



Housing Accessibility in Oregon

Presented by:

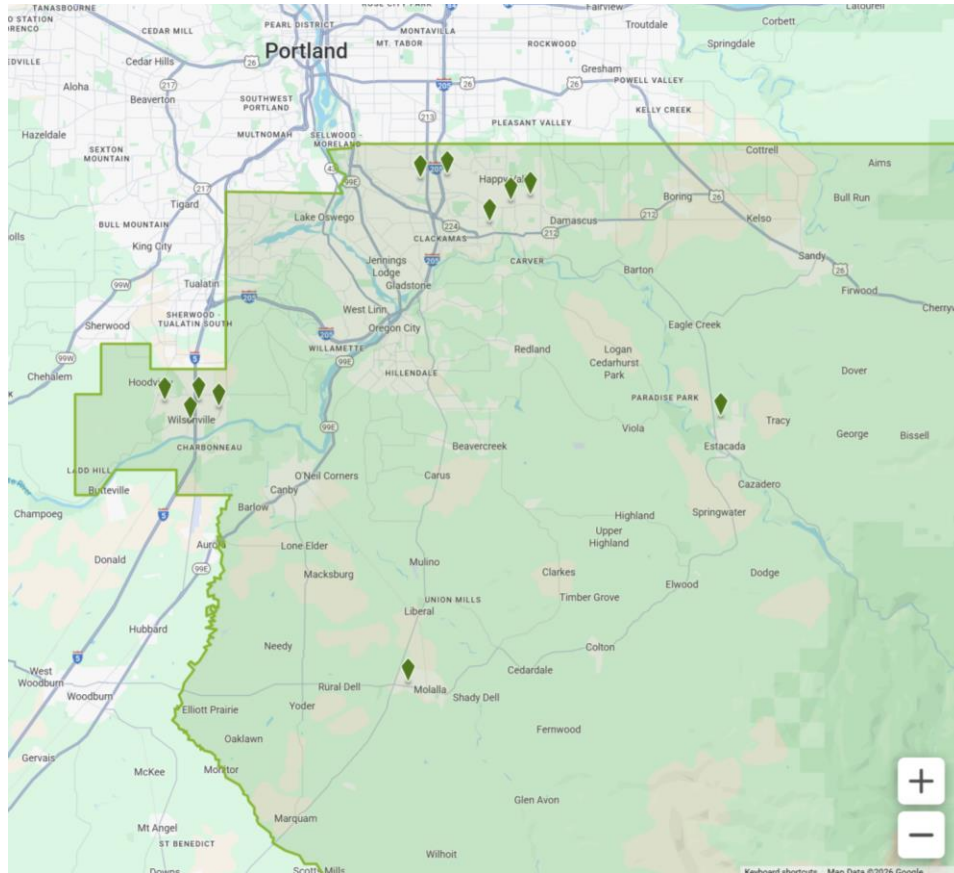
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1000 Friends of Oregon

