



Mayor's Office to
End Domestic and
Gender-Based Violence

HOME+

Home+ Flexible Funding: Annual Report Fiscal Year 2025 Local Law 112 of 2022

NYC

Zohran Kwame Mamdani
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**Mayor's Office to
End Domestic and
Gender-Based Violence**

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Home+ Flexible Funding: Annual Report Fiscal Year 2025

Local Law 112 of 2022

In July 2024 the Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV) launched a low-barrier Flexible Funding program under Local Law 112 of 2022 as part of Home+, a free citywide initiative that supports survivors of domestic and gender-based violence (DV/GBV) in remaining safely housed. Flexible Funding is designed to minimize barriers to access: survivors are not required to provide documentation or an order of protection, and eligibility is not affected by credit history, criminal history, or immigration status. Pursuant to Local Law 112, recipients must have incomes below 300 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. Grants are distributed by contracted community-based organizations through gift cards, direct purchases, payments made to vendors on behalf of survivors, or checks issued to survivors.

ENDGBV contracts with five community-based providers, one in each borough, to deliver Home+ services: Violence Intervention Program (Bronx), HELP R.O.A.D.S. (Brooklyn), Rising Ground (Manhattan), Womankind (Queens), and Seamen’s Society for Children and Families (Staten Island). Survivors may access Home+ directly through providers or via referrals from DV/GBV service organizations, district attorneys’ offices, the NYC HOPE hotline, or Family Justice Centers.¹

This report presents the first annual report of the Home+ Flexible Funding Program, covering activities and outcomes for the period beginning on July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025.

Home+ Flexible Funding Data

Between July 1, 2024, and June 30, 2025, 426 survivors of domestic violence and gender-based violence (hereafter referred to as “program participants”) received Flexible Funding grants. The average grant amount was \$2,054.62, with awards ranging from \$100.00 to \$21,016.92.² During this period, the program disbursed a total of \$875,268.78 in Flexible Funding assistance. Program participants received their grants, on average, within 19 days of application (median: 13 days; range: 0 -152 days), supporting timely intervention to address urgent housing and safety needs.

The majority of program participants were women (93.4%), and most reported English (61.6%) or Spanish (28.4%) as their primary language. Among those reporting race/ethnicity, 45.1% identified as Hispanic/Latino/a/x, 25.5% as Black/African American, 14.8% as Asian, 7.6% as

¹ Information about Home+ and how to contact Home+ providers is available on ENDGBV’s website: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/programs/home-plus.page>

² The \$21,016.92 grant was disbursed to a program participant with an extensive history of domestic violence as an urgent housing intervention to avoid eviction, with processing completed promptly to address immediate needs.

White, 1% as Multiracial/Multiethnic, <1% as Middle Eastern/North African, 4.7% unknown, and 1% indicated that they preferred not to respond.

Tables 1–12 present data on the 426 program participants who received a Flexible Funding grant. Tables 13–21 present data on 48 survivors of domestic or gender-based violence who inquired about or applied for a Flexible Funding grant but did not receive funding.

Section 1: Flexible Funding data for 426 program participants who received a low-barrier grant.

Table 1: Program participants’ age group (N=406)

Age Group	N	%
Under 18	2	0.5%
18 - 29	72	17.7%
30 - 39	161	39.7%
40 - 49	110	27.1%
50 - 59	38	9.4%
60 and older	23	5.7%
Total	406	100.0%

Note: No data = 20

Table 2: Program participants’ community district (N=387)

Community District	N	%
Bronx CD 1	4	1.0%
Bronx CD 2	4	1.0%
Bronx CD 3	16	4.1%
Bronx CD 4	11	2.8%
Bronx CD 5	4	1.0%
Bronx CD 6	1	0.3%
Bronx CD 7	8	2.1%
Bronx CD 8	1	0.3%
Bronx CD 9	5	1.3%
Bronx CD 10	3	0.8%
Bronx CD 11	15	3.9%
Bronx CD 12	1	0.3%
Brooklyn CD 1	2	0.5%
Brooklyn CD 3	4	1.0%
Brooklyn CD 4	5	1.3%
Brooklyn CD 5	4	1.0%
Brooklyn CD 7	1	0.3%
Brooklyn CD 8	5	1.3%
Brooklyn CD 9	1	0.3%
Brooklyn CD 11	4	1.0%
Brooklyn CD 12	3	0.8%

