

Prairie Village Diversity Task Force Meeting Agenda
September 22, 2020
6:30 p.m.
Via Zoom

- I. Opening Remarks and Welcome – Mayor Mikkelson**
- II. Committee Introductions**
- III. Updates on City demographics and diversity initiatives**
 - a. Overview of Prairie Village demographic data and United Community Services Racial Equity & Inclusion Committee – Kathryn Evans with UCS
 - b. Overview of Prairie Village policing practices – Major Byron Roberson
 - c. Update and summary of Village Vision 2.0 – Jamie Robichaud
- IV. Committee Brainstorming on Potential Action Items for Prairie Village**
 - a. Public policies and zoning regulations
 - b. The arts
 - c. Sustainability
 - d. Affordability
 - e. Public relations and communication
 - f. Policing
 - g. Community events and programming
 - h. Recruiting and hiring
 - i. Infrastructure
 - j. Other

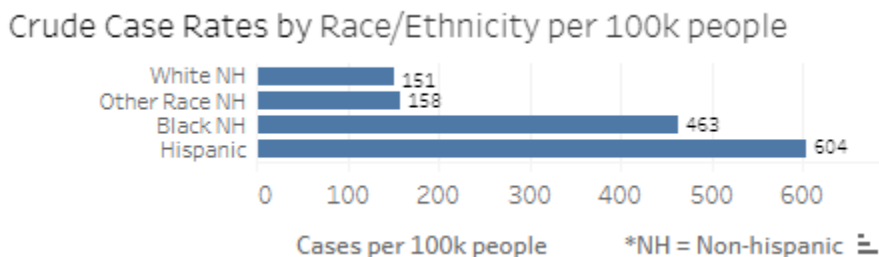
To join the meeting via Zoom, please use the following link:
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85226786387>



UCS promotes a vision and a belief that our efforts - research, education, advocacy, resource allocation and most importantly thoughtful planning and collaboration – can impact and improve the well-being of our community’s most vital and diverse resource: its people. That is why we have focused on the need for **attainable housing options for all Johnson County residents**. We want to ensure that Johnson County has an array of housing options to meet the needs of residents so that everyone can thrive.

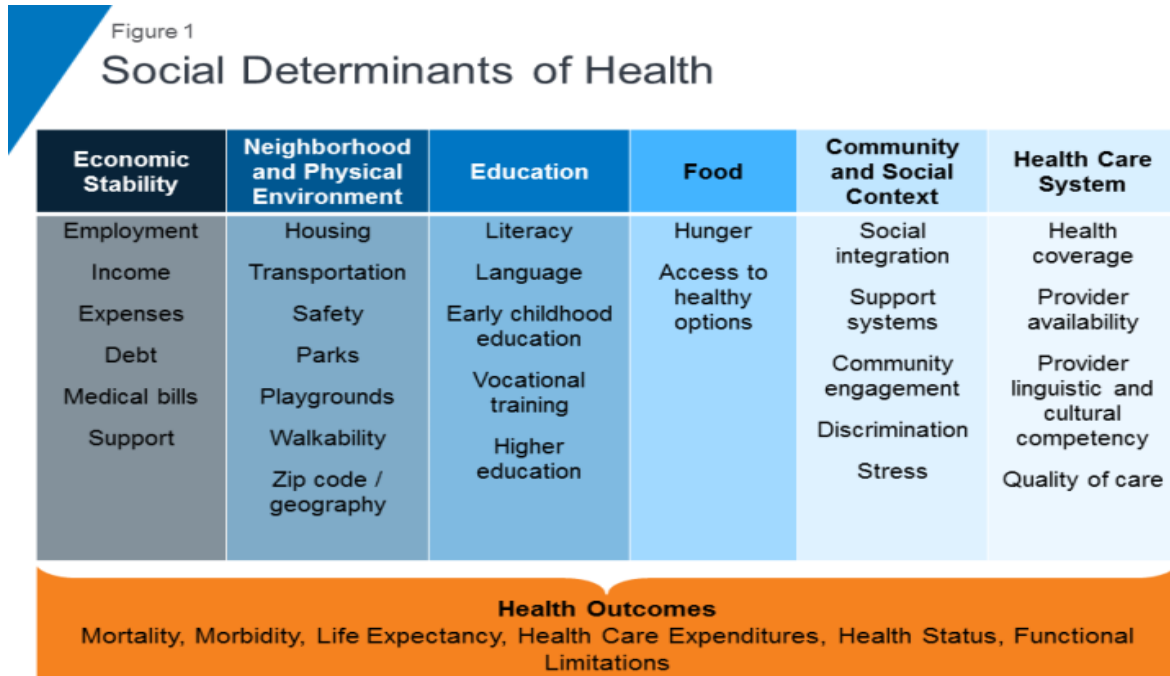
Our history tells us that this community has not always prioritized diversity and inclusion of all people. An exhibit at the [Johnson County Museum](#) tells the story of the birth of Johnson County. As White families were building their American Dreams in the new suburbs of Johnson County after World War II, families of other racial and ethnic identities were strictly prohibited from participating. There were several racially restrictive legal tools that developers, real estate agents, and government agencies used to ensure suburban neighborhoods remained all-white. From deed restrictions to homes associations to FHA-subsidized communities, Johnson County, like many of the United States’ new suburban developments, witnessed each of these tools in action. As you will learn in this short video, **structural racism** played a significant role in Johnson County’s early development.

Structural racism is a system in which public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations, and other norms work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial inequities. One example of structural racism is **residential segregation**, a form of ongoing structural racism that has been well-studied as a fundamental cause of racial disparities in health. Residential segregation is the outcome of historically imposed public policies, such as [redlining](#), that result in disparate health outcomes for communities of color. Health outcomes associated with residential segregation include adverse birth outcomes, increased exposure to air pollutants, decreased longevity, increased risk of chronic disease, and increased rates of homicide and other crime among African Americans. Johnson County Department of Health and Environment’s [COVID-19 dashboard](#) indicates people of color (Black and Hispanic residents) have a “crude case rate” of COVID-19 that is up to four times higher than that of White residents. Crude case rate is calculated by the total number of infections of a racial/ethnic group divided by the total number of people in that racial/ethnic group.



