

Kansas Public Policy Forum

Public Policy & Healthy Communities

Tuesday, December 18, 2018
10:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.

Welcome

*Special thanks for additional support from the
REACH Healthcare Foundation*

Presented by:



United Community Services
of Johnson County



Community
Health Council
of Wyandotte County



United Way of
Greater Kansas City

Defining Healthy Communities

What is Health Equity?

Where you live impacts your health and well-being.

If you live near a grocery store...



you can buy fruits and vegetables and maintain a healthy diet.

If you live in a safe neighborhood...



you and your family can play and exercise outdoors.

If you live near quality schools...



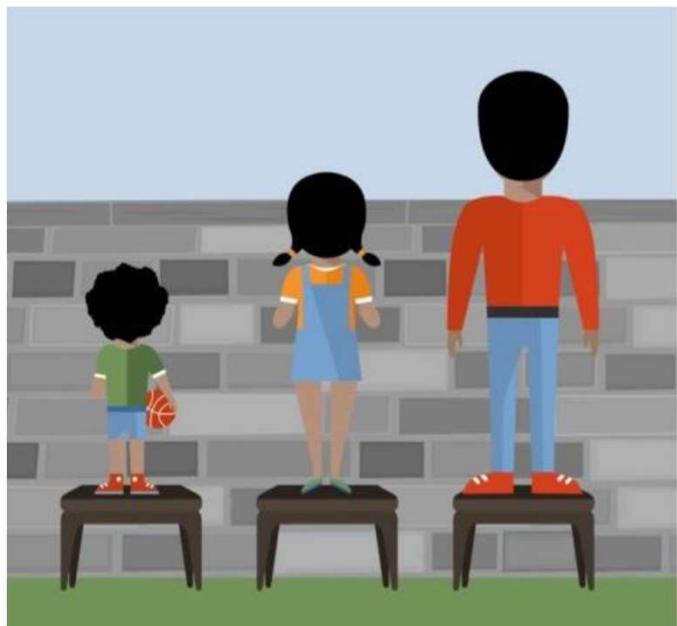
your children can get an education that prepares them for success.

Slide Notes:

- When it comes to complex problems, such as poverty and homelessness, achievement gaps and inequality, health disparities and mental health challenges, we should strive to have more questions than answers. The more complex a problem, the more questions we should ask.
- Recent research in public health, neuroscience, and sociology indicates that the common denominator for the question of what makes us healthy is: **THE ABILITY TO MAKE HEALTHY CHOICES.**

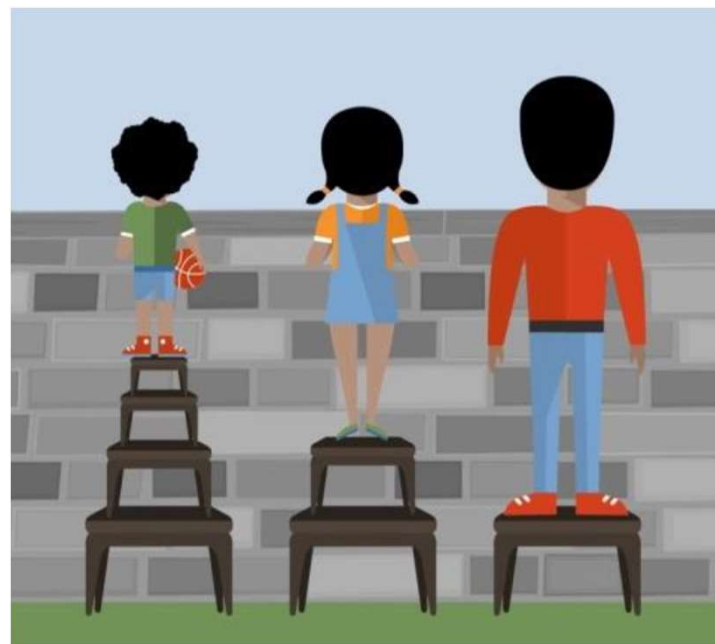
[Link to video](#)

Investing In Health Equity = Economic Sustainability



Equality

Equality = Everyone gets the same resources
(Everyone may have the same foundation in equality – but Not the same result)



