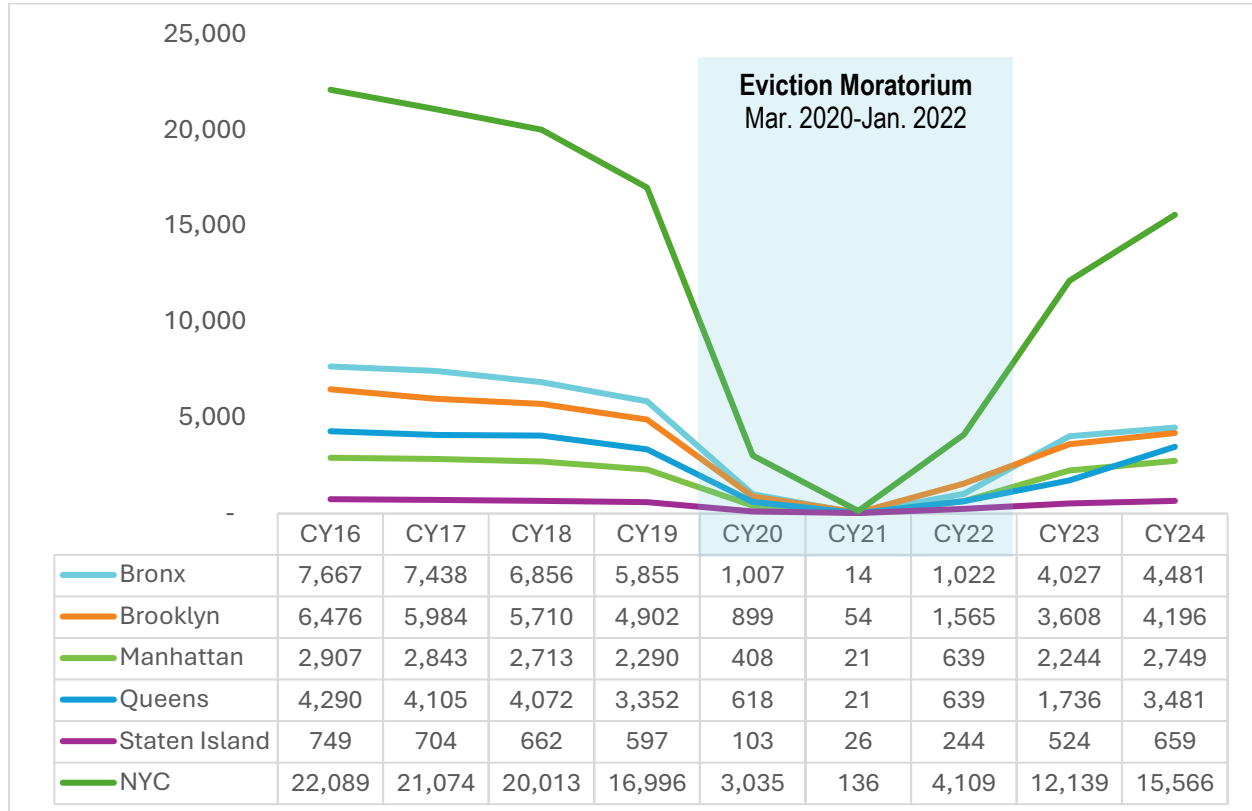


⁴⁶ OCJ analysis of NYS OCA data

⁴⁷ OCJ analysis of NYS OCA data

Legal Services for Tenants

FIGURE 31: CY19-24 RESIDENTIAL EVICTIONS CONDUCTED BY NYC MARSHALS⁴⁸



The increases in warrants issued and evictions conducted in CY24 are primarily due to the increase in eviction filings in CY23. Data on evictions conducted in CY25 will be published in a future addendum.

⁴⁸ Data provided by NYC Department of Investigation (DOI)



Legal Services for Tenants

UAC CLIENT STORY

Ms. B is a 65-year-old single adult with late-stage cancer. She lives in Bensonhurst, and her only income is Social Security / Disability, which is insufficient to pay her rent.

When Ms. B came to us, she had defaulted on her nonpayment court case, there was a judgment against her, and she had an active marshal's notice. We appeared as a friend of the court and were able to get the petitioner to vacate the default judgment. We then conducted an intake and enrolled Ms. B as a client, later becoming aware of a number of issues in the case such as rent overcharges and failure to credit payments. We were able to work with the landlord to include all payments made, and the arrears were updated accordingly. In addition, Ms. B was able to obtain CityFHEPS, which covered the arrears and now pays the bulk of her rent. She is now current on her rent, living in her affordable apartment and continuing to receive her treatment.

- CAMBA

Legal Services for Tenants

Anti-Harassment Tenant Protection

Under the Anti-Harassment Tenant Protection (AHTP) program, individual tenants and groups receive legal services for proactive litigation against unscrupulous landlords who are responsible for unsafe or unlivable conditions in their homes. These services include the filing of HP actions in housing court, advocacy strategies intended to avoid litigation, and eviction defense work.