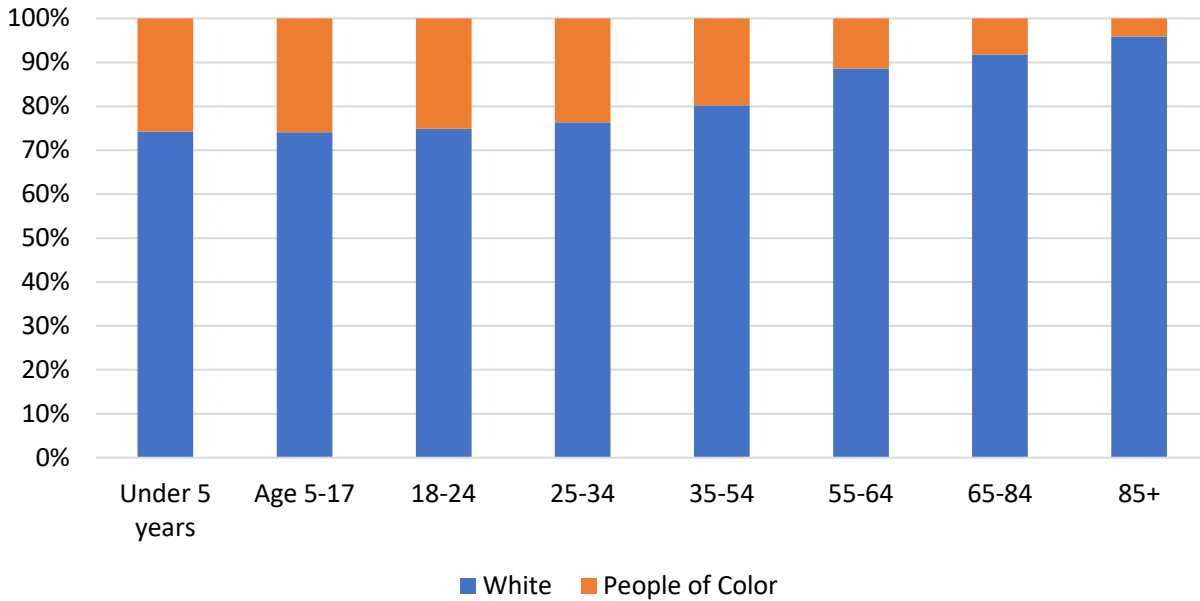
A vast and growing body of research consistently shows that racism has the potential to create negative health outcomes for people in our community. Quality education, employment, livable wages,

healthy food, stable and attainable housing, and safe and sustainable communities are factors that shape health. When these factors are distributed in unfair and unjust ways due to structural racism, they contribute to systemic racial and ethnic disparities in health. Racism is a major barrier to health equity and is a [social determinant of health](#).



We are not the Johnson County of the past, but we are living with the outcomes of residential segregation that was at the center of Johnson County’s early development. The legacy of residential segregation is written on the landscape; it created demographic patterns that maintain segregation even today. Our community is starkly [segregated by race and income](#). As housing costs rise, we risk losing out on the opportunity for a diverse and vibrant community where everyone, regardless of race or income, can live, prosper and contribute to the sustainability of our community. The most recent UCS fact sheets indicate that workers in the occupations deemed “essential” in our community - many of whom are [Black and Hispanic](#) - may be [burdened by the cost of housing](#) in Johnson County. The economic impacts of COVID-19 on essential workers may exacerbate the disparity even further.

Racial Diversity by Age Group



Our community is only going to become more racially diverse over time. In the midst of calls from across our nation for systemic change, we must be thoughtful about planning now to ensure that current and future Johnson County residents of all races are able to attain housing, pursue employment opportunities, access education, and feel included and connected to their communities.

[View the video](#) that outlines this history.



PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KANSAS

COMMUNITY PROFILE 2018



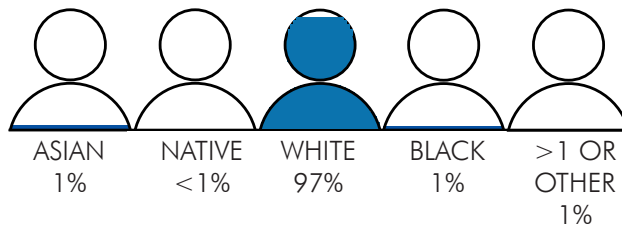
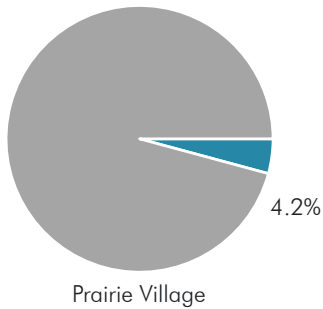
The City Of
Prairie Village, Kansas

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

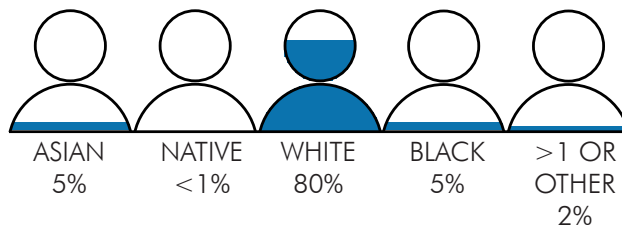
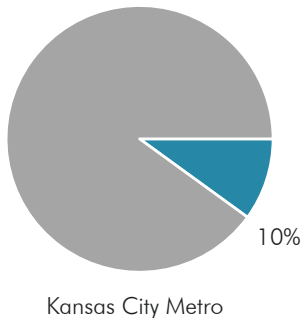
4.2%

Low-Poverty

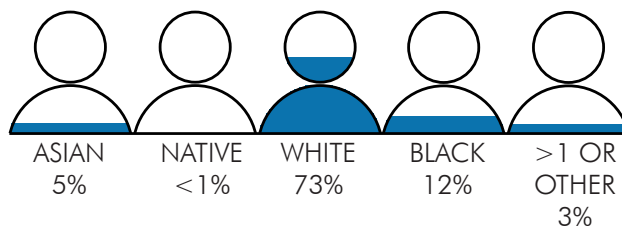
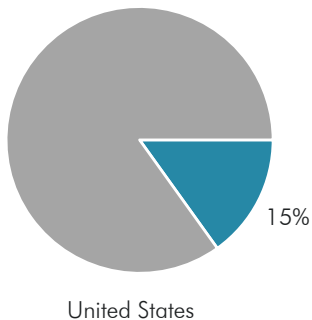
The population of Prairie Village is generally affluent, highly-educated, and almost predominately ethnically white. Nearly all residents over the age of 25 years have obtained at least a high school diploma, and seven out of ten adults have completed a bachelor's degree. Relative to the metropolitan area and nation, the rate at which Prairie Village residents experience poverty is very low, with the median household income 1.5 times higher than the state of Kansas.