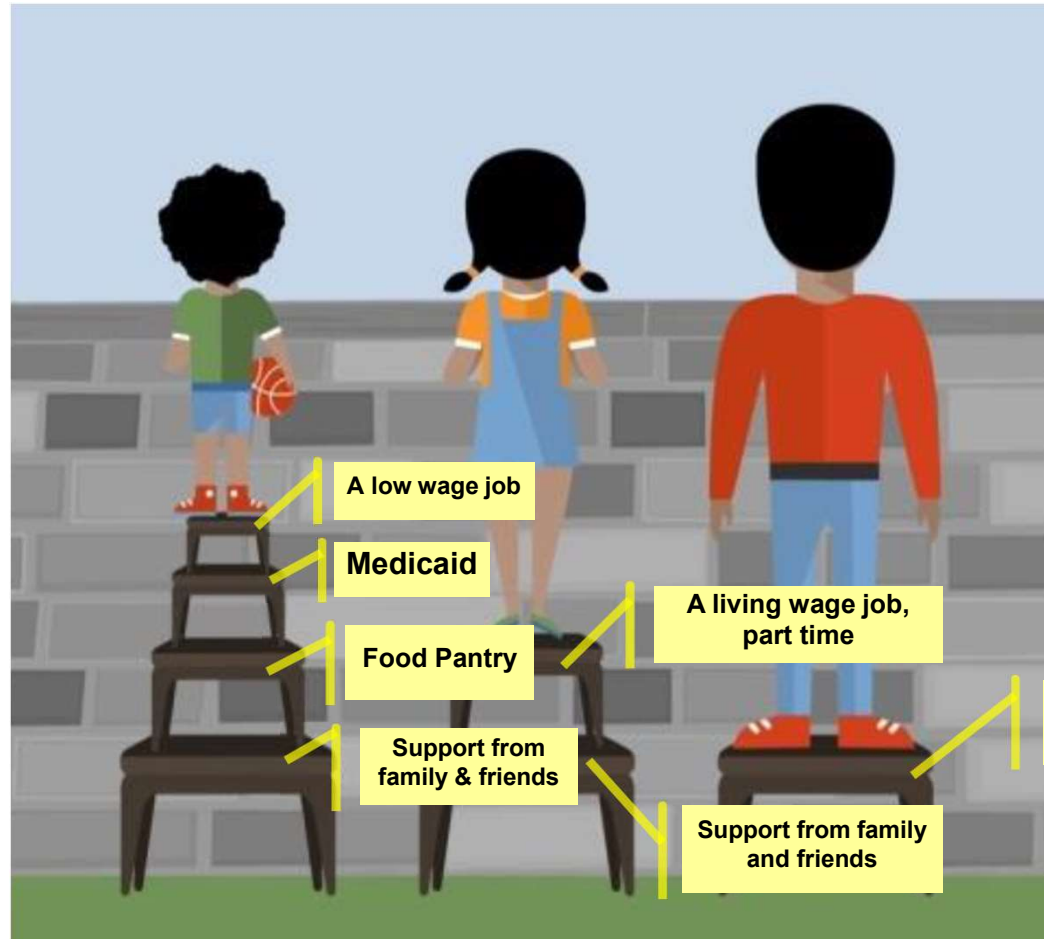
Equity

Equity = Everyone gets the combinations of resources they need to get an equal result

Image courtesy of Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2016

Health Equity

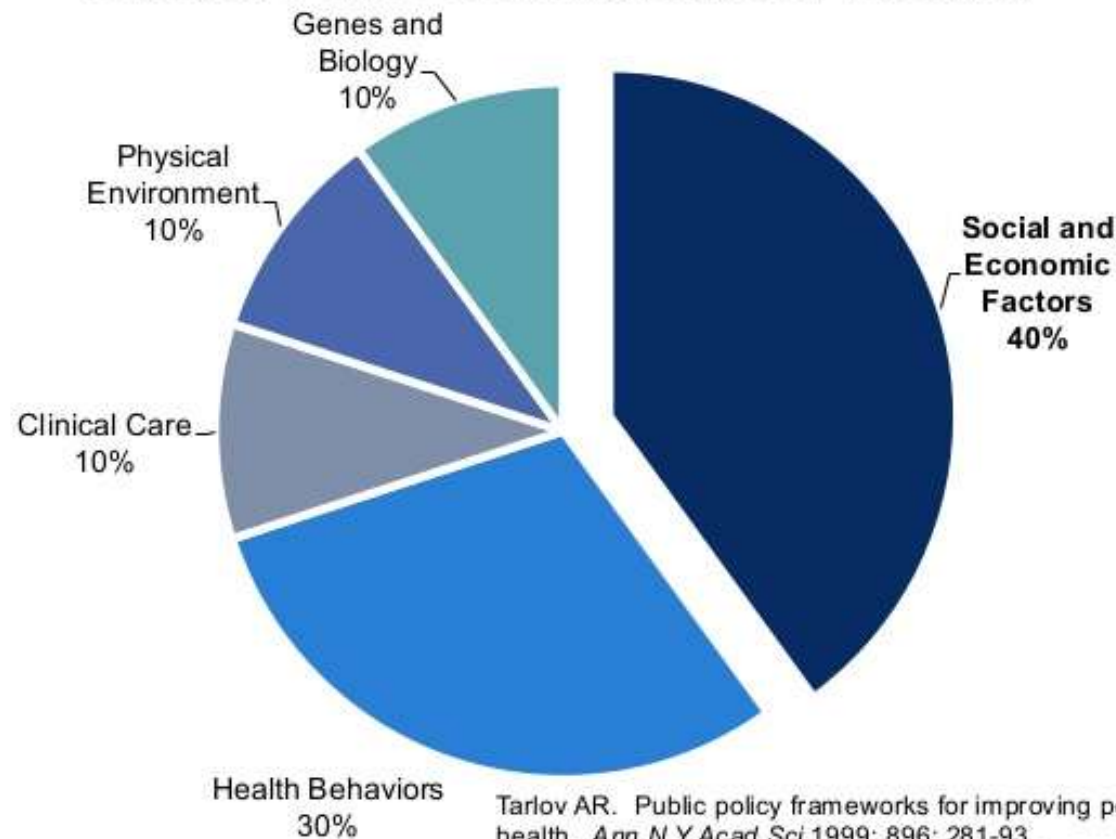
Equitable opportunity means having a fair chance to lead the healthiest life possible by addressing key drivers of health such as education, employment and housing. But a fair chance does Not mean offering everyone the same resources or opportunities; it means offering the resources necessary for everyone to be their healthiest



Note: Striving for equity as we can see in this illustration does not diminish anyone.

Creating Health

What are the Determinants of Health?



Years of public health research indicates that 50% of what creates your health outcomes can be attributed to social and economic factors, and your surrounding environment. These are called social determinants of health.

Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care.

Tarlov AR. Public policy frameworks for improving population health. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1999; 896: 281-93.

Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health can play a significant role in your health outcomes, including your life expectancy

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Hunger Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

People Walk the Financial Tightrope in Every Community

	Extreme Poverty: <50%		Poverty: 100% FPL		Low-Income 200% FPL	
	# of Persons	Rate	# of Persons	Rate	# of Persons	Rate
Johnson	15,480	2.6%	30,840	5.3%	90,160	15.4%
Wyandotte	12,380	7.6%	29,240	19.0%	70,320	42.9%
Douglas	8,585	7.6%	19,576	17.4%	34,199	34.2%

The Federal Poverty Level is a national measurement tool and is the same across the 48 contiguous states. It does not reflect what it actually costs to live in a geographic area.

