

LISC Building Sustainable Communities Initiative Neighborhood Quality Monitoring Report

Neighborhood: Downtown Kansas City, Kansas City, KS

The LISC Building Sustainable Communities (BSC) Initiative supports community efforts to revitalize low-income neighborhoods through comprehensive approaches to change. This data report identifies levels and trends of critical neighborhood quality indicators in this target neighborhood. These are compared to a statistically similar set of low-income neighborhoods in the same city. The exact comparisons differ by data source. See Appendix for details on comparisons, data sources and geographies.

This report and its annual updates can help identify changing neighborhood trends. They cannot yet be used to assess community development program results, which is a topic for future specialized analysis.

The graphs to follow are based on the best-available information from national sources. They are intended to help local funders, civic and neighborhood leaders, and LISC staff monitor change in areas of concentrated investment. Although these indicators do not show everything about neighborhoods, they do refer to items many residents believe are important to know about.

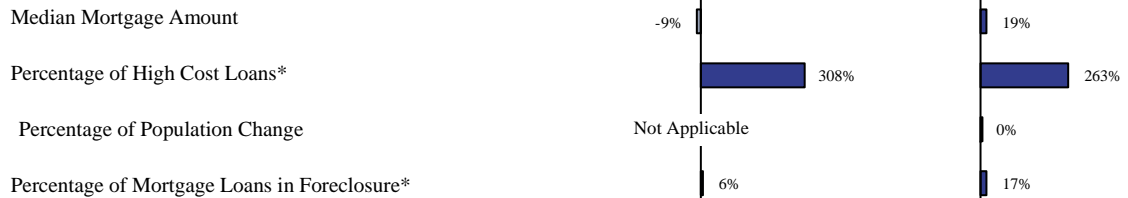
Each page to follow contains three charts covering some aspect of neighborhood quality. The summary “Interpretation” refers to the primary indicator found in the upper right-hand chart of each page. These assessments are based on the value of the indicator in the target area relative to comparison neighborhoods for (1) the most recent year available and (2) change over time. An explanation of comparison percentages is at right. In the “Interpretation” text on each page, the phrase “BSC neighborhoods nationwide” refers to 110 of LISC’s urban BSC neighborhoods.

Summary of Trends in Neighborhood Quality

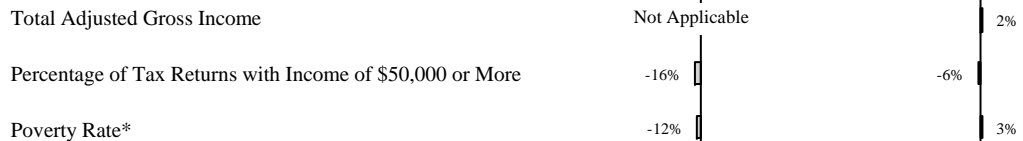
Target Area Relative to Comparison Areas*

Most Recent Year or
Two-Year Average Over Time

Housing and Real Estate



Income and Wealth



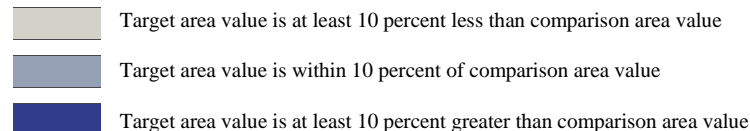
Economy and Workforce



Demographics



Most Recent Year Comparison is the percentage by which the target area value is greater (or less) than the comparison area value for the most recent year data are available. Comparison Over Time is the percentage by which the target area indexed value is greater (or less) than the comparison area indexed value for the most recent year data are available. Values are indexed to year 2000 or the first year data are available (if data period started after 2000).



*Percentages for High Cost Loans, Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure and Poverty Rate show comparison areas relative to target area. See Appendix for explanation.

Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Housing & Real Estate



Mortgage Loans and Housing Tenure

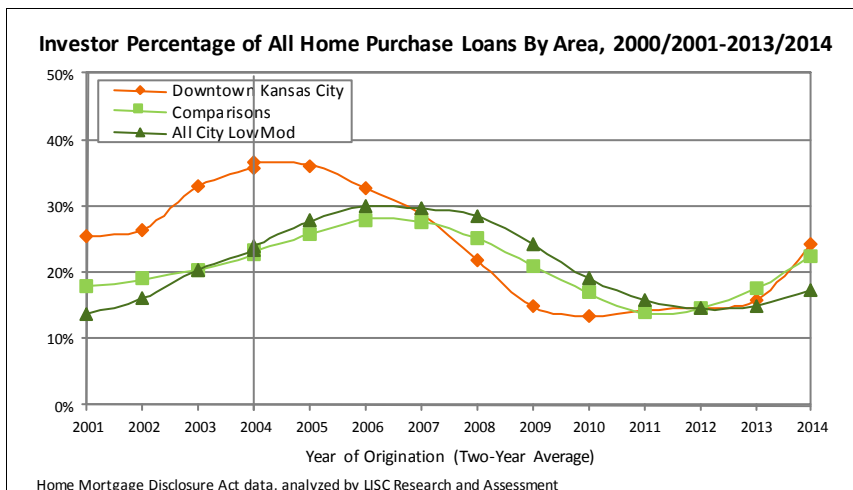
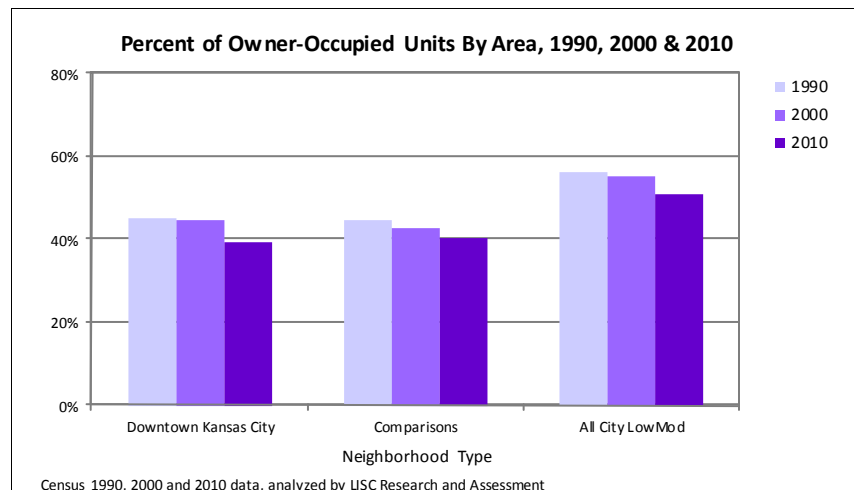
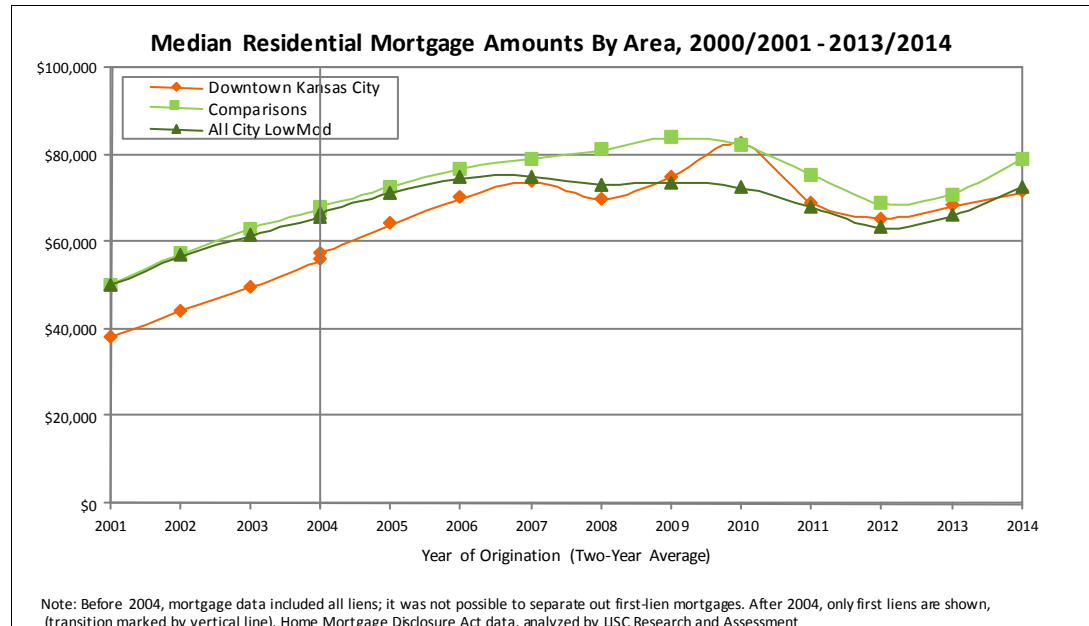
Home mortgage amounts track house prices, making them a good indicator of market improvement or decline. Because markets reflect neighborhood quality, rising mortgage amounts relative to other neighborhoods can mean that neighborhood quality is improving, although this is a tricky to interpret under current conditions. Recently, many neighborhoods, especially those with a high share of rentals, have seen an upswing in units bought and sold by investors, often for speculation.