Brooklyn CD 13	1	0.3%
Brooklyn CD 16	7	1.8%
Brooklyn CD 17	5	1.3%
Brooklyn CD 18	2	0.5%
Manhattan CD 2	1	0.3%
Manhattan CD 3	8	2.1%
Manhattan CD 4	5	1.3%
Manhattan CD 5	0	0.0%
Manhattan CD 6	2	0.5%
Manhattan CD 7	1	0.3%
Manhattan CD 8	5	1.3%
Manhattan CD 9	32	8.2%
Manhattan CD 10	30	7.7%
Manhattan CD 11	23	5.9%
Manhattan CD 12	17	4.4%
Queens CD 1	7	1.8%
Queens CD 2	6	1.6%
Queens CD 3	5	1.3%
Queens CD 4	8	2.1%
Queens CD 5	11	2.8%
Queens CD 6	5	1.3%
Queens CD 7	13	3.4%
Queens CD 8	9	2.3%
Queens CD 9	6	1.6%
Queens CD10	5	1.3%
Queens CD12	16	4.1%
Queens CD13	5	1.3%
Queens CD 14	8	2.0%
Staten Island CD 1	20	5.2%
Staten Island CD 2	17	4.4%
Staten Island CD 3	5	1.3%
Total	387	100.0%

Note: No data = 39

Table 3: Program participants' disability status (N=230)

Disability Status	N	%
Not disabled	209	90.9%
Disabled	21	9.1%
Total	230	100.0%

Note: No data = 196

Table 4: Program participants' race/ethnicity (N=384)

Race/ethnicity	N	%
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	173	45.1%

Black or African American	98	25.5%
Asian, including East Asian, South Asian, and Southeast Asian	57	14.8%
White	29	7.6%
Multiracial/Multiethnic	4	1.0%
Middle Eastern or North African (sometimes referred to as "Southwest Asian or North African")	1	0.3%
American Indian, Native, First Nations, Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, or Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Unknown	18	4.7%
Prefer not to say	4	1.0%
Total	384	100.0%

Note: No data = 42

Table 5: Program participants' gender identity (N=392)

Gender Identity	N	%
Female/woman	366	93.4%
Male/man	24	6.1%
Non-binary	2	0.5%
Total	392	100.0%

Note: No data = 34

**We are currently working to update our data collection tools to include 'X' as an option for gender identity, in accordance with Local Law 65 for the year 2025.*

Table 6: Program participants' household size (N=402)

Household Size	N	%
Household size = 1	158	39.3%
Household size = 2	93	23.1%
Household size = 3	88	21.9%
Household size = 4	40	10.0%
Household size = 5	12	3.0%
Household size = 6	9	2.2%
Household size = 7+	2	0.5%
Total	402	100.0%

Note: No data = 24

Table 7: Program participants’ housing status prior to Flexible Funding (N=373)

Housing Status Prior to Flexible Funding	N	%
Living in stable housing (rent or own) ³	319	85.5%
Living in a domestic violence shelter	25	6.7%
Living in temporary housing ⁴	19	5.1%
Homeless (i.e., rotating between different locations, living on the street, living in a car, etc.)	5	1.3%
Living in another shelter ⁵	3	0.8%
Living in homeless shelter	2	0.5%
Total	373	100.0%

Note: No data = 53

Table 8: Program participants’ primary language (N=401)

Primary Language	N	%
English	247	61.6%
Spanish	114	28.4%
Bengali/Bangla	13	3.2%
Urdu	6	1.5%
Japanese	3	0.7%
Russian	3	0.7%
Tagalog	3	0.7%
Chinese (Mandarin)	2	0.5%
Hindi	2	0.5%
Vietnamese	2	0.5%
Haitian-Creole	1	0.2%
Albanian	1	0.2%
Arabic	1	0.2%
Bahasa	1	0.2%
Dari	1	0.2%
Chinese (Cantonese)	0	0.0%
French	0	0.0%

³ “Living in stable housing (rent or own)” indicates that the participant was residing in a rental unit or owned home at the time of intake and does not imply that the participant was financially secure/was not at risk of eviction, displacement, or housing loss.

