

## Oregon Housing and Community Services' Priorities Needs for the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan

---

**Affordable Housing**– There is shortage of affordable housing and more units are needed to house extremely low-income and low-income persons and families. People are over-crowded; many are living in substandard housing or cannot find an affordable place to live

**Accessible Housing**– The population is aging, and the population of persons with disabilities continues to grow. Not enough accessible housing means that people may injure themselves at home, be unable to live independently, and have limited housing opportunities.

**Permanent Housing with Supportive Services**– Housing with supportive services includes a wide variety of programs that are critical to successfully transition people into stable housing and achieve housing retention. Examples of services are life skills training, recovery supports, health care, case management, education, child care and financial management.

**Rapid Rehousing with Supportive Services**- Rapid placement into permanent housing with temporary rental assistance and supportive services supports households' abilities to attain housing stability as they address barriers to long-term self-sufficiency.

**Rental Assistance**– People are unable to afford housing, utilities and security deposits. Rental assistance subsidies and rapid rehousing are important to help stabilize people in safe and decent housing.

**Rehabilitation and Preservation of Units**– Each year tax credits expire and the state runs the risk of losing affordable units to the open market. Preservation of units built with subsidies, and rehabilitation of units in poor condition, are strategies that will help keep low-income residents living in their units. It is more cost effective to preserve or rehabilitate units than build new units.

**Economic Opportunity for People and Families Living in Poverty**– Without economic opportunities and stable employment people are unable to pay for their basic needs, including housing. Low income persons and families too often are paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing, leaving them without enough money for food, transportation and childcare. Good paying jobs are essential to helping people move out of poverty.

**Improved Housing Stock**– Housing stock that has deteriorated, or has not been kept up, is no longer a source of safe and decent housing. People are afraid to complain because there is nowhere else to go, or they feel they will be discriminated against because of their language skills, race, and color or income status. Current housing stock must be maintained in a habitable condition so that residents can find suitable places to call home.

**Emergency Shelter Beds and Homeless Services**– Emergency services and shelter beds are essential to keeping people safe and healthy if they face a housing crisis. Low income families spending more than 50 percent of their income are at an increased risk of becoming homeless. The economic recovery is slow in many parts of the state and people are relying on shelters and emergency homeless services after a socio-economic shock such as: loss of jobs, costly medical bills, loss of family member support from death or separation.