



Housing Accessibility in Oregon

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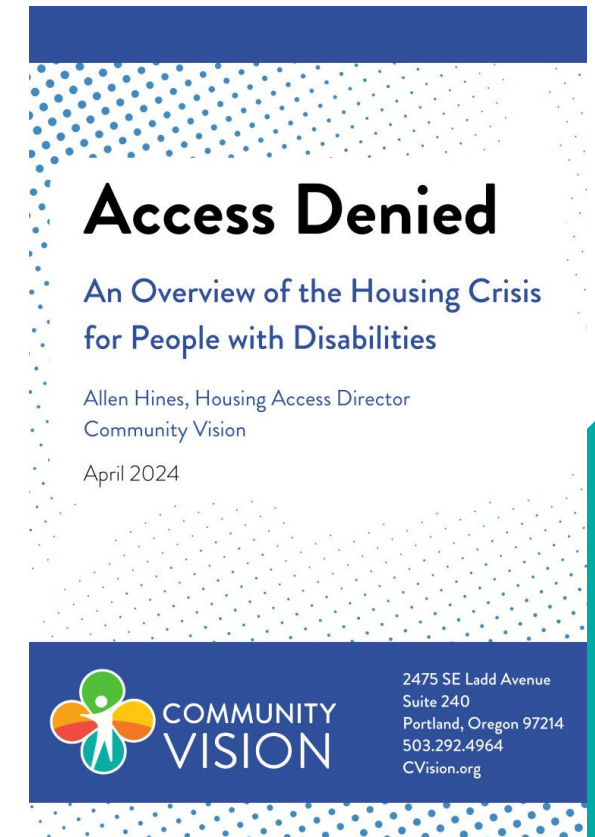
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The Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities

People with disabilities face three interconnected issues when attempting to access housing in the community:

- Affordability
- **Accessibility**
- Discrimination



The Scope of the Problem

- **Key Statistic:** One in four Oregonians experiences disabilities. One in eight has difficulty walking
- Yet, under the state building code, just 2% of multifamily housing units are required to meet Type A accessibility standards – and only if the development has 20 or more units
- Single-family homes, duplexes, and triplexes are not subject to accessibility requirements

1 out of 4
Americans has
a disability.



1 in 8
Americans
has difficulty
walking.



But, only 1 in 100
apartments are
estimated to be
physically accessible.



The Consequences of Inaccessibility

Social Isolation: Navigating inaccessible homes can be exhausting and limit a person's ability to participate in other activities at home and in the community

Increased Risk of Injury: Homes that lack accessibility features contribute to falls and accidents

Housing Insecurity: Lack of accessible options forces people into inadequate living situations, unnecessarily restrictive settings, or homelessness

SB 444

SB 444 would increase housing accessibility by:

- Requiring projects with 10 or more units built with state funds, including LIHTC, to have 10% of units comply with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
- Increasing building codes requirements for American National Standards Institute Type A units to 10% for projects with 10 or more units
- Triggering Fair Housing design and construction requirements at three, instead of 4, units