⁴ “Temporary housing” indicates that the participant was residing in a short-term, non-permanent housing arrangement at the time of intake and does not imply long-term housing stability or permanent tenancy.

⁵ “Living in another shelter” indicates that the participant was residing in a non-domestic violence shelter at intake. This includes other types of shelters such as youth shelters, mental health shelters, or other program-specific congregate facilities. This classification does not imply housing stability or permanency.

Korean	0	0.0%
Polish	0	0.0%
Other	1	0.2%
Total	401	100.0%

Note: No data = 25

Table 9: Program participants' sexuality (N=243)

Sexuality	N	%
Straight	186	76.5%
Asexual	20	8.2%
Bisexual	8	3.3%
Gay	3	1.2%
Lesbian	2	0.8%
Pansexual	1	0.4%
Queer	1	0.4%
Questioning	1	0.4%
Prefer not to say	21	8.6%
Total	243	100.0%

Note: No data = 183

Table 10: The range, average, and median amount of every low-barrier grant provided to each program participant (N=426).

Flexible Funding Grant	Flexible Funding Grant Amount
Range	\$100.00 to \$21,016.92 ⁶
Average	\$2,054.62
Median	\$2,000.00

Table 11: The range, average, and median time for program participants to receive and use the low-barrier grant (N=426).

Flexible Funding Grant	Amount of Time for Program Participants to Receive and Use the Grant
Range	0 - 152 days ⁷
Average	19 days
Median	13 days

⁶ The \$21,016.92 grant was disbursed to a program participant as an urgent housing intervention to avoid eviction, with processing completed promptly to address immediate needs.

⁷ The 152-day range represents an outlier and does not reflect the average timeframe. Domestic and gender-based violence survivors often experience urgent safety disruptions and unplanned relocation while fleeing abuse, which can delay in-person steps to receive funding, such as picking up a check or gift card.

Table 12: A broad list of categories of expenses for which program participants used the low-barrier grant (N=634)

Expense Category	N	%
Housing retention and shelter prevention ⁸	233	36.8%
Food and necessities ⁹	123	19.4%
Safety and security ^{10,11}	84	13.3%
Utilities, bills, and bill arrears ¹²	53	8.4%
Furniture and household items	43	6.8%
Transportation and technology ¹³	27	4.3%
Children and family needs ¹⁴	33	5.2%
Employment, education, and legal ¹⁵	11	1.7%
Health and medical	3	0.5%
Other	24	3.8%
Total	634	100.0%

Note: Four hundred sixteen program participants responded to the multiple-response question about how flexible funding was used.

Section 2: Flexible Funding data for 48 program applicants who did not receive a Flexible Funding grant.

Table 13: Program applicants' age group (N=43)

Age Group	N	%
Under 18	0	0.0%
18 - 29	10	23.3%
30 - 39	20	46.5%
40 - 49	5	11.6%
50 - 59	3	7.0%
60 and older	5	11.6%

⁸ Housing retention and shelter prevention expenses include rent, rent arrears, home repairs, emergency aid, emergency housing (short stay), eviction process expenses, and other housing costs that help participants maintain their current housing.

⁹ Food and necessity expenses include food, necessities, clothing, personal care items and hygiene supplies.

¹⁰ Safety and security expenses include security camera installation and/or Ring cameras, door and window repair services, and miscellaneous safety and stability needs.

¹¹ Flexible funding is used to support survivors in situations where Personal Emergency Response Systems (PERS) are no longer essential or when it is more practical for survivors to hire their own locksmiths. This approach ensures resources are allocated efficiently to meet urgent safety needs.