2017 Federal Poverty Guidelines *Adjusted annually by family size*

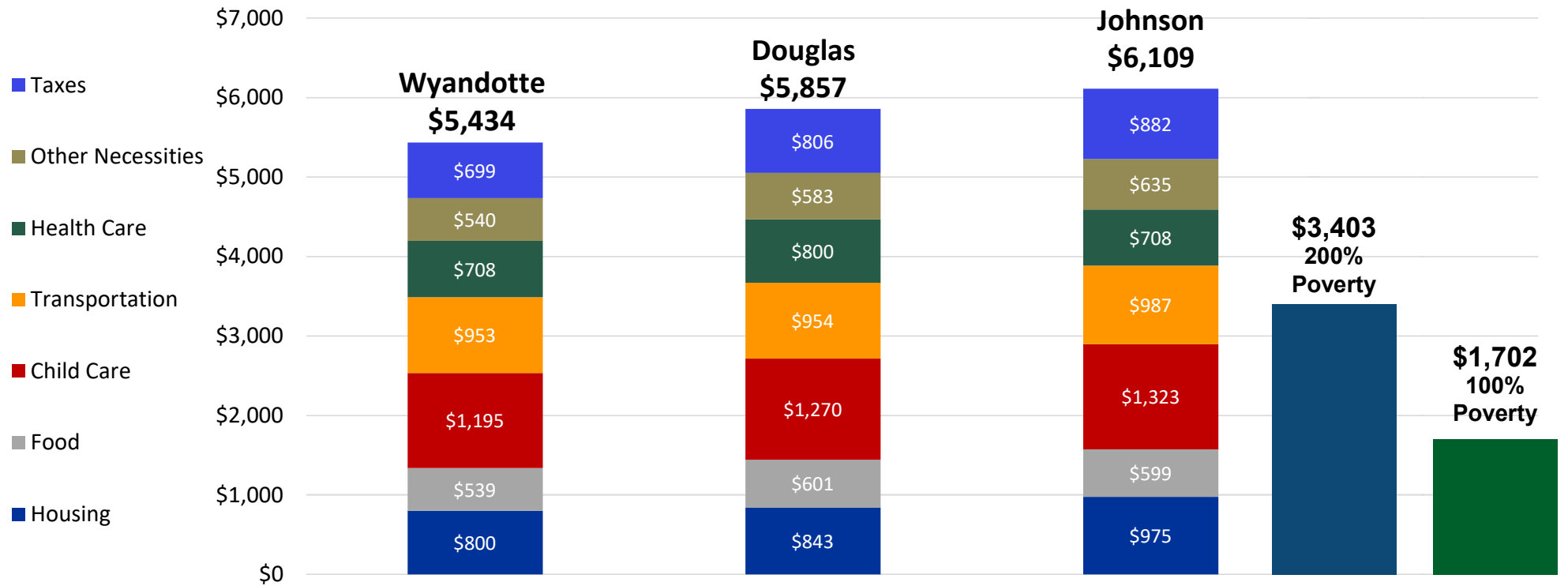
- 1 person: \$12,060
- 2 persons: \$16,240
- 3 persons: \$20,420
- 4 persons: \$24,600

Add \$4,180 for each additional person

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2017, 1-year estimates; U.S. Department of Human Services

Insufficient Income Requires Difficult Choices

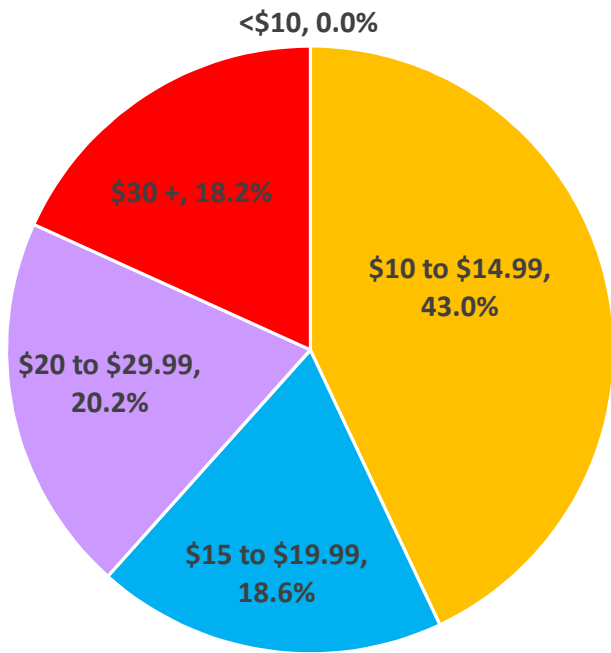
Monthly Budget for a Single Parent with Two Children



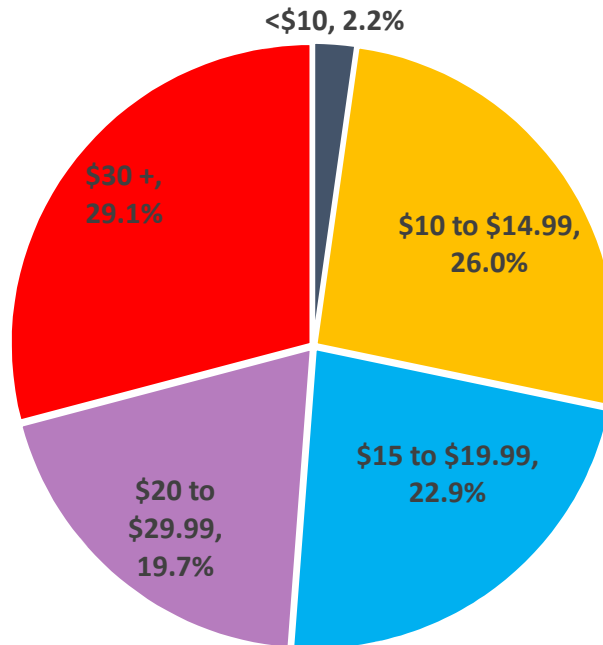
Sources: EcoNomic Policy Institute, 2017 Family Budget Calculator, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2017