AHTP legal service providers also engaged in education and outreach efforts for tenants in FY25, as outlined below.⁴⁹



1,732
Buildings Outreached



882
Tenants' Education Sessions Conducted



20,765
Tenants Engaged in Education Sessions



103,959
Written Materials Distributed

⁴⁹ OCJ analysis of provider-reported data



Legal Services for Tenants

AHTP CLIENT STORY

Ms. L, a Mandarin speaker living with her young child, has lived in her Fresh Meadows apartment for just over three years. In that time, LSNYC's Queens AHTP program represented the client as she battled nonpayment and holdover eviction cases, as well as dangerous conditions inside the apartment.

During a period of the nonpayment, Ms. L had been illegally locked out of the apartment for six months. She was further displaced when the landlord refused to provide electricity, gas, and heat. LSNYC won dismissal of the case in November of the same year, and immediately filed an HP Action, including a harassment claim on Ms. L's behalf. In addition to their refusal to provide essential services, building management had engaged in extremely dangerous behavior, such as breaking into Ms. L's apartment, stealing her belongings, and piling garbage against her door.

In response, the building's management brought a holdover case against the client. LSNYC raised several defenses including retaliation, harassment, and defective predicate notice and lack of standing by the management company because they were not the owner of the premises.

While LSNYC helped Ms. L avoid eviction by winning dismissal of the holdover and nonpayment cases, it was also critical that the client did not self-evict in the face of physical, financial, and legal intimidation from her building's management company. HPD has become involved in the case and will be restoring electricity, while LSNYC is continuing to litigate the HP Action to address ongoing issues so that the client and her child can remain safely in their rent-stabilized home.

- Legal Services NYC (LSNYC)

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

OCJ-Administered Immigration Legal Services Programs

Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI): Since FY17, the Administration and the City Council have jointly funded the IOI program, through which networks of legal service organizations provide legal assistance to low-income New Yorkers with immigration and employment-related matters. On the immigration side, services range from assistance with citizenship and lawful permanent residency applications to full legal representation in more complex immigration matters such as asylum applications and removal proceedings. On the employment-related side, workers are provided legal assistance in cases pertaining to wage theft, discrimination and other relevant matters.

New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP): Launched in 2013 as a pilot program, NYIFUP was the first publicly-funded legal representation program specifically for detained immigrants in the United States. NYIFUP uses a "public defender" model in which low-income immigrants who are in detention and facing removal are screened at their first appearance in New York City and New Jersey's immigration courts.

Immigrant Child Advocates' Relief Effort/Unaccompanied Minors and Families Initiative (ICARE/UMFI): ICARE/UMFI provides legal services and social service referrals to unaccompanied immigrant children and adults with children living in New York City. The program includes immigration legal screenings, referrals to appropriate social services, and full legal representation for those seeking relief from removal through complex, multi-venue proceedings, such as petitions for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status.

MOIA Immigration Legal Support Centers: Administered by the Mayor's Office for Immigrant Affairs (MOIA), the ActionNYC program was brought to a close at the end of FY25 and replaced by the Legal Support Centers (LSC's) at the start of FY26. The LSC's provide immigrant New Yorkers with free, comprehensive immigration legal screenings, legal representation, accurate and timely immigration-related information, and referrals to City-funded, community-based resources and support services. This includes referrals for complex legal matters to OCJ's IOI program. The LSC's are supported by a citywide hotline and are based in community sites, public health facilities, public schools and libraries. Additionally, the LSCs will have access to a dedicated legal technical assistance provider through the MOIA Legal Technical Mentorship (LTM). The LTM will promote capacity-building among the LSCs and provide hands-on legal technical assistance on immigration law, policy, and practice.

Low Wage Worker Support (LWWS): The LWWS program funds community outreach and provides employment-related legal services to low-income workers, many of whom come from immigrant backgrounds. Outreach includes targeted canvassing, dissemination of information at community events, legal clinics and Know Your Rights workshops. Legal advice and full legal representation are provided to workers facing issues including but not limited to wage theft, discrimination and unemployment insurance.

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers in FY25

Providing legal assistance to immigrant New Yorkers has always been a critical part of OCJ's mission. Since its establishment in 2015, OCJ has administered an array of City-funded legal services programs that provide a range of services, including brief legal advice, comprehensive legal screenings, affirmative applications for relief to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and removal defense in immigration court. With substantial investment from both the City Administration and the City Council, New York City has become a national leader in advancing immigrant rights and access to justice.

Recent federal changes have reshaped the immigration legal landscape, such as the revocation of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) designations and humanitarian parole programs, the imposition of costly fees on applications for immigration relief, and an expanded definition of who qualifies for expedited removal, among many others. At the same time, immigration enforcement activity and infrastructure have significantly expanded, with immigrant detentions on the rise, including in sensitive locations such as immigration courthouses.