PRAIRIE VILLAGE





JOHNSON COUNTY



KANSAS CITY METRO

2012-2016 ACS** RACIAL MAKEUP BY GEOGRAPHY

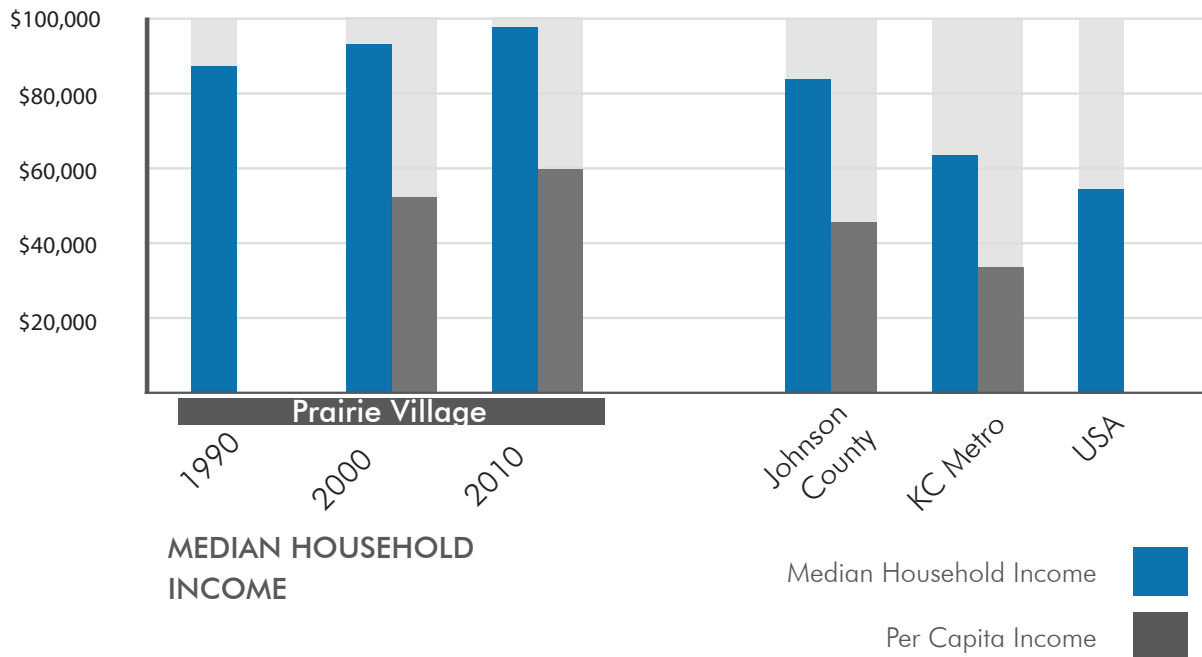
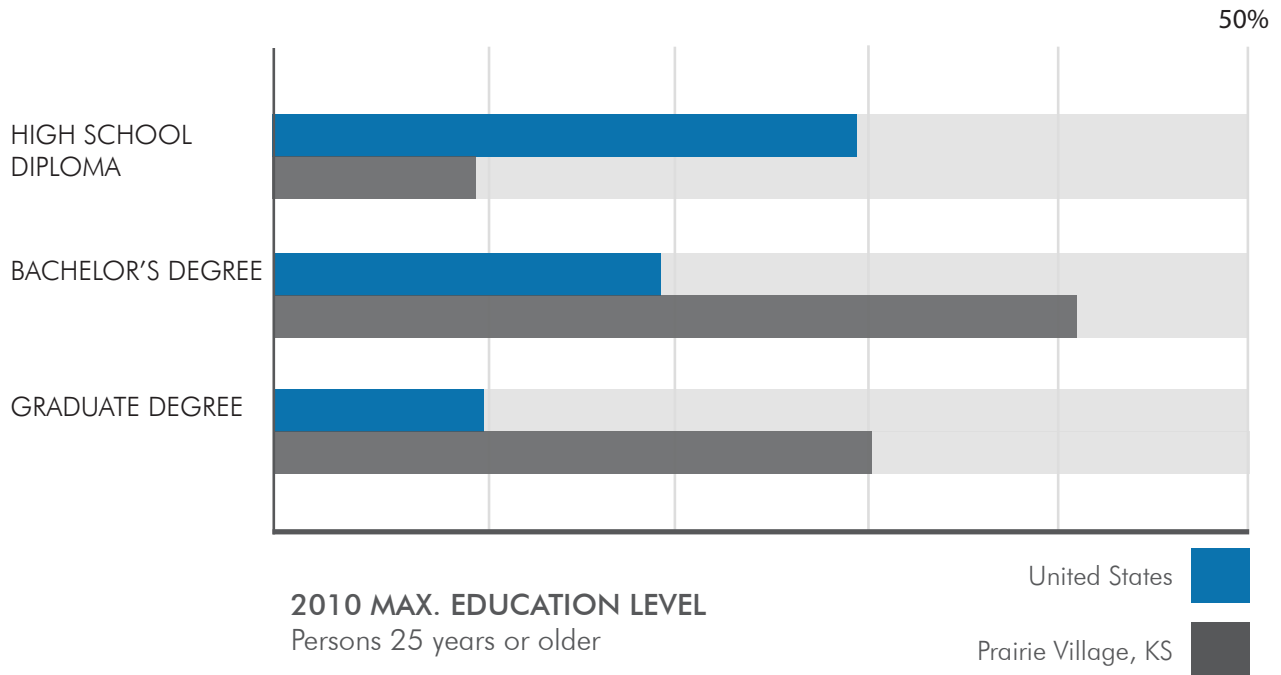
*Hispanic identification may include any other racial group.