Interpretation of Mortgage Amounts (Chart at Right)

For most years between 2001 and 2014, residential mortgage loan amounts in Downtown Kansas City were slightly lower than values in comparison areas. Mortgage values increased 88% overall during the thirteen-year period (an average of about 5.0% per year). Owner-occupancy is about the same in the neighborhood and comparisons, but higher in all low/mod areas in the city.

Target Area Percent of Comparison Area Values:

Most Recent Year  - 9%
Over Time  + 19%



Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Housing & Real Estate

Velocity of Mortgage Lending

Mortgage velocity, the number of new loan originations relative to total housing units, increased in the mid 2000s but fell dramatically towards the end of the decade. Subprime loans were a large portion of the increased activity and helped create the financial crisis of 2008-2009. Defaults on subprime loans and more recently prime loans created large numbers of foreclosed homes. Lower-income neighborhoods have been particularly hard hit.

Interpretation of High Cost Loans (Chart at Right)

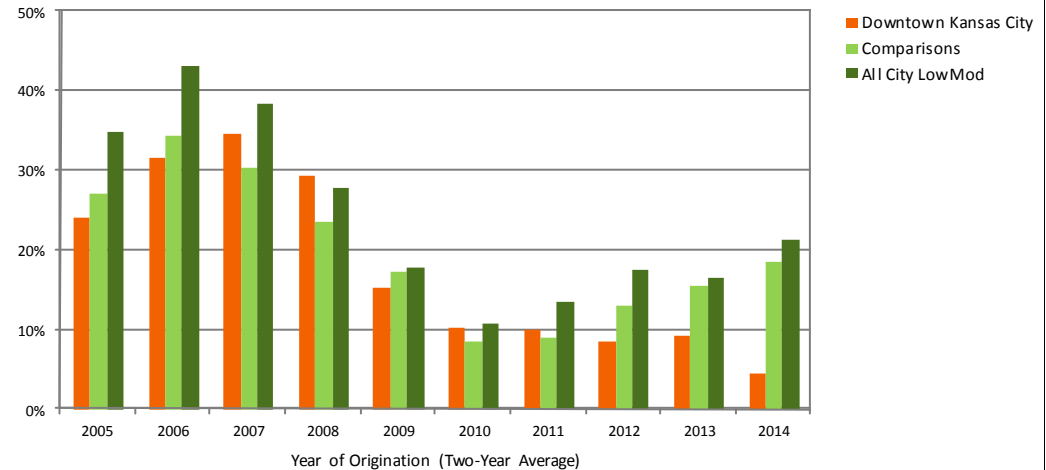
Relative to comparison neighborhoods, the home purchase mortgage market in Downtown Kansas City during the national housing market upswing in the mid 2000s was about equally dependent on high-cost loans. Nationally, there is an increase in high cost lending in recent years and it is almost entirely driven by FHA loans that only barely qualify as high cost. According to the Federal Reserve, more than 75% of the higher-priced FHA home-purchase loans in 2014 were at most 0.5 percentage points above the high-cost rate.