At the program management level, OCJ has deepened its partnerships with providers by convening more frequently and working to ensure that the design of the IOI program meets the urgency of the current moment through the ongoing procurement process.

As the ActionNYC program was brought to a close in FY25, the program providers entered a "wind-down period", which involved accepting a lower number of case enrollments than in previous fiscal years. Starting in FY26, the MOIA Immigration Legal Support Centers (LSC) program was launched. The LSC program is a citywide network of non-profit and community-based immigration legal service providers. Each LSC will provide linguistically and culturally competent immigration legal services to New Yorkers in their neighborhoods, while leveraging connections with community sites and public institutions.⁵⁰

These investments, alongside other non-OCJ-funded programs for immigrant New Yorkers, have ensured that the City's immigration legal service ecosystem offers multiple accessible entry points for individuals and families in need. This breadth of access provides the programmatic flexibility necessary to respond to emergent challenges facing New York City's immigrant communities.

⁵⁰ A list of Action NYC and LSC providers may be found in Appendix 7.

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

Immigration Opportunity Initiative (IOI) Figures

FIGURE 32: FY25 LEGAL SERVICES CASES HANDLED THROUGH MAYORAL IMMIGRATION PROGRAMS⁵¹

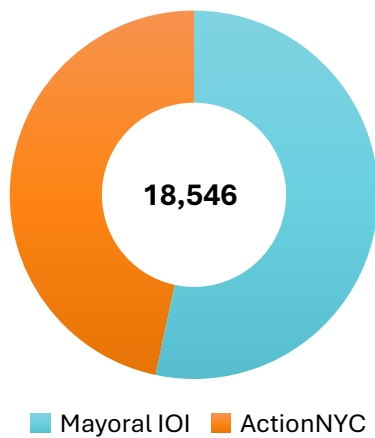
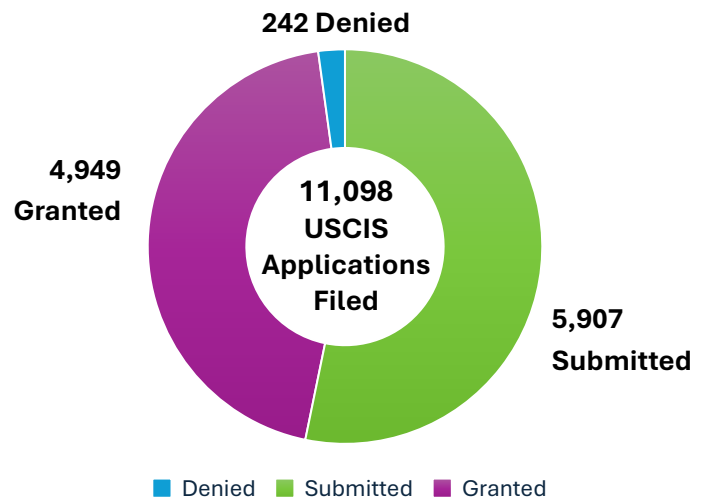


FIGURE 33: FY25 USCIS APPLICATIONS⁵²



The majority of affirmative applications for citizenship and various immigration statuses, such as asylum, temporary protected status and lawful permanent residence, are overseen and administered by U.S Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). However, immigrants in removal proceedings, which take place in the immigration court system under the purview of the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR), can also defensively apply for immigration relief.

⁵¹ OCJ and MOIA administrative data. Includes employment-related legal services cases, which are shown in further detail later in the report under the “Low Wage Workers Initiative” section. OCJ- and MOIA-funded immigration legal services providers are listed in Appendices 6 and 7.

⁵² OCJ and MOIA administrative data

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

FIGURE 34: FY25 TYPES OF IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED⁵³



Type of Legal Service	IOI (Baseline)	ActionNYC
Asylum & Refugee	704	38
Citizenship	205	692
Legal Screenings/Brief Assistance (Screen/Brief) ⁵⁴	1,359	3,969
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	109	345
Domestic Violence & Trafficking Survivors	752	22
Permanent Residency	856	429
Removal Defense	1,864	20
Temporary Protected Status	102	290
Immigrant Workers	1,833	1,033
Immigrant Youth	720	28
Other ⁵⁵	1,389	1,787

⁵³ OCJ and MOIA administrative data

⁵⁴ Includes legal representation and assistance with matters such as Freedom of Information requests

⁵⁵ Includes matters such as fee waiver applications, consular processing, and travel authorization

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

FIGURE 35: FY25 CLIENTS' COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN⁵⁶ (Mayoral IOI and ActionNYC)

	Country of Origin	Individuals	% of All Individuals Served
1	Mexico	2,061	12%
2	Honduras	1,829	10%
3	Ecuador	1,685	10%
4	Dominican Republic	1,409	8%
5	Haiti	1,218	7%
6	Jamaica	822	5%
7	Colombia	810	5%
8	Guatemala	787	4%
9	Venezuela	646	4%
10	China	592	3%
11	El Salvador	472	3%
12	Guinea	390	2%
13	Peru	323	2%
14	Guyana	272	2%
15	Trinidad & Tobago	266	2%
16	United States of America	198	1%
17	Senegal	172	1%
18	South Korea	148	1%
19	Russia	143	1%
20	Nicaragua	142	1%
21	Unknown	3,112	18%

⁵⁶ O CJ and MOIA administrative data. The majority of clients who reported their country of origin as the United States received support in employment cases (LWWS services are not limited to immigrants).