Below Poverty Level 
Above Poverty Level 

2010 POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

** The 2010 Decennial census is the most recently-published comprehensive count of the population for the United States providing information on gender, age, race, ethnicity, and households. When available, 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data is used to provide a more recent statistics to describe the population. Please note the ACS contains estimates, and a margin of error exists.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

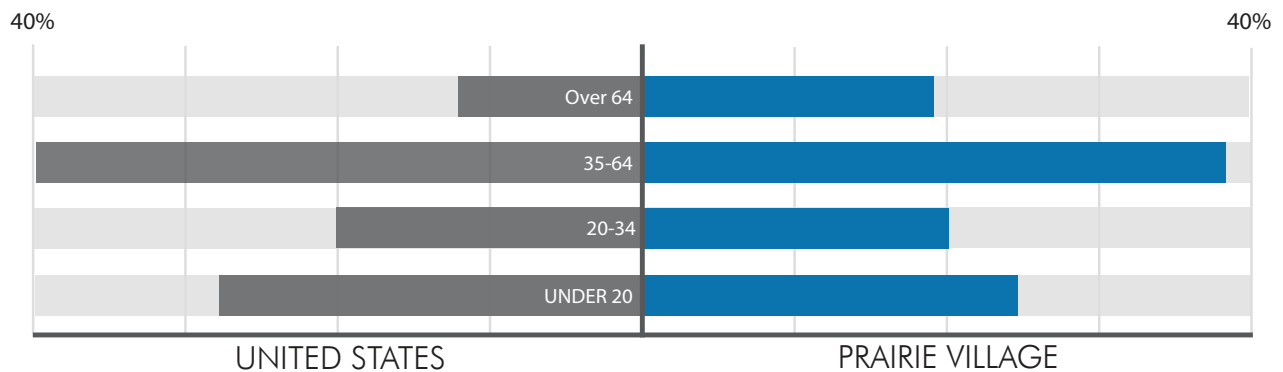
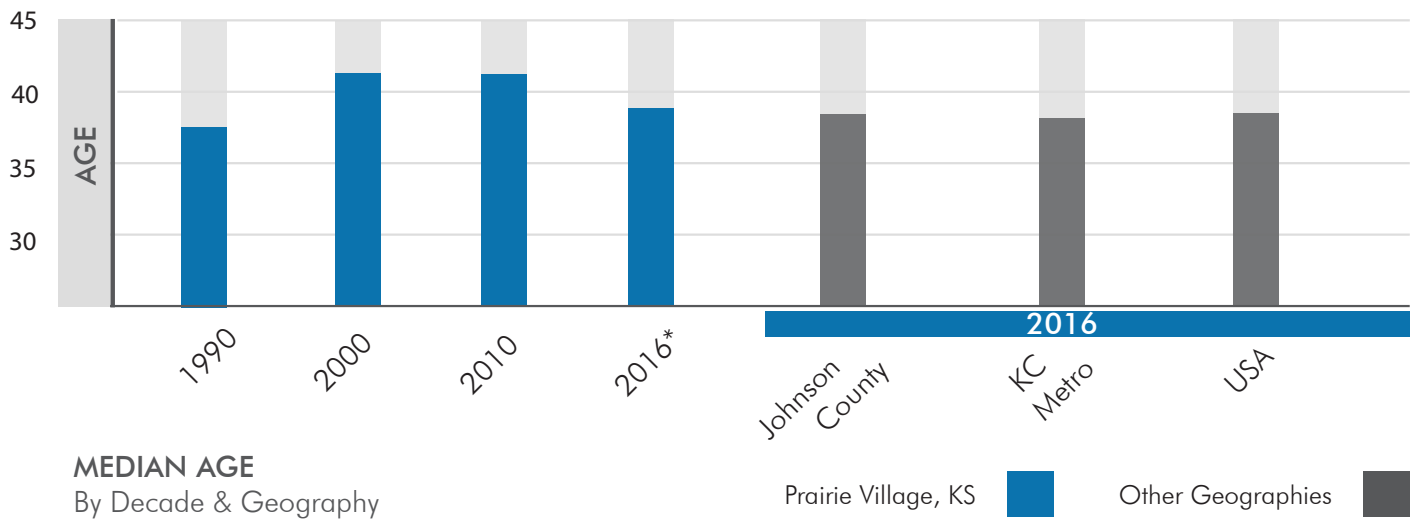


POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

38.8

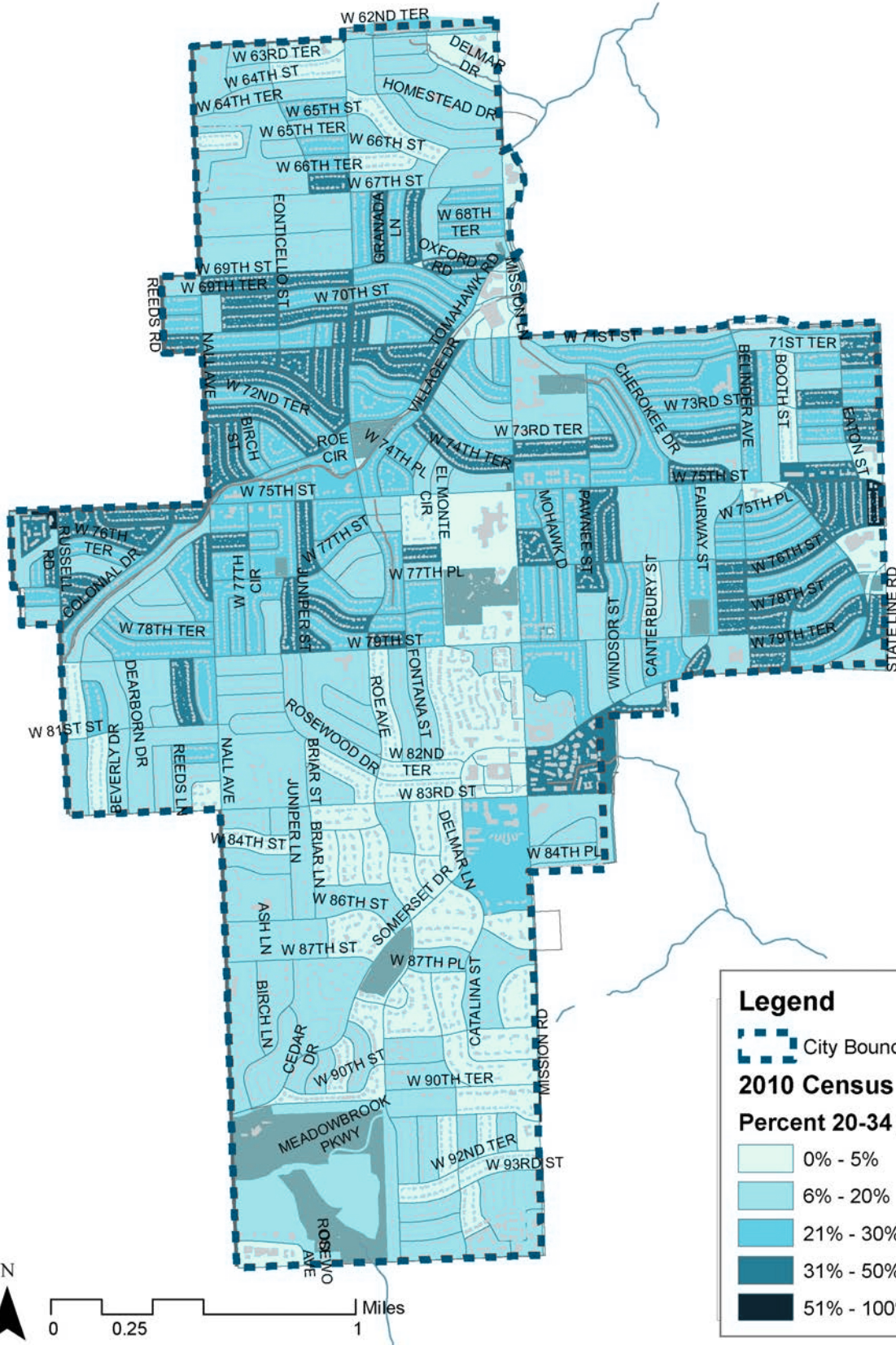
Est. Median Age

Historically, the median age of residents in Prairie Village has been greater than local and national rates. However, ACS* estimates indicate a decreasing median age more reflective of the Johnson County and metropolitan region. The overall proportion of aging residents (people over 64) is relatively high, though there are some subdivisions with a high concentration of younger residents (people between 20-34) in more established neighborhoods.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS



CONCENTRATION OF 20-34 YEAR OLDS

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

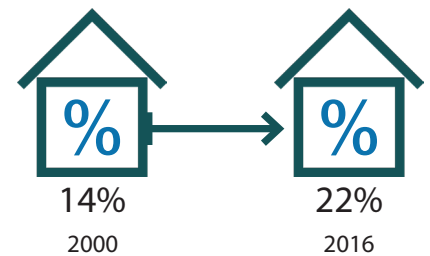
10,205

Households

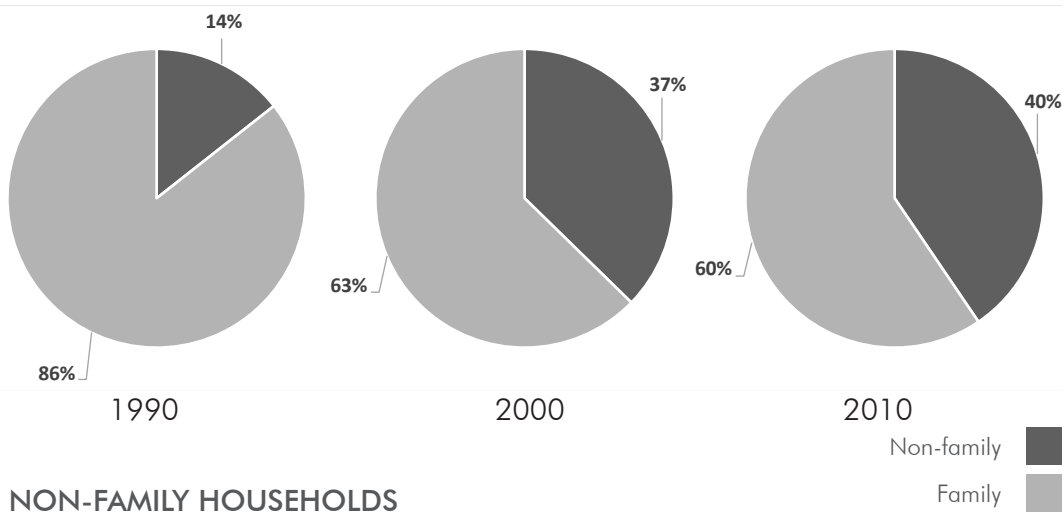
Prairie Village has a relatively low household size. The average household size in the metropolitan region and Johnson County are notably higher than in Prairie Village. Average household size can impact a city's capacity for housing prospective residents. If the number of housing units does not increase as household size decreases, the city's overall population capacity decreases.

Declining household size can be caused by a number of factors. The growing proportion of non-family households indicate a home with no children, roommates, unmarried people, or aging residents. The proportion of long-term residents in the city is also increasing, a trend that may be related to the growing aging population. As non-family households increase in the city, the capacity for new families will be limited. If more housing is not developed, the city's population may continue to shrink.