Living and Working in Johnson, Douglas & Wyandotte Counties

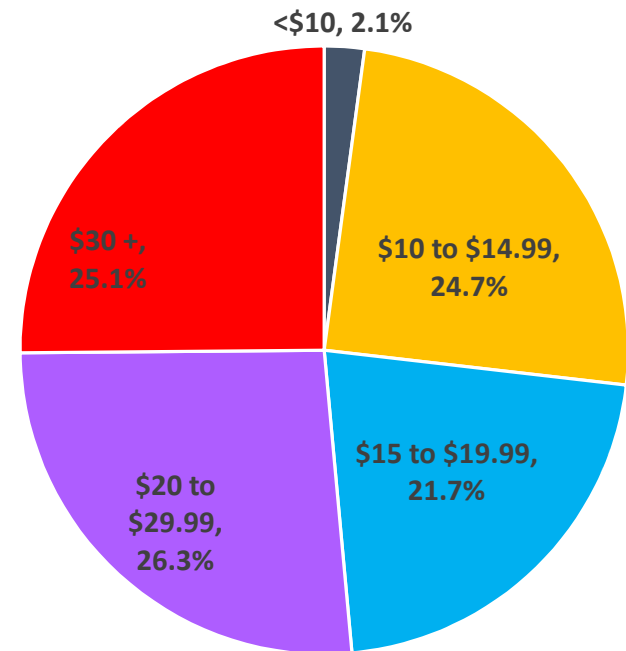
Douglas County Average Hourly Wages
43% of Jobs Pay Less Than \$15/hrs.



Johnson County Average Hourly Wages
28.2% of Jobs Pay Less Than \$15/hrs.

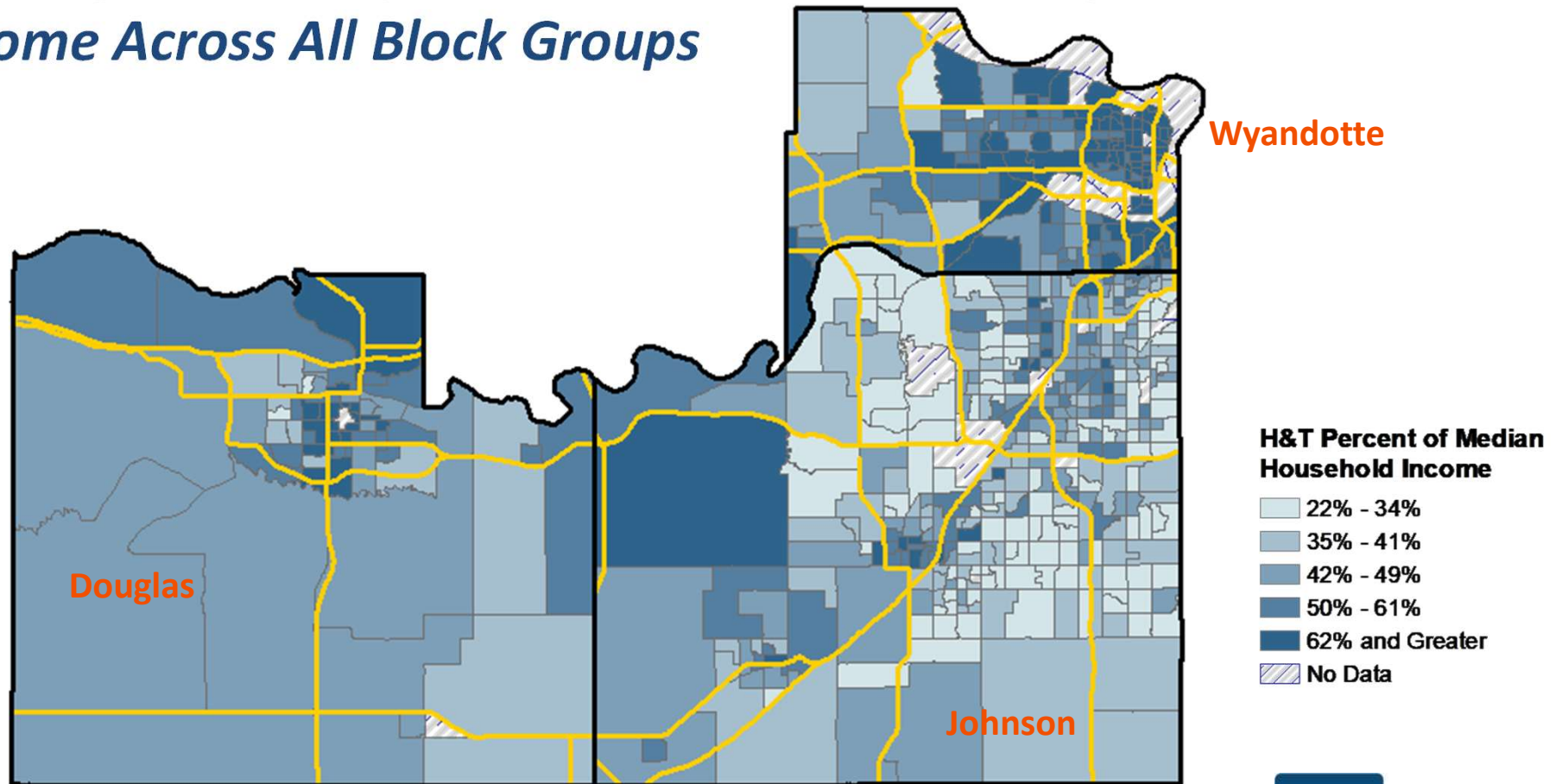


Wyandotte County Average Hourly Wages
26.8% of Jobs Pay Less Than \$15/hrs.