¹² Utilities, bills, and bill arrears expenses include utilities, bills, past due bills, and credit card arrears.

¹³ Transportation and technology expenses include transportation, cell phone, and other technology needs.

¹⁴ Children and family needs expenses include children's needs (other than childcare) and childcare.

¹⁵ Employment, education, and legal expenses include employment assistance, education/training, and legal assistance

Total	43	100.0%
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Note: No data = 5

Table 14: Program applicants' community district (N=32)

Community District	N	%
Bronx CD 1	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 2	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 3	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 4	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 5	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 6	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 7	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 8	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 9	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 10	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 11	0	0.0%
Bronx CD 12	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 1	2	6.3%
Brooklyn CD 2	1	3.1%
Brooklyn CD 3	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 4	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 5	1	3.1%
Brooklyn CD 7	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 8	1	3.1%
Brooklyn CD 9	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 11	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 12	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 13	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 16	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 17	0	0.0%
Brooklyn CD 18	0	0.0%
Manhattan CD 2	0	0.0%
Manhattan CD 3	1	3.1%
Manhattan CD 4	1	3.1%
Manhattan CD 5	1	3.1%
Manhattan CD 6	0	0.0%
Manhattan CD 7	3	9.4%
Manhattan CD 8	1	3.1%
Manhattan CD 9	2	6.3%
Manhattan CD 10	5	15.6%
Manhattan CD 11	3	9.4%
Manhattan CD 12	2	6.3%
Queens CD 1	1	3.1%
Queens CD 2	1	3.1%

Queens CD 3	0	0.0%
Queens CD 4	1	0.0%
Queens CD 5	0	0.0%
Queens CD 6	0	0.0%
Queens CD 7	3	9.4%
Queens CD 8	0	0.0%
Queens CD 9	0	0.0%
Queens CD10	0	0.0%
Queens CD12	1	3.1%
Queens CD13	0	0.0%
Queens CD 14	0	0.0%
Staten Island CD 1	0	0.0%
Staten Island CD 2	2	6.3%
Staten Island CD 3	0	0.0%
Total	32	100.0%

Note: No data = 16

Table 15: Program applicants' disability status (N=21)

Disability Status	N	%
Not disabled	17	81.0%
Disabled	4	19.0%
Total	21	100.0%

Note: No data = 27

Table 16: Program applicants' race/ethnicity (N=43)

Race/ethnicity	N	%
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	19	44.2%
Black or African American	15	34.9%
Asian, including East Asian, South Asian, and Southeast Asian	2	4.7%
White	2	4.7%
American Indian, Native, First Nations, Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, or Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African (sometimes referred to as "Southwest Asian or North African")	0	0.0%
Multiracial/Multiethnic	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Unknown	5	11.6%

Total	43	100.0%
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Note: No data = 5

Table 17: Program applicants' gender identity (N=45)

Gender Identity	N	%
Female/woman	45	100.0%
Male/man	0	0.0%
Non-binary	0	0.0%
Total	45	100.0%

Note: No data = 3

**We are currently working to update our data collection tools to include 'X' as an option for gender identity, in accordance with Local Law 65 for the year 2025.*

Table 18: Program applicants' household Size (N=37)

Household Size	N	%
Household size = 1	12	32.4%
Household size = 2	13	35.1%
Household size = 3	8	21.6%
Household size = 4	4	10.8%
Household size = 5	0	0.0%
Household size = 6	0	0.0%
Household size = 7+	0	0.0%
Total	37	100.0%

Note: No data = 11

Table 19: Program applicants' housing status (N=13)

Housing Status Prior to Flexible Funding	N	%
Living in stable housing (rent or own)	8	61.5%
Living in a domestic violence shelter	3	23.1%
Living in another shelter	1	7.7%
Living in temporary housing	0	0.0%
Experiencing street homelessness	0	0.0%
Other	1	7.7%
Total	13	100.0%

Note: No data = 35

Table 20: Program applicants' primary language (N=46)