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

FIGURE 36: FY25 CLIENTS' BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE (Mayoral IOI Only)⁵⁷

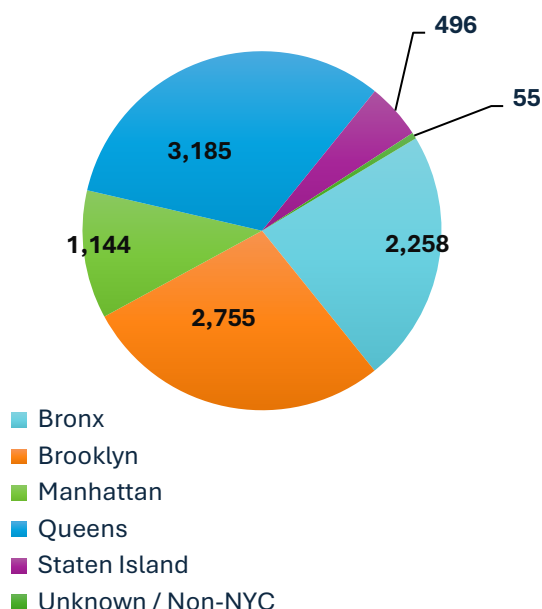
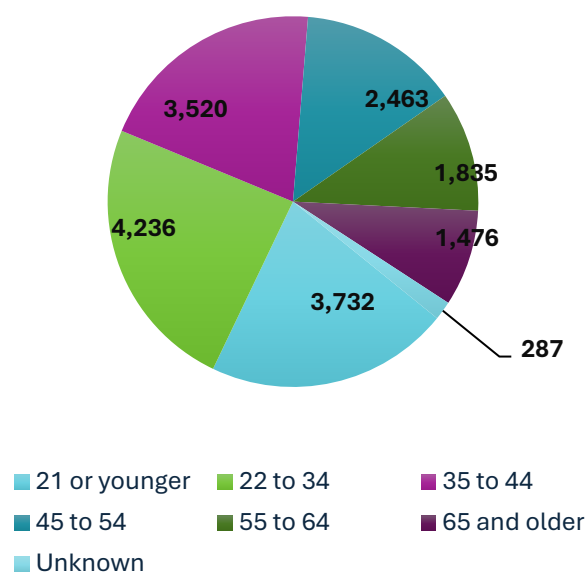


FIGURE 37: FY25 CLIENT'S AGE⁵⁸ (Mayoral IOI and ActionNYC)



IOI CLIENT STORY

YA came to UJC's Domestic Violence Project (DVP) after having an in-absentia order of removal entered against them. Additionally, the hearing occurred days after they had been released from a month-long hospitalization for mental health issues that made it challenging for them to proceed pro se. DVP successfully reopened the case and advanced it so that the client could get relief as soon as possible. UJC's team prepared the filings with a focus on the negative treatment of those experiencing intimate partner violence in Honduras, and ensured that the client received reasonable accommodations during their hearing. After the hearing, where the government cross-examined the client with over sixty questions, the client was granted asylum. The client was relieved to be allowed to stay in the US where they will be able to access the mental health services they need.

- Urban Justice Center (UJC)

⁵⁷ OCJ and MOIA administrative data

⁵⁸ OCJ and MOIA administrative data

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

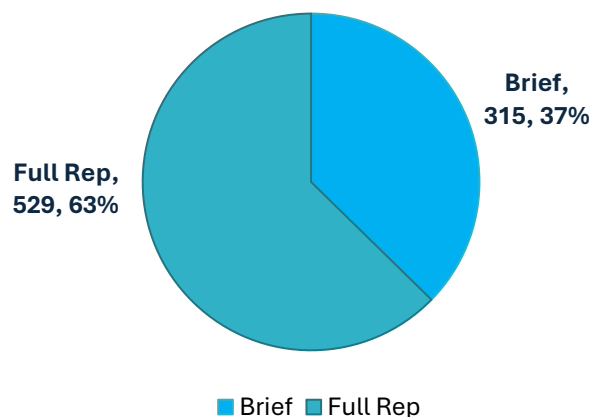
NYIFUP & ICARE/UMFI⁵⁹

- 1,950 Immigrant New Yorkers facing deportation received legal services through NYIFUP in FY25.
- 2,132 Unaccompanied immigrant children and families with children facing deportation received legal and social services through ICARE/UMFI in FY25.