Source: Mid-America Regional Council JobsEQ®, 2018 Q2

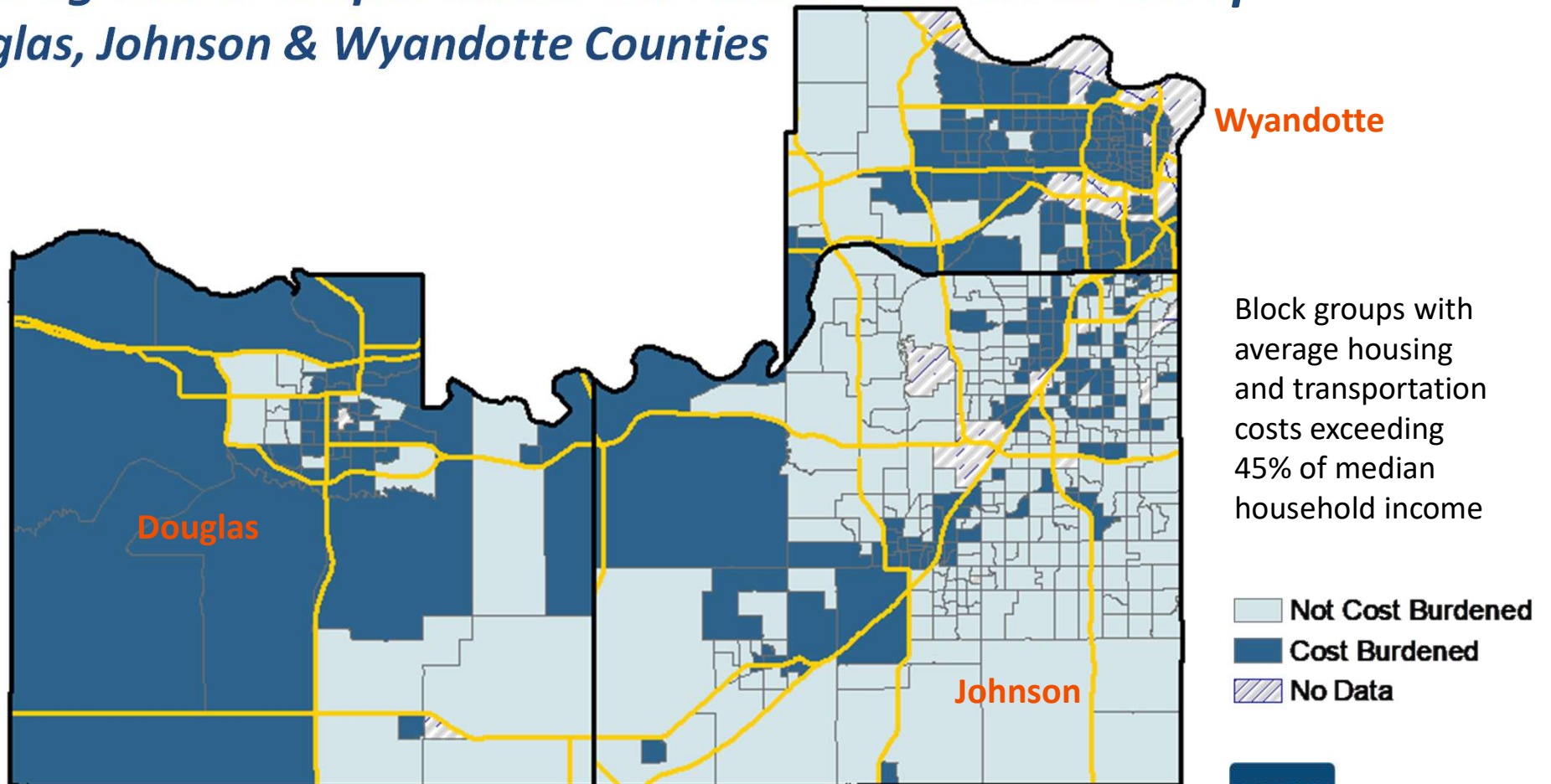
Housing and Transportation Costs as Percent of Median Household Income Across All Block Groups



Sources: American Community Survey 2011-2015, The Center for Neighborhood Technology's Housing and Transportation (H+T[®]) Affordability Index; Maps created by Johnson County Department of Health and Environment

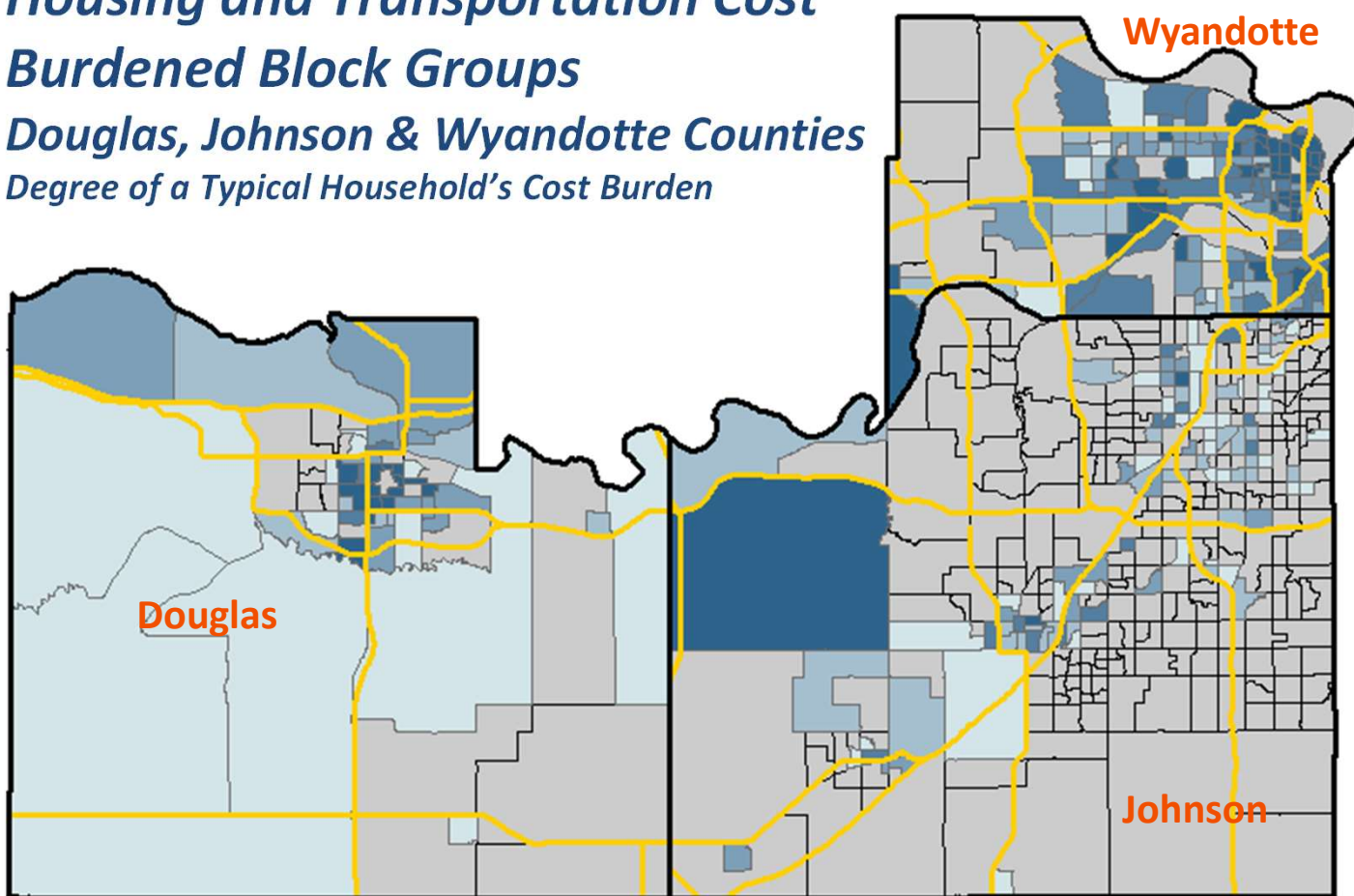
Housing and Transportation Cost Burdened Block Groups