Primary Language	N	%
English	41	89.1%
Spanish	5	10.9%
Bengali/Bangla	0	0.0%
Chinese (Cantonese)	0	0.0%
Chinese (Mandarin)	0	0.0%
French	0	0.0%
Haitian-Creole	0	0.0%
Hindi	0	0.0%
Japanese	0	0.0%
Korean	0	0.0%
Polish	0	0.0%
Russian	0	0.0%
Tagalog	0	0.0%
Urdu	0	0.0%
Vietnamese	0	0.0%
Total	46	100.0%

Note: No data = 2

Table 21: Program applicants' sexuality (N=21)

Sexuality	N	%
Straight	20	95.2%
Bisexual	1	4.8%
Asexual	0	0.0%
Gay	0	0.0%
Lesbian	0	0.0%
Pansexual	0	0.0%
Queer	0	0.0%
Questioning	0	0.0%
Prefer not to say	0	0.0%
Total	21	100.0%

Note: No data = 27

Supportive Services Connecting Program Participants to Housing Stability (N= 272 and N=161).

- A total of 272 program participants responded to a multiple-response question that asked, “What, if any, supportive services(s) did the recipient of flexible funding receive? (Check all that apply).” Participants reported connections to a variety of services, yielding 594 selections. The most frequently utilized services were case management and safety planning, accounting for 57.7% of responses, (343 of 594). Other services included counseling and mental health services (16.8%, 100 of 594), advocacy (16.0%, 95 of 594), housing services (4.4%, 26 of 594), education and awareness (2.7%, 16 of 594), referrals to external resources (1.9%, 11 of 594), and other services (0.5%, 3 of 594).

- In a related open-ended question, “Please describe how the above supportive services helped the survivor maintain housing,” 161 program participants described the ways in which supportive services contributed to their housing stability, generating 185 selections.¹⁶ Participants most frequently reported that services supported housing stability and homelessness prevention (38.4%, 71 of 185 responses). Additional impacts included strengthening emotional well-being and coping capacity (26.5%, 49 of 185), providing case management and advocacy to navigate housing-related barriers (9.7%, 18 of 185), supporting transitions to safer or more permanent housing (7.6%, 14 of 185), meeting basic needs (7.0%, 13 of 185), and reducing financial stress (6.5%, 12 of 185). A small number of responses reflected other forms of support (0.5%, 2 of 185).

Overview of Changes in Program Participants’ Housing Status (N = 373)

- Most of these program participants (85.5%, 319 of 373) were living in stable housing at the time they received a Flexible Funding grant. Among them, 93.7% (299 of 319) reported that Flexible Funding helped them remain in their home, while smaller proportions used funds to prepare for a housing change (3.8%, 12 of 319) or to move to another home (2.2%, 7 of 319). One participant did not respond.
- An additional 6.7% of these program participants (25 of 373) reported living in a domestic violence shelter. Among these survivors, 60.0% (15 of 25) reported that the grant helped them prepare for a housing change, 24.0% (6 of 25) moved from shelter to permanent housing, 8.0% (2 of 25) remained in their own home, and 4.0% (1 of 25) moved from homelessness to housed. One participant did not respond.
- Another 5.1% of these program participants (19 of 373) reported living in temporary housing. Among these participants, 52.6% (10 of 19) reported that the grant helped them prepare for a housing change, 21.1% (4 of 19) moved from one home to another, 21.1% (4 of 19) moved from shelter to permanent housing, and 5.3% (1 of 19) moved from homelessness to housed.
- A smaller proportion of these program participants reported being homeless. Of the 1.3% (5 of 373) who reported being homeless at the time of the grant, 60.0% (3 of 5) reported moving from homelessness to housed, while 40.0% (2 of 5) reported preparing for a housing change.
- Additionally, 0.8% of these program participants (3 of 378) reported living in other shelter settings. Among these participants, two reported moving from shelter to permanent housing, and one reported remaining in their own home.
- Two additional program participants, (0.5%, 2 of 372) reported living in a homeless shelter and moving from homelessness to housed.