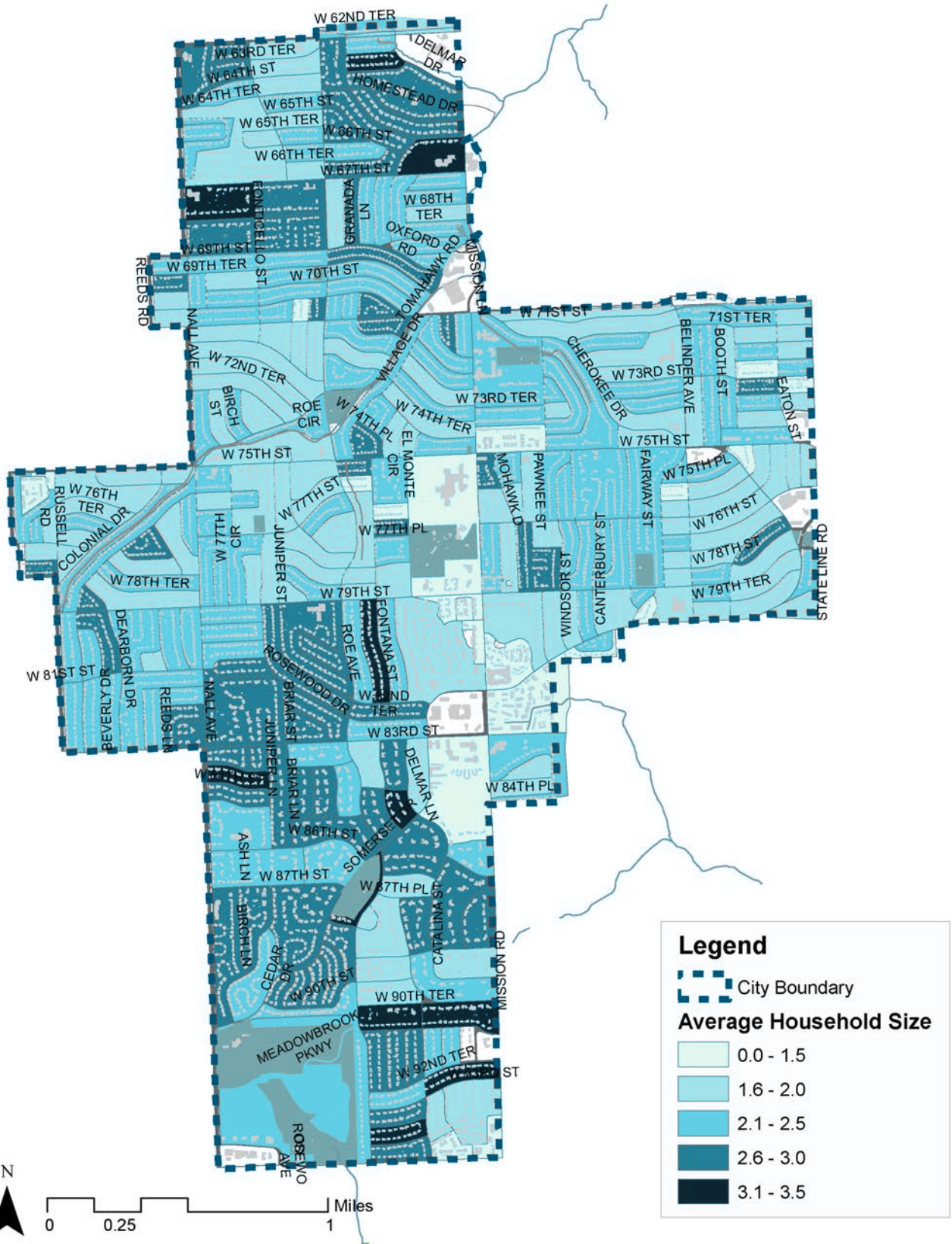
Although Prairie Village has a relatively low household size, the city contains some neighborhoods with very high household sizes. Those neighborhoods are generally located between 71st Street and 79th Street.



Long-Term Occupants (over 30 years)



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

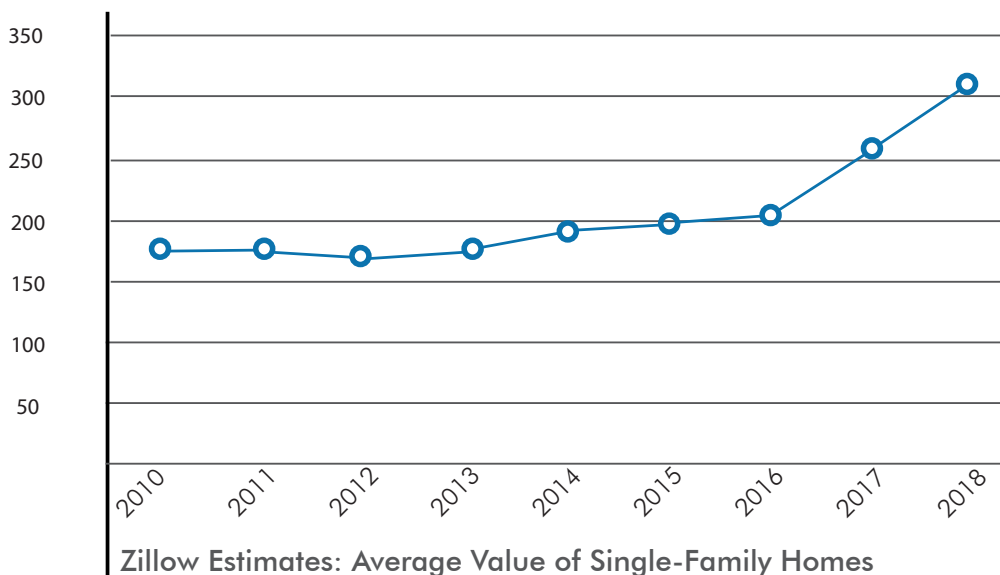
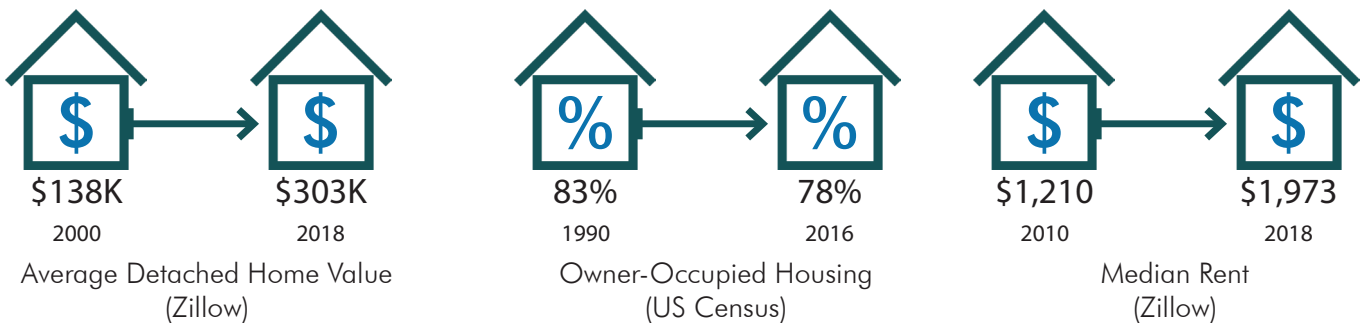
HOUSING