Low Wage Workers Initiative

The **Low Wage Workers Initiative** is an integral part of the Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI) program. Although immigrant status is not a requirement to receive employment-related legal services under IOI, many of the clients receiving these services do have immigrant backgrounds. Immigrant workers face heightened threats to their wage stability, workplace safety and employment; this population is significantly more likely to experience minimum wage violations than U.S-born and naturalized citizens, which may be attributed in part to fear of retaliation and lack of strong labor protections. These exploitative practices are a threat to all workers, regardless of immigration status.

FIGURE 38: FY25 EMPLOYMENT-RELATED CASES HANDLED THROUGH LWWI⁶⁰



⁵⁹ OCJ and MOIA administrative data. A list of NYIFUP and ICARE providers may be found in Appendix 6.

⁶⁰ OCJ administrative data

Low Wage Workers Initiative

FIGURE 39: FY25 CLIENTS' BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE⁶¹

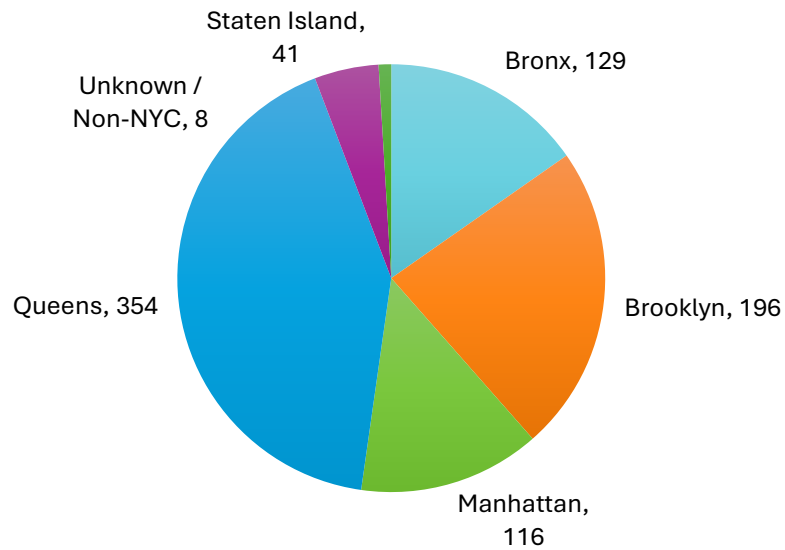
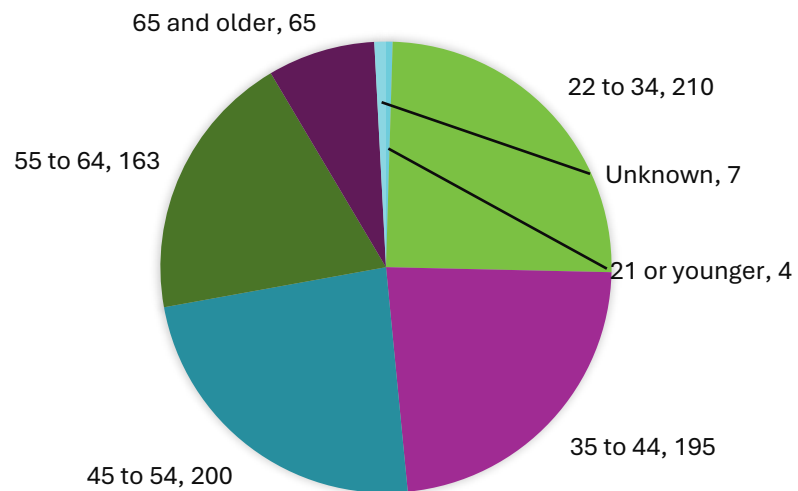


FIGURE 40: FY25 CLIENTS' AGE⁶²



⁶¹ OCJ administrative data

⁶² OCJ administrative data

Low Wage Workers Initiative

FIGURE 41: FY25 CLIENTS' HOUSEHOLD SIZE⁶³

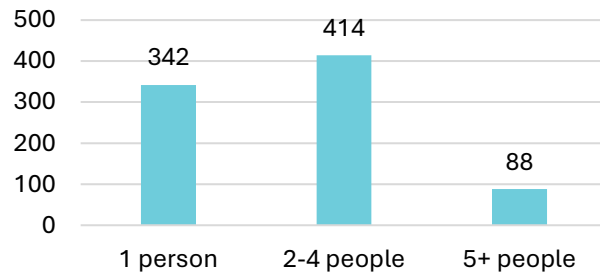
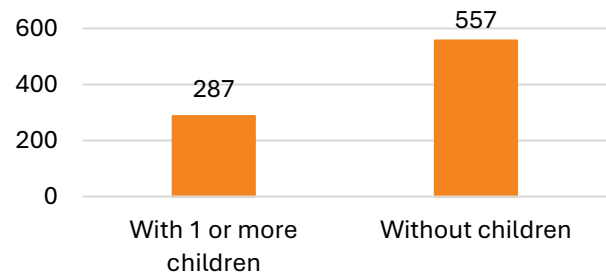


FIGURE 42: FY25 CLIENTS' HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION⁶⁴



IOI CLIENT STORY – LWW

LS is a nanny who worked for three separate employers in nanny-share agreements from June 2021 through September 2022. Nanny-share agreements are situations where two employers come together to hire a nanny jointly to look after both families' children. The arrangement can be problematic because while each individual family may have the nanny work less than 40 hours per week for their family, together, the two families are contracting the nanny to work more than 40 hours per week, which requires overtime pay. TakeRoot represented LS against employers in two of these employment situations.