Douglas, Johnson & Wyandotte Counties



Sources: American Community Survey 2011-2015, The Center for Neighborhood Technology's Housing and Transportation (H+T) Affordability Index; Maps created by Johnson County Department of Health and Environment

Housing and Transportation Cost Burdened Block Groups Douglas, Johnson & Wyandotte Counties Degree of a Typical Household's Cost Burden



Census defines Cost Burden for Housing if you are paying 30% or more of your gross income into your housing costs

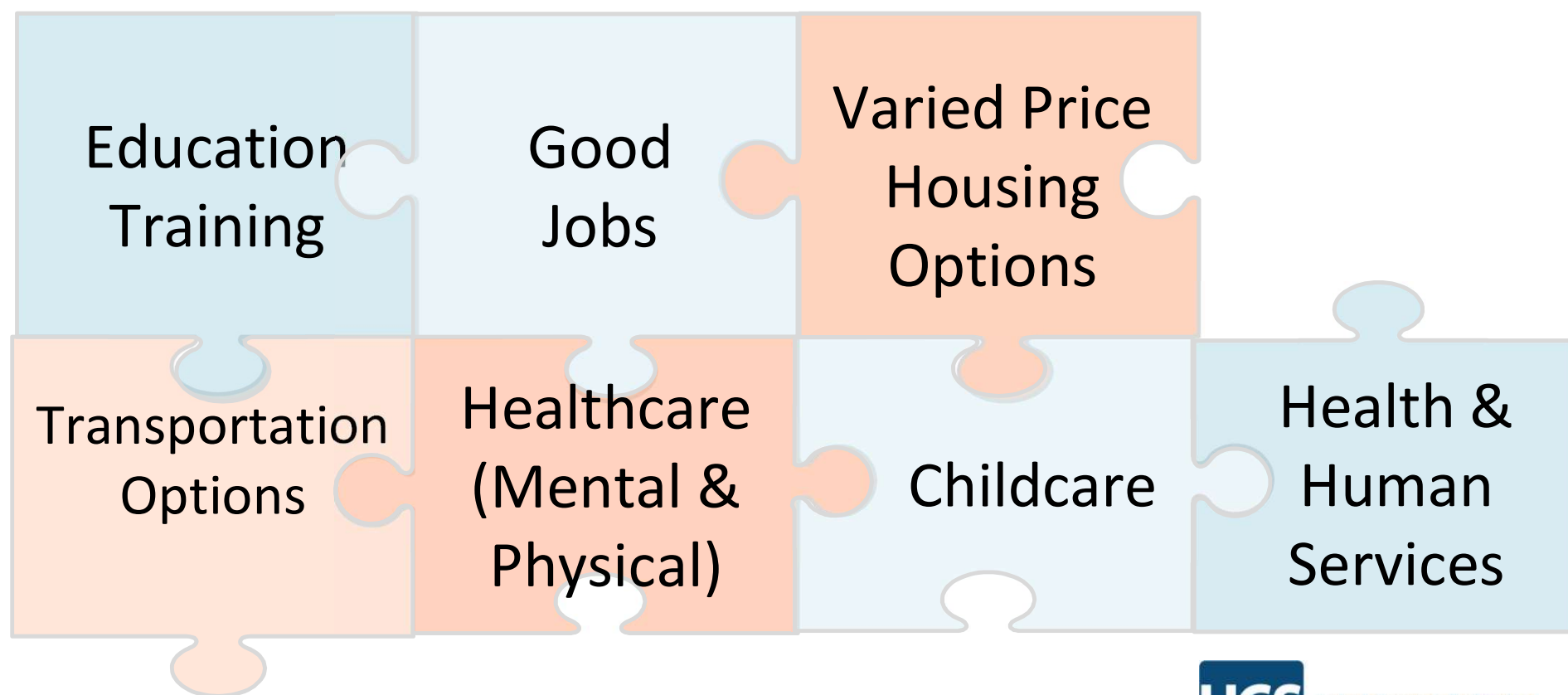
Based on research in metro areas ranging from large cities with extensive transit to small metro areas with extremely limited transit options, Center for Neighborhood Technology has found 15% of income to be an attainable goal for transportation affordability.