¹⁶ This open-ended question allowed participants to describe how multiple types of supportive services contributed to their housing stability, resulting in responses being coded into more than one category.

Overview of Implementation Challenges and Mitigation Efforts

- Flexible Funding was launched during a period of ENDGBV staff transition, which limited continuity between the program’s original design team and the implementation teams. The implementation teams, in partnership with Home+ providers, focused on developing clear operational guidelines for the Flexible Funding program. These guidelines addressed assessing and responding to referrals, processes for distributing Flexible Funding, documentation and reporting requirements, and protocols to ensure timely, survivor-centered decision-making.
- Although Flexible Funding officially launched in July 2024, providers began implementation on a rolling basis according to their readiness and available resources. This required clear and repeated communication of expectations, as well as ongoing support for new staff with varying levels of experience across five provider organizations, each with their own unique organizational mission. ENDGBV has partnered with Home+ providers to address this by offering ongoing monthly meetings and training to support implementation. Additionally, ENDGBV has worked to streamline referrals to Home+ and better align referrals with program resources.
- Data collection has been challenging. To comply with Local Law 112, ENDGBV developed an Excel template to collect, store, and analyze confidential data from survivors. Home+ providers have indicated that collecting and reporting this data is burdensome, as it involves a substantial amount of information in addition to similar data they collect and report in the New York State flexible funding form. There have also been challenges related to data quality and integration from the five Home+ providers. To address this issue and streamline the data collection process, providers transitioned to reporting their data through a secure online data portal (IRM) in March 2025. As part of the transition, all provider Excel data was updated and integrated into the IRM. Additionally, ENDGBV has worked closely with Home+ providers to train them on data entry and established regular check-ins to identify errors, inconsistencies, and missing values.

Barriers to Survivor Qualification and Participation in the Flexible Funding Program

- The Flexible Funding program was designed with specific eligibility criteria, as outlined in Local Law 112 of 2022 in order to ensure that it aligns with other city, state and federal poverty alleviation programs targeted to those most in need. Providers noted that these strict guidelines, especially those related to income, can be a challenge for survivors who earn marginally more than the cut off and who may also benefit from flexible funds to maintain safe, stable housing, especially if the abuse is severe. Provider staff turnover and understaffing further limited participation, with a small number of case managers managing intakes, safety planning, and grant processing, leading to delays in assessments

and disbursements. In addition, some survivors lacked a sustainable plan to cover future housing costs, which affected eligibility decisions.

- Survivor concerns and fears presented additional barriers. Some survivors delayed or declined assistance due to worries about impacts on public benefits, tax implications, or potential escalation of abuse. Emotional barriers, including fear of judgment or stigma, also discouraged engagement. Geographic and legal constraints, such as requirements to reside within New York City, inability to support out-of-state moves, and fears related to immigration status further limited access.

How Flexible Funding Supports Program Participants in Maintaining Housing

- Flexible Funding supports program participants in maintaining housing by combining flexible financial assistance with safety planning, advocacy, and security interventions. Flexible Funding allows survivors to address urgent survivor-identified needs, such as rent arrears, utilities, moving costs, deposits, and necessities, helping them remain housed or transition safely to stable housing, while connecting them to case management for on-going support. The program's flexibility promotes program participants' self-determination and fills critical gaps when participants do not qualify for other city housing resources.
- In addition to financial assistance, Home+ supports housing stability through safety measures such as lock and window repairs and changes and personal emergency response systems (PERS) which enable program participants to remain safe in their homes. These supports reduce immediate crisis-related stress and allow program participants to focus on longer-term stabilization.