Comparison Area Percent of Target Area Values:

Most Recent Year 308% + 308%

Over Time 19% + 19%

High Cost Loans as Percentage of All Home Purchase Loans to Owner-Occupants By Area, 2004/2005 - 2013/2014

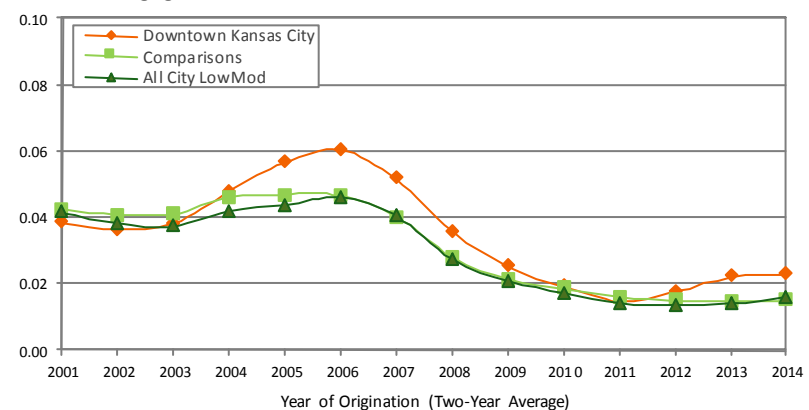


Note: High cost loans have interest rates 3 percentage points above comparable Treasury rates for first liens and 5 points above for junior liens. Loans originated after Oct. 1, 2009 have interest rates 1.5 percentage points above Freddie Mac's estimated APR for first liens and 3.5 points for junior liens. Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data, analyzed by USC Research and Assessment

Home Purchase and Refinance Loans in Downtown Kansas City Originated 2009-2014

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	High Cost	Non High Cost	High Cost	Non High Cost	High Cost	Non High Cost	High Cost	Non High Cost	High Cost	Non High Cost	High Cost	Non High Cost
Home Purchase Loans	1	24	3	17	0	15	3	23	1	24	1	32
Refinance Loans	5	25	2	17	1	13	4	25	3	19	1	14
Total	6	49	5	34	1	28	7	48	4	43	2	46

New Mortgage Loans as Percent of All Owner Units, 2000/2001-2013/2014



Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data, analyzed by USC Research and Assessment

Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Housing & Real Estate

Population and Housing Unit Change

The population in many poor areas declines as better-off people leave and fewer new people move in. The number of housing units often drops as well. But sometimes population decline happens as larger poor families are replaced by smaller higher-income households. And other poor neighborhoods increase population through immigration or creation of new housing units. Places where many residents are new are often in transition: up or down.

Interpretation of Population Change (Chart at Right)

Downtown Kansas City lost population and housing units between 2000 and 2010. Its comparisons saw similar declines in both. Among all BSC neighborhoods nationwide, a small population loss is usually accompanied by a small housing unit gain. However, Downtown Kansas City's unit loss is not sizeable enough to render it atypical of all BSC neighborhoods.