H&T Percent of Median Household Income

- 45% - 50%
- 51% - 56%
- 57% - 62%
- 63% - 77%
- 78% and Greater

Sources: American Community Survey 2011-2015, The Center for Neighborhood Technology's Housing and Transportation (H+T®) Affordability Index; Maps created by Johnson County Department of Health and Environment

Connecting all the Pieces for EcoNomic Well-Being



Who can afford single family homes in Johnson County?

City	2017 Average Sales Price	Income Required to Afford Price	Food prep	Retail sales clerk	Home health aide	Janitor	Customer service	Paramedic	School social worker	Firefighter	Elementary Teacher	Police Patrol Officer	Registered Nurse
Johnson County	\$324,393	\$73,661.72	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Edgerton	\$137,560	\$34,116.40	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Merriam	\$194,526	\$46,173.84	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roeland Park	\$203,660	\$48,107.20	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mission	\$204,012	\$48,181.68	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gardner	\$218,243	\$51,193.72	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
De Soto	\$254,513	\$58,870.92	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Spring Hill	\$257,746	\$59,555.04	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Shawnee	\$278,276	\$63,900.64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Olathe	\$279,820	\$64,227.20	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Westwood	\$286,775	\$65,699.40	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lenexa	\$324,736	\$73,734.24	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Prairie Village	\$333,717	\$75,635.08	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Overland Park	\$352,736	\$79,660.64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Westwood Hills	\$403,632	\$90,433.68	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fairway	\$442,347	\$98,627.88	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Leawood	\$547,284	\$120,839.36	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lake Quivira	\$587,003	\$129,246.12	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mission Woods	\$651,307	\$142,857.08	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mission Hills	\$1,159,971	\$250,521.64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

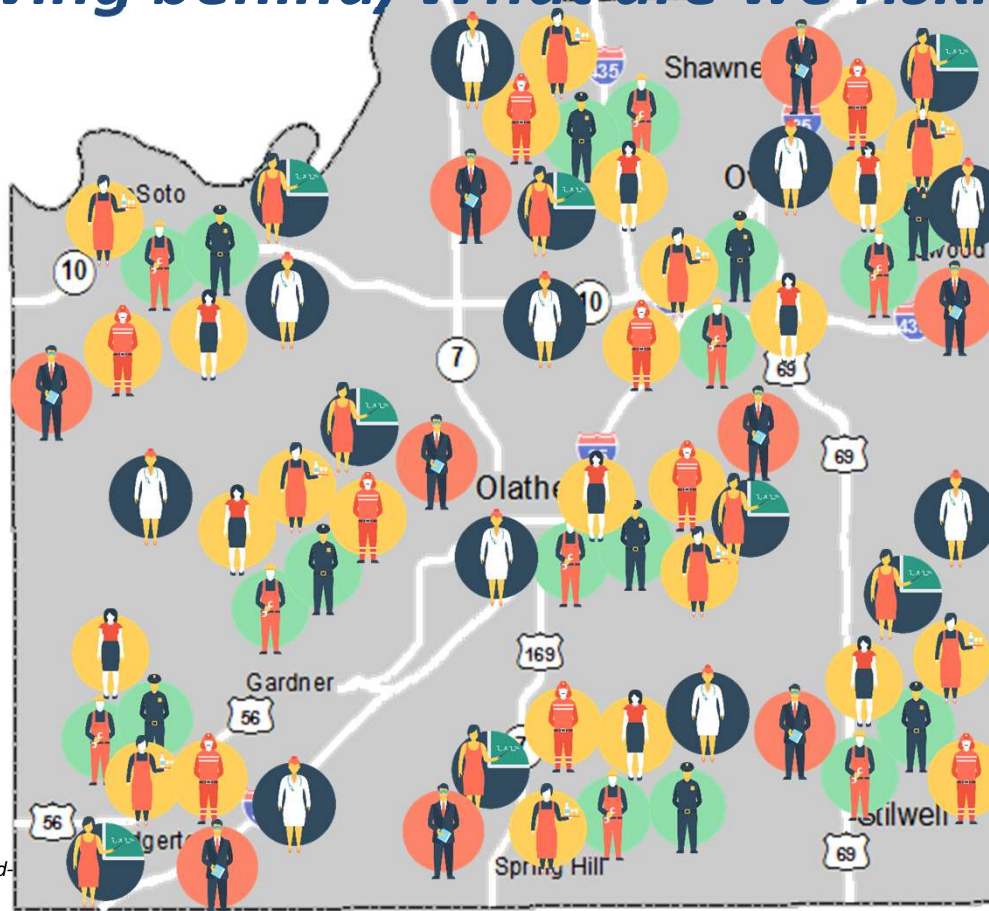
Source: <https://www.jocogov.org/dept/appraiser/statistics/residential> - 2017 Average Sales Price
CERI- Johnson County Median Annual Wage 2017 (excluding Home Health Aide...used Mean)

Who can afford rent in Johnson County?

City	2016 Median Rent	Income Required to Qualify (40x monthly rent)	Food prep	Retail sales clerk	Home health aide	Janitor	Customer service	Paramedic	School social worker	Firefighter	Elementary Teacher	Police Patrol Officer	Registered Nurse
Johnson County	\$978	\$39,120.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edgerton	\$1,084	\$43,360.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gardner	\$944	\$37,760.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Merriam	\$845	\$33,800.00	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mission	\$871	\$34,840.00	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roeland Park	\$1,047	\$41,880.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spring Hill	\$746	\$29,840.00	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
De Soto	\$729	\$29,160.00	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prairie Village	\$1,243	\$49,720.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westwood	\$1,351	\$54,040.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Fairway	\$1,205	\$48,200.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leawood	\$1,235	\$49,400.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lenexa	\$1,001	\$40,040.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Olathe	\$919	\$36,760.00	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Overland Park	\$1,040	\$41,600.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shawnee	\$882	\$35,280.00	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westwood Hills	\$1,688	\$67,520.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: 2016 Census American Community Survey 1-year estimates
CERI- Johnson County Median Annual Wage 2017 (excluding Home Health Aide...used Mean)