LS worked under the first nanny-share agreement from June 2021 to September 2021. She worked five days per week for a total of about 48.75 weekly hours but only received \$600 per week, which was below the minimum wage. The client was also entitled to overtime pay, which she did not receive. LS worked under the second nanny-share agreement from October 2021 to September 2022. She worked five days per week for a total of about 46 weekly hours but also only received \$600 per week, which was also below the minimum wage. Here again, LS was entitled to overtime pay, which she did not receive. TakeRoot sent demand letters to the employers in April 2024 and simultaneously negotiated with all three employers. After months of negotiations, TakeRoot was able to resolve LS's claims for mutually agreed upon amounts.

The cases highlight the increasingly complex employment situations that nannies face, such as nanny-share agreements, which make them vulnerable to workplace violations such as not being paid the minimum wage and overtime pay. TakeRoot has identified these situations as being subject to minimum wage and overtime pay requirements and has advocated to ensure that employers comply with the New York Labor Law and for nannies to be paid their lawful wages.

- TakeRoot Justice

⁶³ O CJ administrative data

⁶⁴ O CJ administrative data



Conclusion

In Fiscal Year 2025, OCJ reached new milestones in closing the “justice gap” and strengthening the safety net for tenants, immigrant New Yorkers, and low-wage workers. The achievements outlined in this report reflect New York City’s enduring commitment to fairness, equity, and inclusion in its civil justice system. OCJ remains proud to build upon this foundation—working alongside our partners to protect the rights of New Yorkers, strengthen communities, and ensure that access to justice remains a reality for all.

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: FY25 Households and Individuals Receiving Legal Services for Eviction Proceedings in Housing Court by ZIP Code

	Households	Individuals	Brooklyn	9,006	19,640
Bronx	12,933	29,859	11201	153	227
10451	603	1,289	11202	1	1
10452	1,020	2,396	11203	372	816
10453	1,133	2,744	11204	86	170
10454	325	813	11205	131	271
10455	468	1,094	11206	282	559
10456	917	2,065	11207	652	1,544
10457	1,170	2,799	11208	453	1,117
10458	947	2,162	11209	129	272
10459	576	1,280	11210	327	659
10460	749	1,676	11211	121	244
10461	208	482	11212	629	1,499
10462	550	1,211	11213	496	1,028
10463	359	792	11214	143	355
10464	4	11	11215	42	79
10465	77	161	11216	308	588
10466	490	1,174	11217	141	224
10467	983	2,252	11218	140	309
10468	947	2,158	11219	95	224
10469	224	572	11220	181	475
10470	99	251	11221	404	847
10471	66	117	11222	50	77
10472	459	1,116	11223	103	242
10473	298	670	11224	219	539
10474	121	307	11225	427	866
10475	137	261	11226	824	1,704
No	3	6	11228	40	95
Data/Unknown			11229	121	261
			11230	224	471
			11231	63	118
			11232	43	90
			11233	399	923
			11234	128	301
			11235	153	343
			11236	254	585
			11237	141	364

11238	201	429
11239	218	486
11249	104	217

Manhattan	6,984	13,198
10001	128	199
10002	241	493
10003	69	99
10004	5	19
10005	33	54
10006	12	20
10007	1	1
10009	176	310
10010	58	84
10011	79	128
10012	37	55
10013	23	32
10014	51	56
10016	77	123
10017	24	34
10018	35	57
10019	156	226
10021	58	69
10022	42	47
10023	116	184
10024	97	156
10025	369	620
10026	374	718
10027	404	824
10028	65	101
10029	496	1,081
10030	340	670
10031	480	907
10032	490	1,054
10033	338	708
10034	345	705
10035	368	759
10036	185	252
10037	245	405
10038	89	153
10039	291	640
10040	342	735
10044	48	98

No	8	21
Data/Unknown		

10065	37	55
10069	27	64
10075	14	23
10128	71	108
10162	2	2
10280	25	33
10282	4	4
No	17	33
Data/Unknown		

Queens	7,122	16,919
11001	3	8
11004	22	62
11101	182	356
11102	120	231
11103	90	193
11104	106	202
11105	81	180
11106	151	266
11109	19	30
11351	2	2
11354	109	261
11355	192	415
11356	38	113
11357	40	101
11358	47	120
11359	1	1
11360	16	37
11361	34	88
11362	3	7
11363	6	9
11364	32	79
11365	116	254
11366	22	62
11367	70	142
11368	495	1,277
11369	75	226
11370	65	172
11371	1	1