Allen Hines & Jennifer Knapp

Community Vision

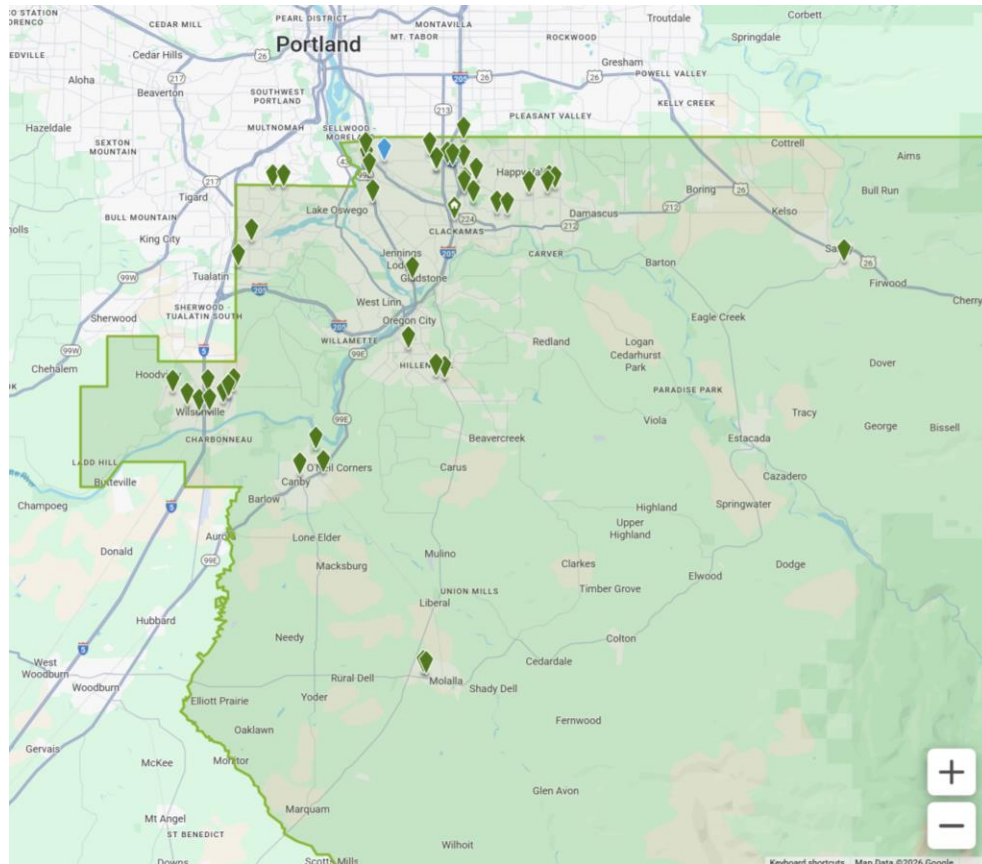
Finding Accessible Housing



[apartments.com](https://www.apartments.com) search for:

- Clackamas County
- Less than \$1,600/mo
- Wheelchair access
- In-unit laundry

Finding Housing Without Wheelchair Access



[apartments.com](https://www.apartments.com) search for:

- Clackamas County
- Less than \$1,600/mo
- In-unit laundry
- Removed the filter for wheelchair access

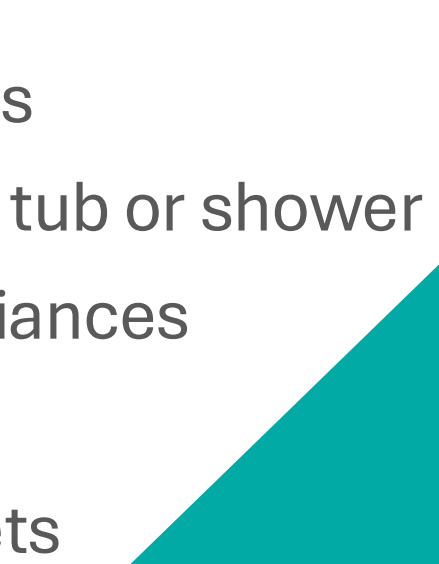
Unit Types



Type A Units:

Wheelchair accessible

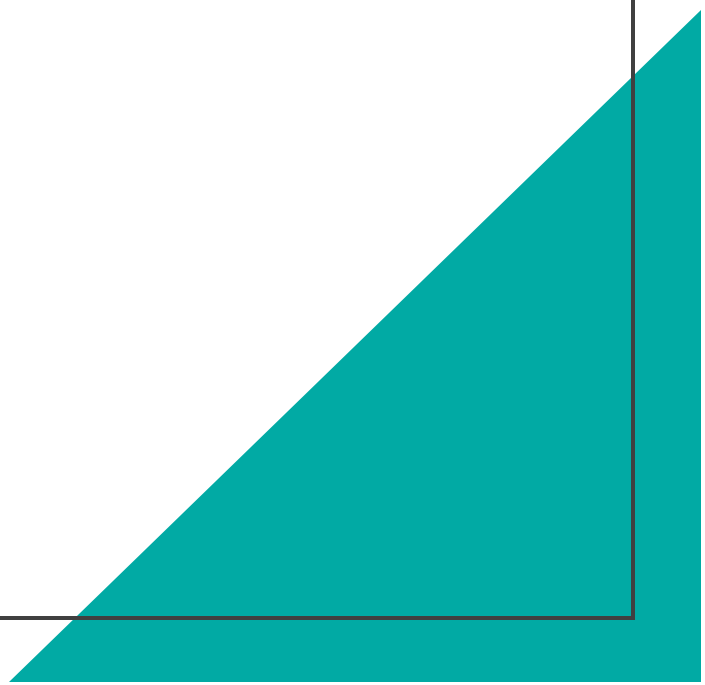
Required to have:

- Fully accessible route throughout
 - Turning space
 - Knee/Toe clearance at all sinks and work surfaces
 - Clear floor space in the bathroom to transfer to a tub or shower
 - Clear floor space for all kitchen and laundry appliances
 - Accessibility and reachability of appliances
 - Clear floor space at all windows and power outlets
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- A large teal-colored triangle is positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, pointing towards the top right.

Type A Unit Regulations



Currently, only 2% of units (or minimum 1 unit) in buildings with 20 or more units are required to be Type A [fully] accessible.



Type B Units: Adaptable

NOT required:

- Fully accessible route throughout
- Turning space
- Knee/Toe clearance
 - Expected to be accessible via a parallel approach
- Floor clearance at windows and power outlets

Required:

- Floor clearance at kitchen and laundry appliances, but less than Type A
- Floor clearance at shower/tub, but less than Type A and with obstructing sinks and toilets allowed in the clearance area

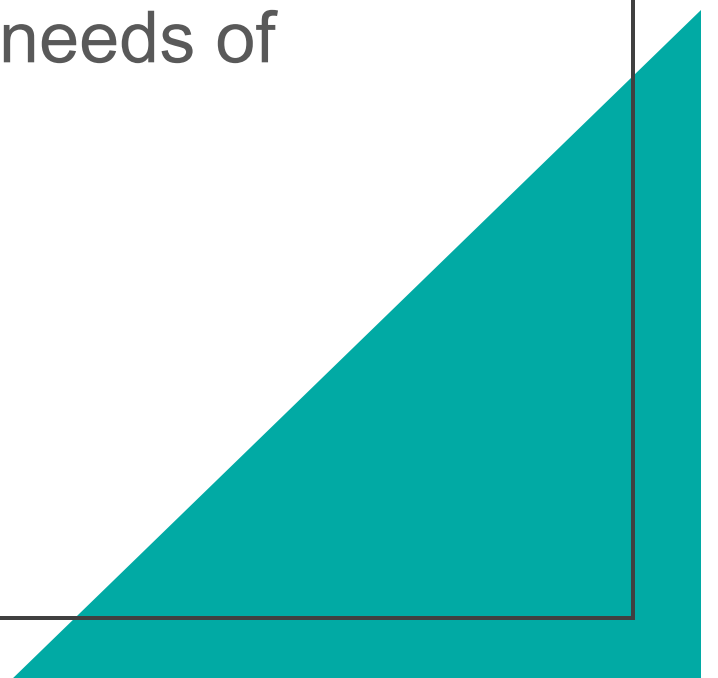
Type B Units: Adaptable (continued)

- They include wide doorways, reinforced walls for future grab bar installation, and easier to remove cabinetry for future knee/toe clearance.
- They are NOT readily wheelchair accessible.
- All modifications must be approved by landlord and paid for by tenant. Legally the landlord can require the tenant pay to *undo* the modifications before moving out.

Type B Unit Regulations

Type B units are already required in most new multifamily buildings, including every ground-floor unit and those with elevator access.

The Type B standard is insufficient to meet the needs of many people with mobility disabilities.