Strategic Housing Policy – Who are we leaving behind/What are we risking



Icon Source Credit: <https://www.flaticon.com/download-icon>

The Role of Public Policy

- **Housing Preemption Laws:**

- **Inspection Restrictions:** Prohibition of Local Ordinances Requiring Inspections of Private Residences (KSA.12-16,138 (2016))
- **Mixed-Income Housing:** Prohibiting Rent Control or Control of Real Estate Purchase Price by Political Subdivisions (KSA §12-16,120 (2016))

- **Employment Preemption Laws:**

- **Paid leave:** Prohibiting cities and counties from requiring employers to provide employees paid sick days or paid family leave. (KSA § 12-16,130 (2013))
- **Minimum wage:** Prohibiting cities and counties from raising their local minimum wages above Kansas's state minimum wage. (KSA § 12-16,130 (2013))
- **Fair schedules:** Prohibiting cities and counties from establishing any laws governing work schedules—such as laws requiring employers to give advance Notice of work schedules or pay a premium for requiring workers to be “on call” for shifts. These laws are often referred to as “fair work scheduling” laws. (Law: KSA § 12-16,130 (2016))

Identifying a Gap: Lawrence, KS

- **Population:** 112,478
- **Situation:** Bedroom/College Community where local wages are Not keeping up with rising housing costs
- **Issue:** A disproportionate housing/workforce balance



Gap

- The most vulnerable unable to find housing
- According to a 2005 study, affordable housing in Lawrence was still a \$90 million problem; Lawrence needed 4,000 new homes
- Past attempts were incomplete in addressing the problem

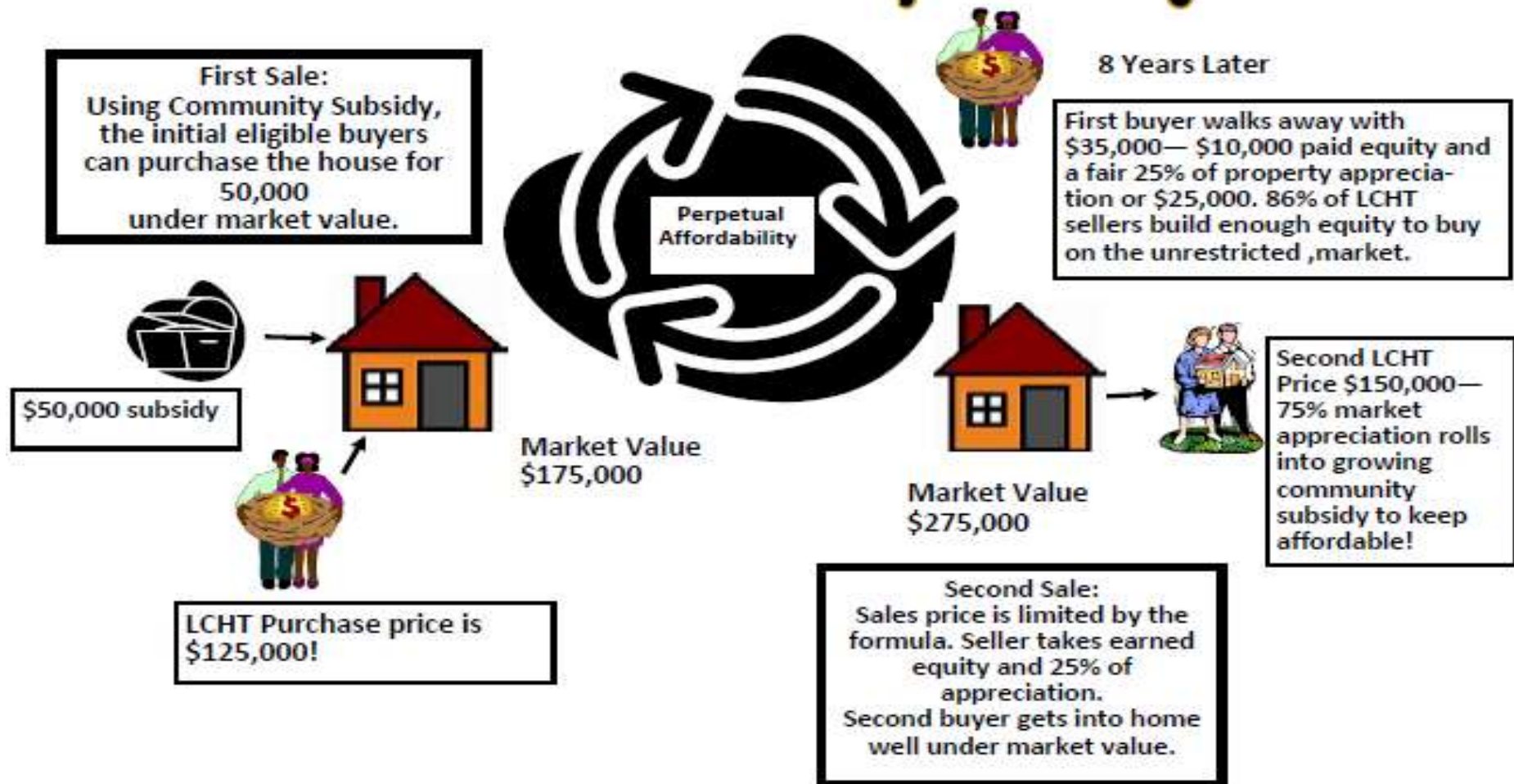
Strategy

- Establish a Affordable Housing Trust Fund
- Build coalition to support ordinance
- Create ordinance to form Affordable Housing Advisory Board
- Pass Affordable Housing Trust Fund Tax to help fund Trust

Impact

- Estimated to raise \$10 million for Lawrence Affordable Housing Trust Fund from April 2019 through 2029
- Can be used for property acquisition, new construction for rental or sale, rehabilitation including moving structure for rental or sale, and housing-related services.

The Lawrence Community Housing Trust



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