40%

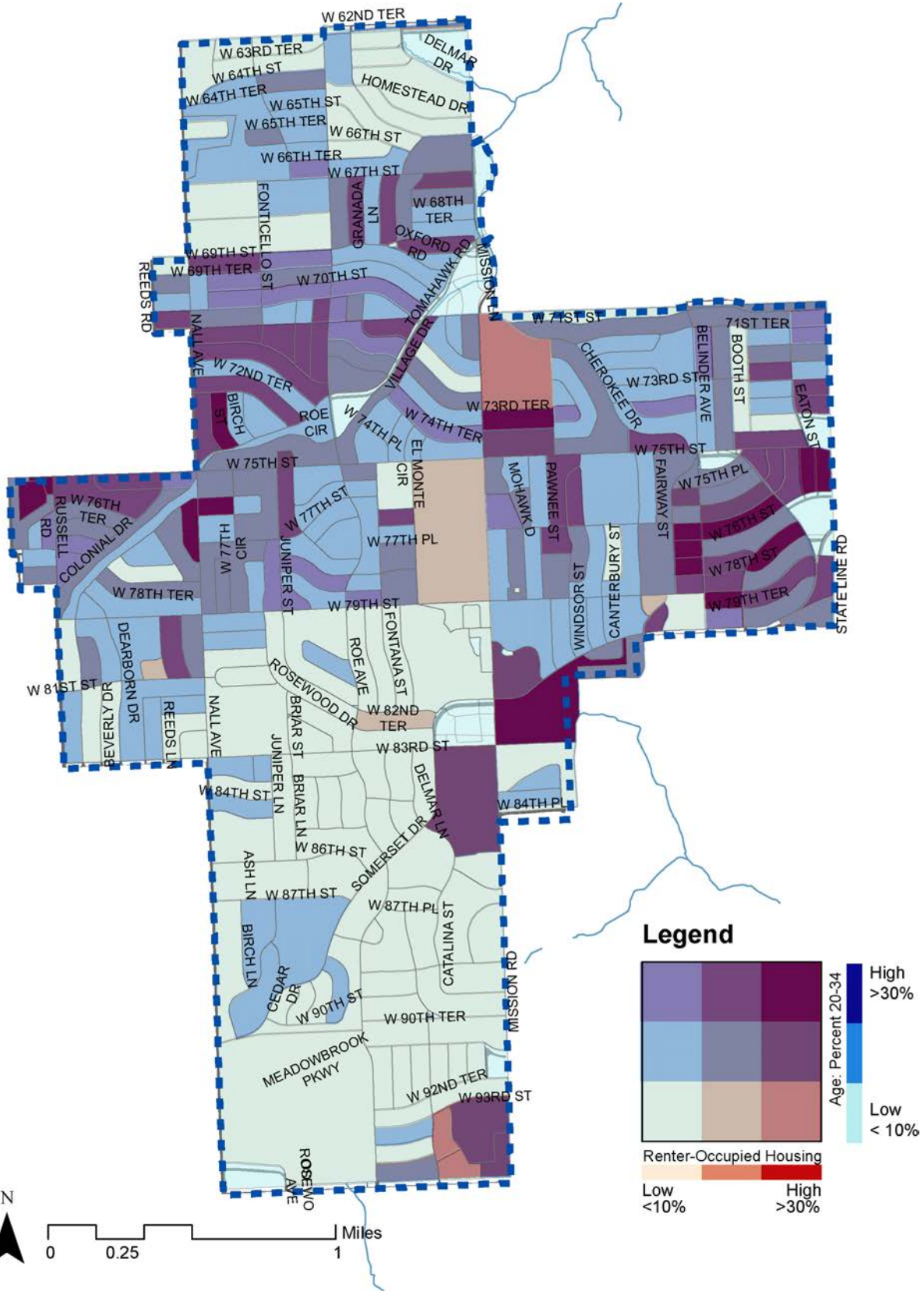
Increasing Home Value

The average home value has increased significantly in recent years. It is estimated that the value of detached housing has increased over \$100K since 2010, though income levels do not anticipate a comparable rise. In recent decades, owner-occupied housing rates have decreased from 83% to 78%, while the proportion of long-term residents of the city has increased, indicating that existing owners are choosing to stay in their homes, while new residents have expanded rental options.

Subdivisions originally built before 1955 reflect the most compact development patterns and highest population density in the city, despite these blocks having the higher rates of non-family households and rental properties, as well as a lower number of persons per households. Based on 2010 Census block data, young people (age 20-34) in the city were concentrated within these subdivisions, primarily north of 79th Street.