Target Area Percent of Comparison Area Values:

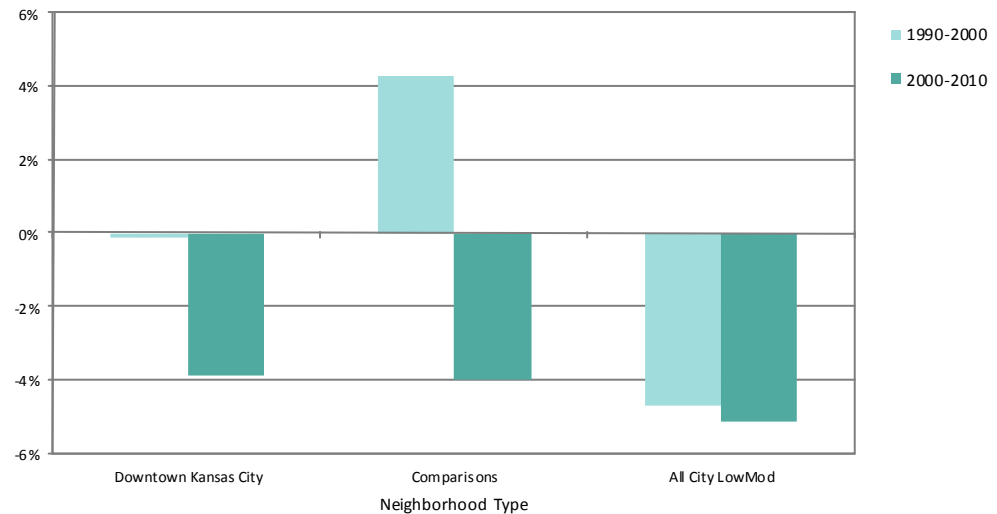
Most Recent Year

Not Applicable

Over Time

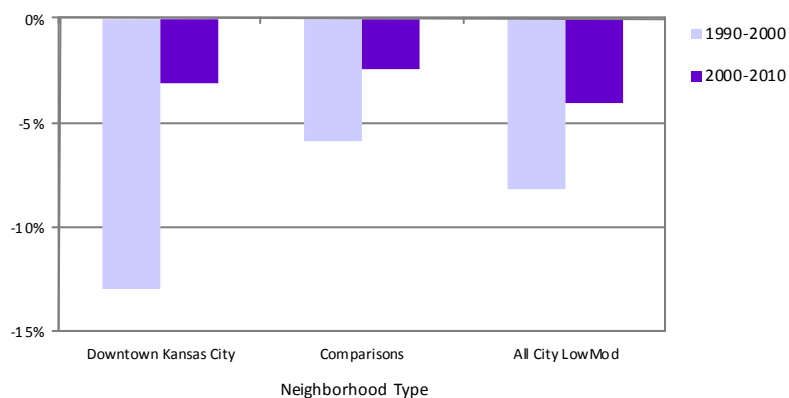
+ 0%

Percent Change in Total Population By Area, 1990-2000 & 2000-2010



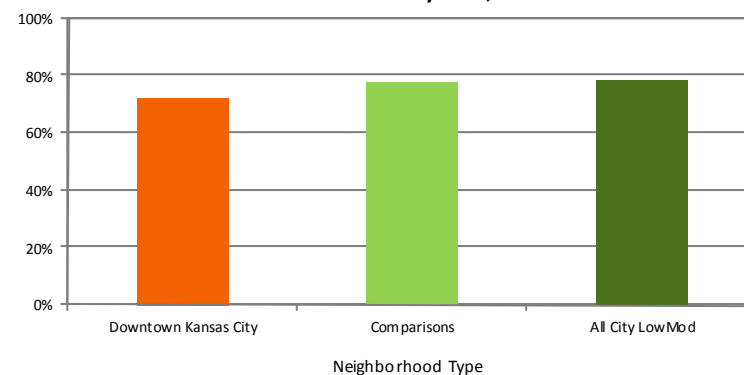
Census 1990, 2000 and 2010 data, analyzed by USC Research and Assessment

Percent Change in Total Housing Units By Area, 1990-2000 & 2000-2010



Census 1990, 2000 and 2010 data, analyzed by USC Research and Assessment

Percent of Population Living in Same House For More Than One Year By Area, 2009-2013



Census 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, analyzed by USC Research and Assessment

Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Housing & Real Estate



Vacant Addresses and Foreclosures

Throughout the United States, lower-income neighborhoods are full of foreclosed, bank-owned, and vacant properties. This inventory has risen rapidly, and especially troubling are the increasing numbers of Real Estate Owned (REO) properties. Generally speaking, the higher the percentage of REO properties in a community, the larger the number of vacant properties and the corresponding threat to health and safety.