11372	241	611
11373	311	774
11374	177	378
11375	202	399
11377	209	453
11378	60	161
11379	47	98
11381	1	1
11385	258	614
11386	1	3
11411	28	72
11412	120	323
11413	139	366
11414	27	65
11415	107	199
11416	47	131
11417	84	240
11418	110	313
11419	102	282
11420	101	282
11421	91	235
11422	73	212
11423	105	268
11425	1	1
11426	25	38
11427	33	71
11428	37	100
11429	46	103
11432	311	718
11433	185	449
11434	288	663
11435	309	676
11436	50	125
11439	1	1
11690	1	1
11691	615	1,489
11692	253	690
11694	82	178
11695	1	2
11697	1	1

No	104	238
Data/Unknown		
Staten Island	1,418	3,544
10301	301	686
10302	91	264
10303	151	425
10304	304	732
10305	97	228
10306	114	245
10307	16	31
10308	32	92
10309	39	98
10310	89	281
10312	53	140
10314	129	318
No	2	4
Data/Unknown		

APPENDIX 2: FY25 Households and Individuals Receiving Legal Services for NYCHA
Termination of Tenancy Proceedings by ZIP Code

	Households	Individuals			
Bronx	33	77	10019	1	2
10451	4	8	10023	1	2
10453	3	5	10025	4	4
10454	2	5	10026	1	1
10455	3	8	10027	4	11
10456	4	11	10029	22	56
10463	3	4	10030	1	2
10465	1	2	10034	2	4
10467	3	8	10035	1	2
10469	4	6	10037	3	9
10472	1	4	10038	6	11
10473	5	16	10039	2	4
Brooklyn	123	323	10040	1	1
11201	11	32	10128	4	6
11205	10	26	No	3	3
11206	14	33	Data/Unknown		
11207	3	11	Queens	23	56
11208	4	11	11101	5	13
11211	2	3	11102	5	13
11212	14	31	11106	3	4
11213	4	13	11365	2	7
11217	5	9	11379	1	1
11223	2	3	11434	2	3
11224	21	66	11691	4	11
11229	12	33	11692	1	4
11231	3	9	Staten	7	24
11233	3	7	Island		
11234	2	3	10303	1	1
11235	2	2	10304	1	1
11236	5	12	10305	2	9
11238	5	18	10306	2	9
No	1	1	10314	1	4
Data/Unknown					
Manhattan	73	147			
10001	2	2			
10002	6	9			
10009	5	10			
10011	3	6			
10016	1	2			

APPENDIX 3: NYC-based Judiciary Civil Legal Services (JCLS) Grantees, 2022-2027

- Advocates for Children of New York
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund Inc.
- Bronx Defenders
- Brooklyn Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project, Inc.
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Catholic Charities Community Services
- Archdiocese of New York Catholic Migration Services, Inc.
- Center for Family Representation
- Central American Legal Assistance
- Child and Family Services
- Community Service Society of New York
- Family Center Inc.
- Goddard Riverside Law Project
- Her Justice, Inc.
- Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.
- Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- Latino Justice PRLDEF
- Lawyers for Children
- Legal Action Center
- Legal Aid Society
- Legal Information for Families Today
- Legal Services NYC
- Lenox Hill Neighborhood House
- Make the Road New York
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- Neighborhood Defender Services
- New Economy Project
- New York Center for Law and Justice
- New York City Anti-Violence Project
- New York County Lawyers Association
- New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Pace University
- Part of the Solution
- Project Guardianship

- Queens Volunteer Lawyers Project
- Richmond County Bar Association Volunteer
- Lawyers' Project
- RiseBoro Community Partnership
- Safe Horizon, Inc.
- Safe Passage Project Corporation
- Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
- TakeRoot Justice
- The Door – A Center for Alternatives, Inc.
- UnLocal
- Urban Justice Center
- Volunteers of Legal Services, Inc.
- Youth Represent

APPENDIX 4: NYC-based Interest on Lawer Account IOLA) Fund Grantees, 2023-2030

- Access Justice Brooklyn
- Advocates for Children of New York
- African Communities Together
- African Services Committee
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund
- Bronx Defenders
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Inc.
- Catholic Charities Community Services
- Catholic Migration Services
- Center for Community Alternatives
- Center for Family Representation
- Central American Legal Assistance
- The Children's Law Center
- Community Development Project, Inc. (d/b/a Take Root Justice)
- Community Service Society of New York
- Day One New York
- Disability Advocates
- Door - A Center for Alternatives
- Family Center
- Family Legal Care (f/k/a LIFT)
- Gay Men's Health Crisis
- Goddard Riverside Community center
- Her Justice
- Housing Conservation Coordinators
- Immigrant Advocates Response Collaborative
- Immigration Equality
- Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- KIND Inc
- LatinoJustice PRLDEF
- Lawyers Alliance for New York
- Legal Action Center of the City of New York
- Legal Aid Society (NYC)
- Legal Momentum
- Legal Services NYC
- Make the Road New York
- MinKwon Center for Community Action

- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- National Center for Law & Economic Justice, Inc.
- Neighborhood Defender Service, Inc
- New Economy Project
- New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti Violence Project
- New York County Lawyers Association
- New York Immigration Coalition
- New York Justice for Our Neighbors
- New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Part of the Solution
- Pro Bono Net
- RiseBoro Community Partnerships
- Safe Horizon
- Safe Passage Project
- Sanctuary for Families
- UnLocal
- Urban Justice Center
- Urban Resource Institute
- Volunteers of Legal Services
- Youth Represent

APPENDIX 5: FY25 OCJ Tenant Legal Services Provider Partners

Tenant Legal Services Providers	AE	AHTP	ACP	BLP
Brooklyn Defender Services		■		
Build Up Justice NYC	■	■		
CAMBA Legal Services	■	■		
Catholic Migration Services		■		
Communities Resist		■		
Goddard Riverside Law Project	■	■		
Housing Conservation Coordinators	■	■		
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged		■	■	
Legal Services NYC	■	■	■	
LEAP ⁶⁵		■		
Make the Road New York		■		
Mobilization for Justice	■	■	■	
Neighborhood Association for Intercultural Affairs	■			
Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem	■	■		
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest		■		
New York Legal Assistance Group	■			
Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation	■	■		
RiseBoro Community Partnership	■			
TakeRoot Justice		■		
The Bronx Defenders	■	■		
The Door		■		
The Legal Aid Society	■	■	■	■
Urban Justice Center	■	■		
Volunteers of Legal Service		■		

⁶⁵ LEAP is a coalition of several member organizations. Member organizations rendering services under OCJ-administered tenant legal services programs are included in this list

APPENDIX 6: FY25 OCJ Immigration Legal Services Provider Partners

Immigration Legal Services Providers	IOI	LWW	NYIFUP	ICARE/UMFI
African Communities Together	■			
African Services Committee	■			
The Ansob Center for Refugees, Inc.	■			
Asian Americans for Equality	■			
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	■			
Boro Park Jewish Community Council	■			
Boys & Girls Club of Metro Queens, Inc.	■			
Brooklyn Chinese-American Association, Inc.	■			
Brooklyn Defender Services	■		■	
The Bronx Defenders	■		■	
CAMBA, Inc.	■			
Caribbean Women's Health Association, Inc.	■			
Catholic Charities Community Services	■			■
Catholic Migration Services	■	■		
Central American Legal Assistance	■			■
Chinese Staff & Workers' Association	■			
Community Development Project (TakeRoot Justice)	■	■		
Comprehensive Youth Development	■			
Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush, Inc.	■			
DAMAYAN Migrant Workers' Association	■			
Desis Rising Up and Moving	■			
The Door- A Center of Alternatives, Inc.	■			■
Emerald Isle Immigration Center	■			
Garden of Hope	■			
Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc.	■			
Haitian Americans United for Progress, Inc.	■			
HANAC, Inc.	■			
Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.	■			
Human Rights First				■
Immigration Equality	■			
Immigrant Justice Corps, Inc.	■			
KIND, Inc.	■			■
The Legal Aid Society	■	■	■	■
Legal Services NYC	■	■		
Make the Road New York	■	■		
MinkWon Center for Community	■			
Mobilization for Justice, Inc.	■			
National Mobilization Against Sweatshops	■			
New Immigrant Community Empowerment	■	■		
New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health		■		
New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.	■	■		
Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights	■			
Polish and Slavic Center, Inc.	■			
Queens Community House	■			
Safe Horizon, Inc.	■			

Safe Passage Project Corporation	■	■
Sanctuary for Families, Inc.	■	
SBH Community Service Network, Inc.	■	
Southside Community Mission, Inc.	■	
United Jewish Organizations of Williamsburg, Inc.	■	
Urban Justice Center	■	
West Bronx Housing and Neighborhood Resource Center, Inc.	■	
Worker's Justice Project/Proyecto Justicia Laboral	■	■
Youth Ministries for Peace and Justice, Inc.	■	

APPENDIX 7: FY25 Action NYC/Legal Support Centers Providers (MOIA)

- African Communities Together
- African Services Committee
- Arab American Association of New York
- BronxWorks
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Caribbean Women's Health Association, Inc.
- Catholic Charities Community Services
- Center for Family Life
- Chhaya CDC
- Chinese American Planning Council
- Haitian Americans United for Progress
- Immigrant Justice Corps
- Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement
- NYC Health + Hospitals/Elmhurst
- NYC Health + Hospitals/Lincoln
- Lutheran Social Services of New York
- Make The Road New York
- MinKwon
- New York Legal Assistance Group
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Coalition
- Sunnyside Community Services

