



SPECIAL MEETING: FAIR HOUSING & HEALTH

Thursday, April 9, 2015, 9:00 – 12:00 p.m.
1000 N.E. 10th St., Oklahoma City, Room 806

- I. **Welcome/Introductions – Richard Marshall, OHEC Steering Committee**
- II. **“Disability Rights Under Fair Housing” Patrick L. Banis, Chief, Intake Branch, Region VI
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity**
- III. **“Guide to Accessible Housing in Oklahoma” Jeff L. Hughes, Executive Director
Progressive Independence, Center for Independent
Living**
- IV. **“Oklahoma’s Healthy Homes for Healthy Families” Susan Quigley, Coordinator
Lead Prevention Program, Special Screening and Services, Oklahoma State Department of Health**
- V. **Office of Civil Rights Enforcement, Office of the Attorney General – Chris Thrutchley**
- VI. **Questions & Answers**
- VII. **Request for Announcements and Final Comments – Richard Marshall**

Interesting Information!

National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, ***In Brief: The Impact of Early Adversity on Children’s Development.*** National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2011. <http://developingchild.harvard.edu>

Health Beyond Health Care: Housing. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
http://www.rwjf.org/en/culture-of-health/2014/07/health_beyond_health.html

Planners, public health experts, community development leaders, architects and many others have come together over the past decade to focus on housing as a framework for a healthy life. A report released earlier this year by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s (RWJF) Commission to Build a Healthier America made the link between health and housing clear: *“Living in unhealthy homes and communities can severely limit choices and resources. Healthy environments—including safe, well-kept housing and neighborhoods with sidewalks, playgrounds and full-service supermarkets—encourage healthy behaviors and make it easier to adopt and maintain them.”*

2012 National Health Care for the Homeless Policy Statement

<http://www.nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Housing2012Final.pdf>

Affordable housing shortages serve as the major barrier to the elimination of homelessness. The cost of housing is increasingly out of reach for low-income renters. While the Federal minimum wage has risen only nominally to \$7.25 per hour, housing costs have risen much faster across the nation over the past decade. Nationwide, 9.8 million extremely low income renter households (those earning 30% or less of their area’s median family income) compete for 5.5 million rental homes they can afford, creating a shortage of 4.3 million affordable units. Even so, affordable does not mean available. Higher income renters occupy the most affordable units leaving a true deficit of 6.8 million units that are both *affordable* and *available* to extremely low income renters. Currently, there is no jurisdiction in the U.S. where a minimum wage worker can afford even a one-bedroom apartment at fair market rent. A person working full time must earn an hourly wage of \$18.25 to rent an average two-bedroom apartment.

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