HOUSING



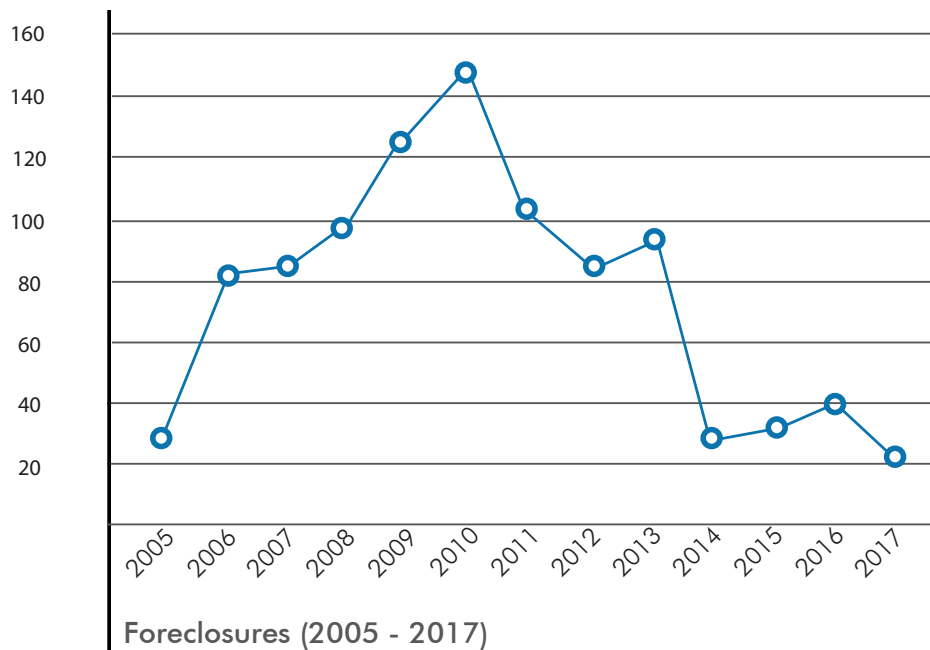
BIVARIATE MAP: YOUNG POPULATION AND RENTAL HOUSING

HOUSING

An estimated 9-million families in the United States lost their homes during the Great Recession. Since 2005, Johnson County has experienced over 30,000 foreclosures. Between 2006 and 2014, Prairie Village experienced a high rate of foreclosures primarily concentrated in its most established neighborhoods. Local tax assessments show that the neighborhoods that experienced high concentrations of foreclosures during the Great Recession are also the neighborhoods with the lowest property assessment values.



While this visual correlation (pg. 31) anecdotally suggests a relationship between foreclosures and property values, these properties are likely assessed at a lower value due a number of other factors, such as the age and quality of housing, the size of housing, and market demands tied to the city's demographic context. It is certainly clear that those most affected by the Great Recession resided in the most established and aging neighborhoods of Prairie Village, and national research suggests that concentrated foreclosures likely had a negative impact on property values during the recession, potentially reducing the taxable values and local budgets.

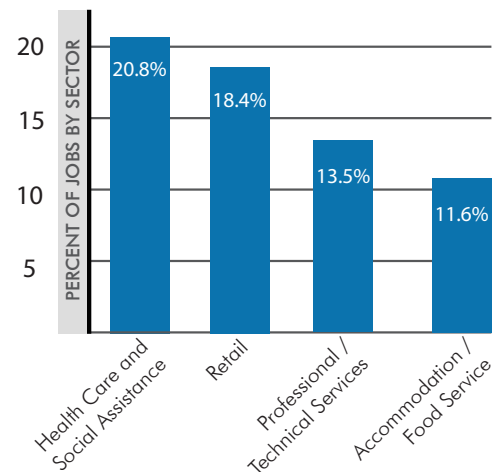


WORK & TRAVEL

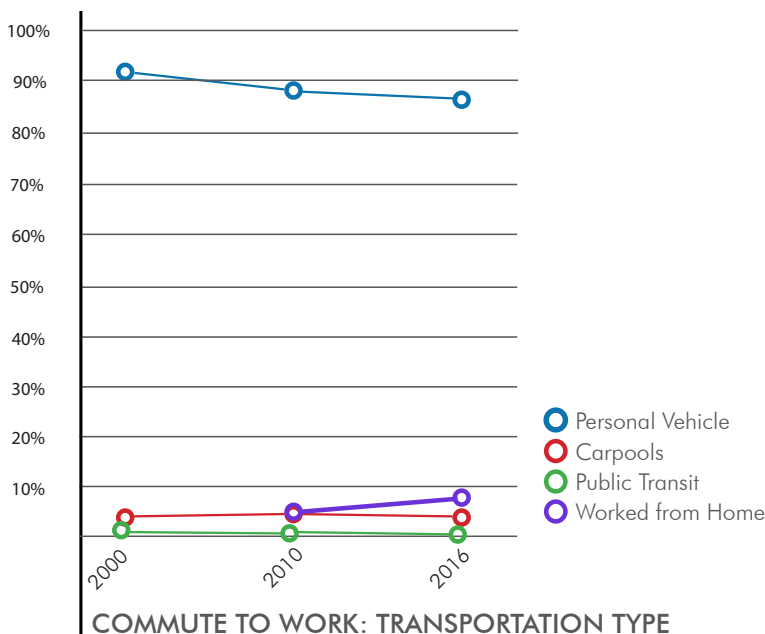
According to the 2015 Economic Census, businesses in Prairie Village employ more than 5,000 people, which is a decrease since 2005. More than 65% of current jobs in the city are in the health care, retail and food services, and professional services sectors. Other growing sectors include educational services and company/enterprise management. There are many job sectors that have seen a significant wane in the past decade as the city's overall job market decreased. In some cases, trends in Prairie Village are not reflective of regional change; While public administration and finance/insurance sectors are decreasing significantly in Prairie Village, they are growing in the Kansas City Metro.

2005-2015 Change in Prairie Village Jobs by Sector

NAICS Employment Sector	Count	%
Health Care and Social Assistance	+358	48%
Accommodation and Food Services	+180	41%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	+171	90%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	+22	3%
Educational Services	+82	256%
Retail Trade	-45	-4%
Wholesale Trade	+18	9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	+18	106%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	-
Utilities	0	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-4	-67%
Administration & Support, Waste Management	-33	-17%
Transportation and Warehousing	-25	-63%
Information	-35	-45%
Manufacturing	-41	-47%
Construction	-111	-52%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-120	-75%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-170	-63%
Finance and Insurance	-335	-42%
Public Administration	-675	-77%



2015: TOP PRAIRIE VILLAGE JOBS BY SECTOR



Almost all residents in the city rely on a personal or shared vehicle for their commute to work, although personal vehicle use has decreased since 2000 as telecommuting and ride-sharing technology has gained popularity. However, the number of vehicles available has increased slightly, as less households are limited to one vehicle, and a greater proportion of households have access to three or more vehicles.