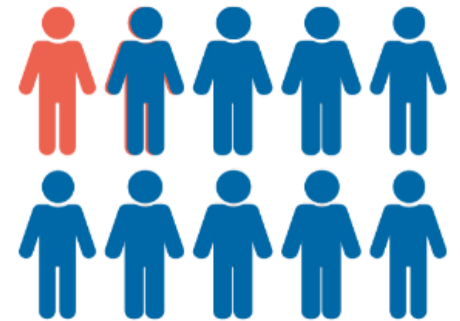




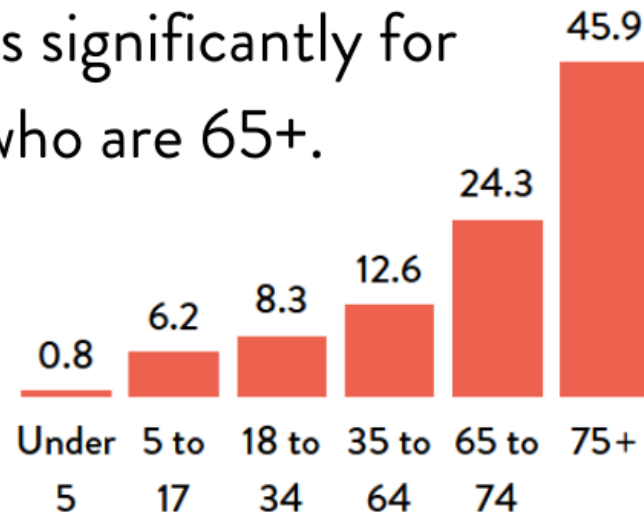
1 in 4 Oregonians
(1 million adults)
has a disability.



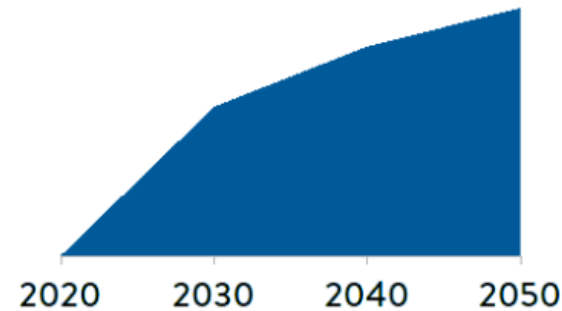
1 in 10 Oregonians
(400,000 adults)
has difficulty walking.



The prevalence of disability increases significantly for people who are 65+.



By 2050, the number of Americans 65+ will grow by 27 million, comprising a quarter of the US population.



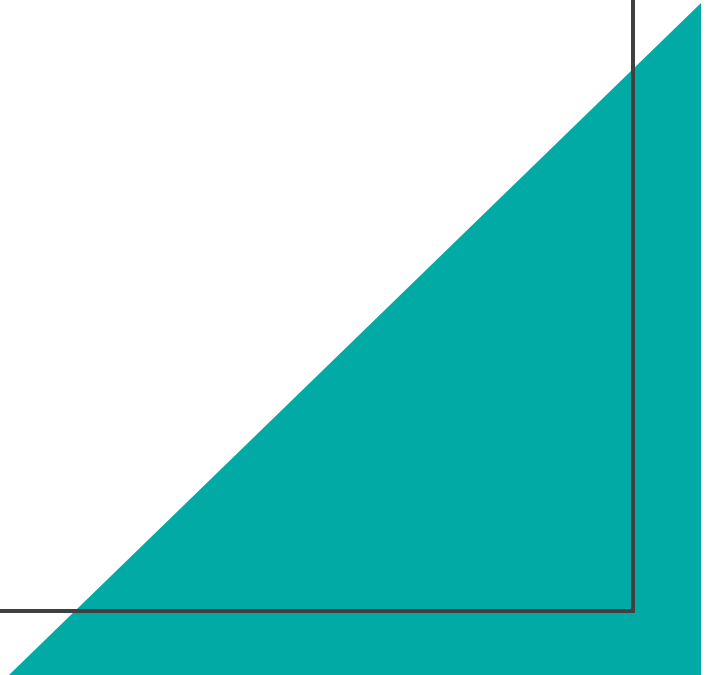
Estimating Oregon's Accessible Homes

- Based on state building code requirements applied to the Census Bureau's estimate of units in structures in Oregon (ACS Table B25024).
- Also includes units built with federal funds subject to additional requirements.
- Estimate may **slightly overstate** Type A units as the tiers in the ACS data do not match the number of units that trigger Type A requirements in the building code.



Estimating Oregon's Accessible Homes (continued)

- Accessible units required by state building code:
4,696 to 8,172
- Accessible units required by federal regulation:
1,360
- Total estimated accessible units in Oregon:
6,056 to 9,532



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
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