Recommendations for Improving the Flexible Funding Program

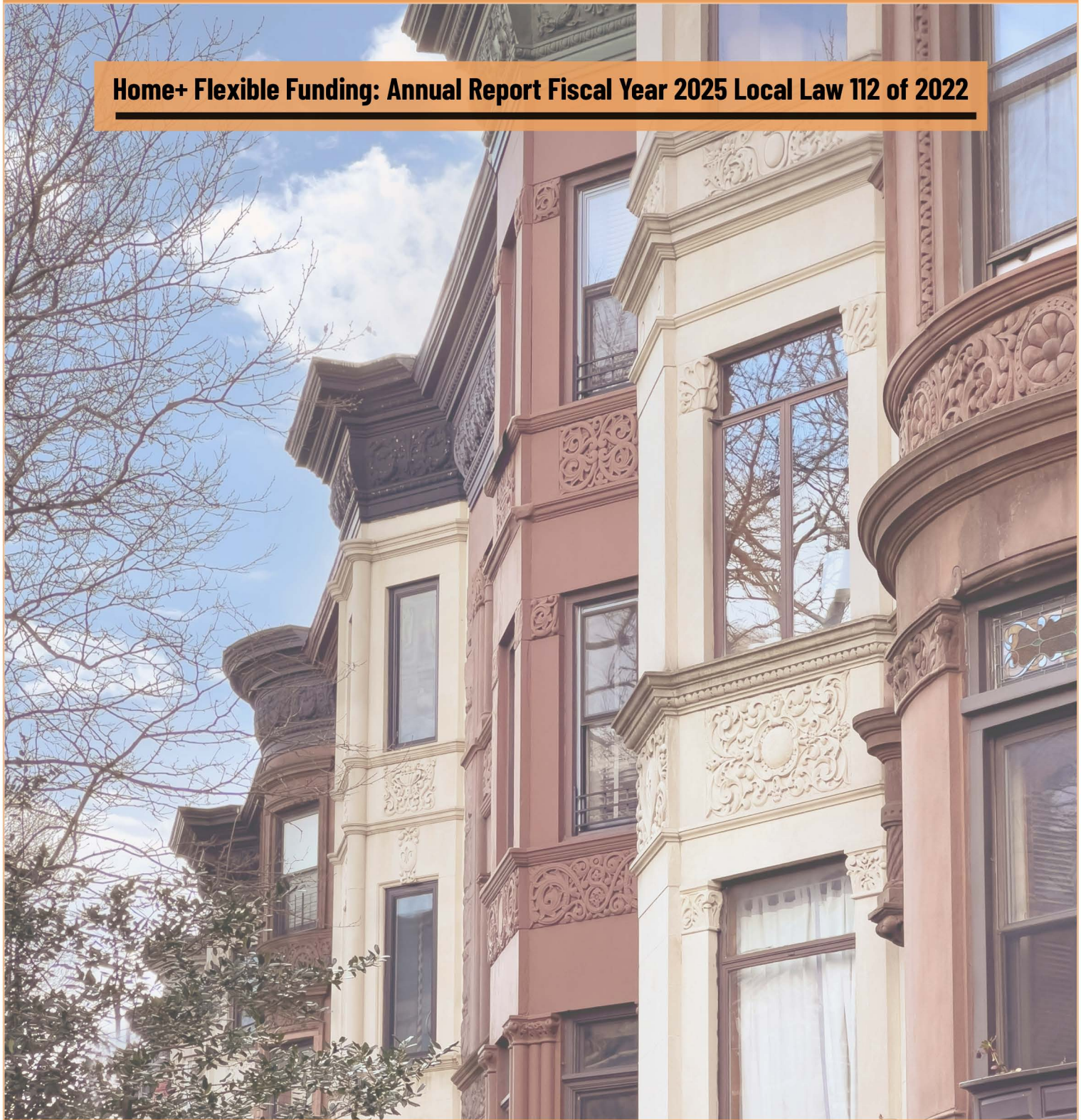
- Further enhancements include expanding allowable uses of Flexible Funding to more fully address safety-related needs, such as security apps which survivors identify as effective tools for enhancing safety.

Fiscal Year 2025 Flexible Funding Budget for the Home+ Program

- \$1,125,000.¹⁷

¹⁷ The majority of the budget includes direct services to clients with funding in FY 2025 of \$102,232 addressing indirect costs of providers.

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