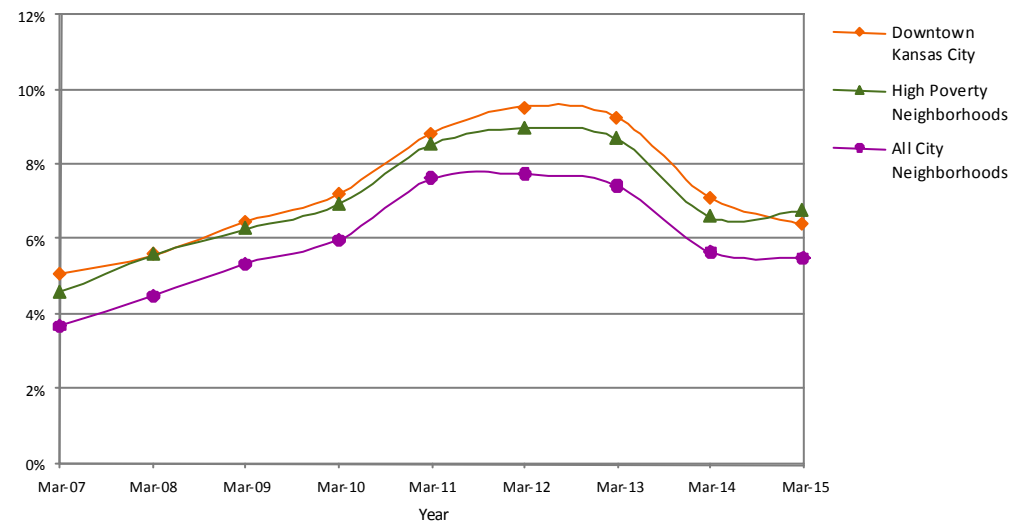
Interpretation of Foreclosures (Chart at Right)

Since March 2007, the percentage of mortgages in foreclosure in the Downtown Kansas City ZIP Codes has been nearly equal to in all high-poverty neighborhoods in Kansas City, KS. Vacancy rates are lower than rates in comparisons areas at the end of the time period.

Comparison Area Percent of Target Area Values:

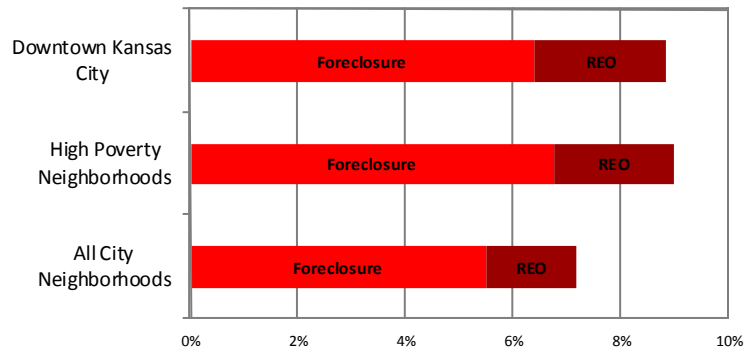
Most Recent Year  + 6%
Over Time  + 17%

Percentage of Mortgages that are in Foreclosure, March 2007 - March 2015



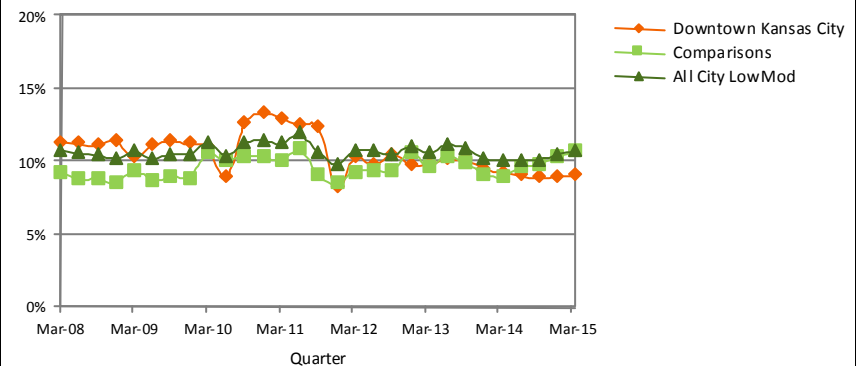
Black Knight Data & Analytics mortgage performance data, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Percentage of Mortgages that are in Foreclosure or Real Estate Owned (REO), March 2015



LPS Applied Analytics data, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Quarterly Percentage of Residential Addresses More Than Three Months Vacant By Area, March 2008 - March 2015



Note: USPS modified data collection practices in 2010 and urges caution in measuring change over time
USPS Vacant Address data, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Income & Wealth

Resident Incomes

The total flow of money into a neighborhood is one factor that contributes to neighborhood well-being, in terms of demand for housing or products and services of local business. And many low-income communities welcome an increase in economic diversity, often signaled by a rise in the percentage of persons earning moderate incomes or above. This can happen as new people move in, existing households earn more, or the poorest people move elsewhere.

Interpretation of Resident Income (Chart at Right)

Since 2001, total income in Downtown Kansas City's ZIP Codes has kept pace with all high-poverty areas in Kansas City, KS. The largest group of tax filers in the neighborhood earns less than \$25,000.



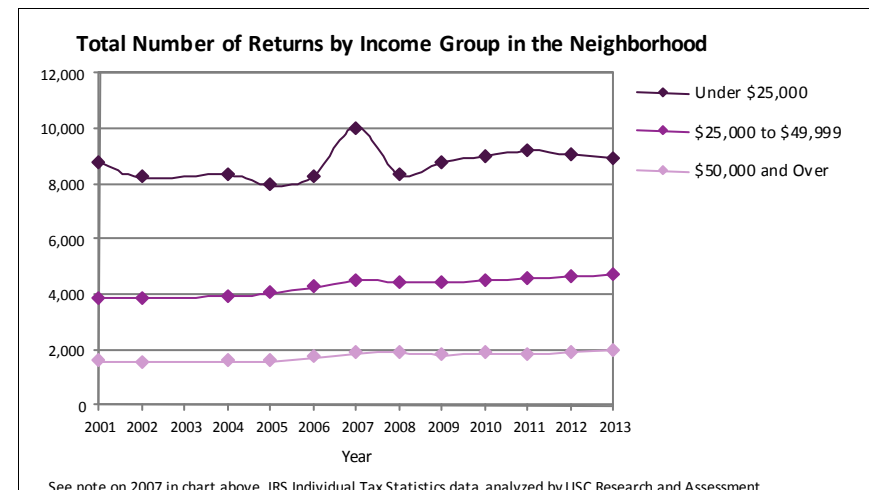
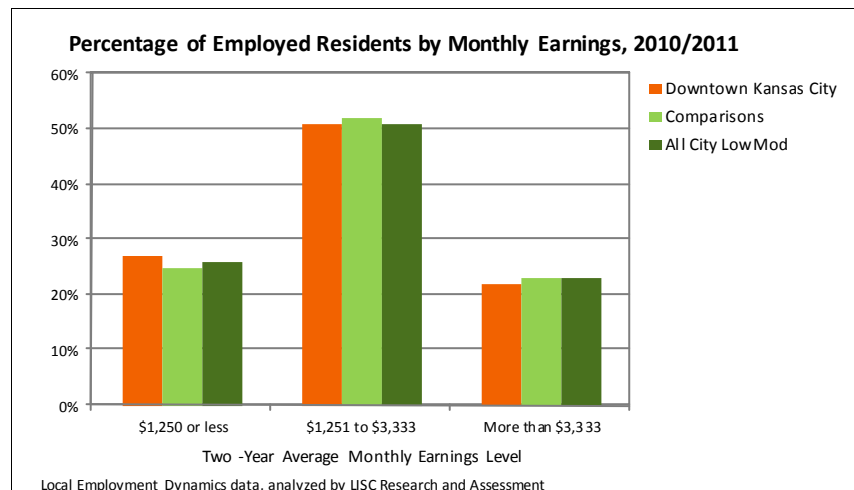
Target Area Percent of Comparison Area Values:

Most Recent Year

Not Applicable

Over Time

+ 2%



Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Income & Wealth

Resident Income Distribution

The distribution of incomes across the full range of income is important to know – how well-off are people in target neighborhoods compared to people in other nearby areas? And are the households in each band growing less or more numerous over time? Increasing percentages of tax returns coming from the highest income group are a strong signal of perceived community quality (even though it might be a sign of possible displacement).

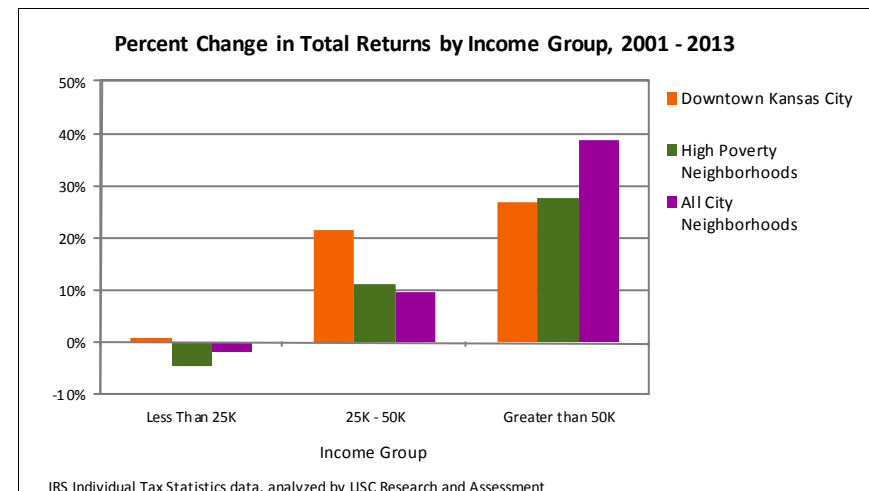
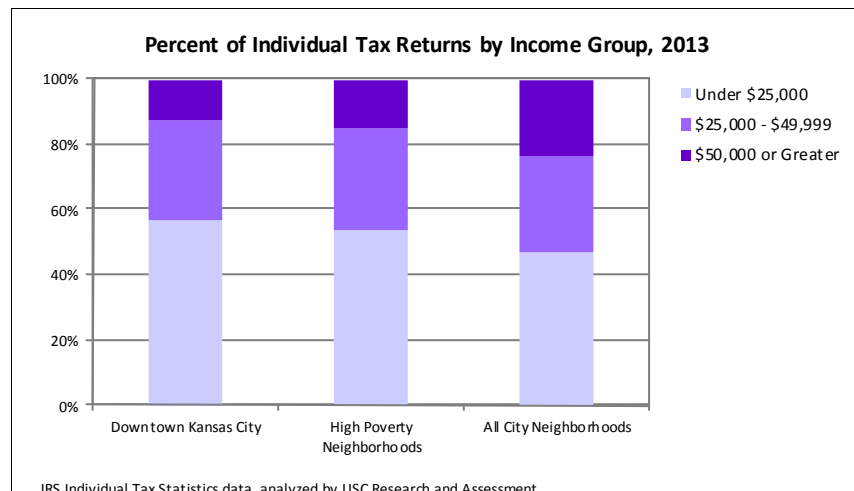
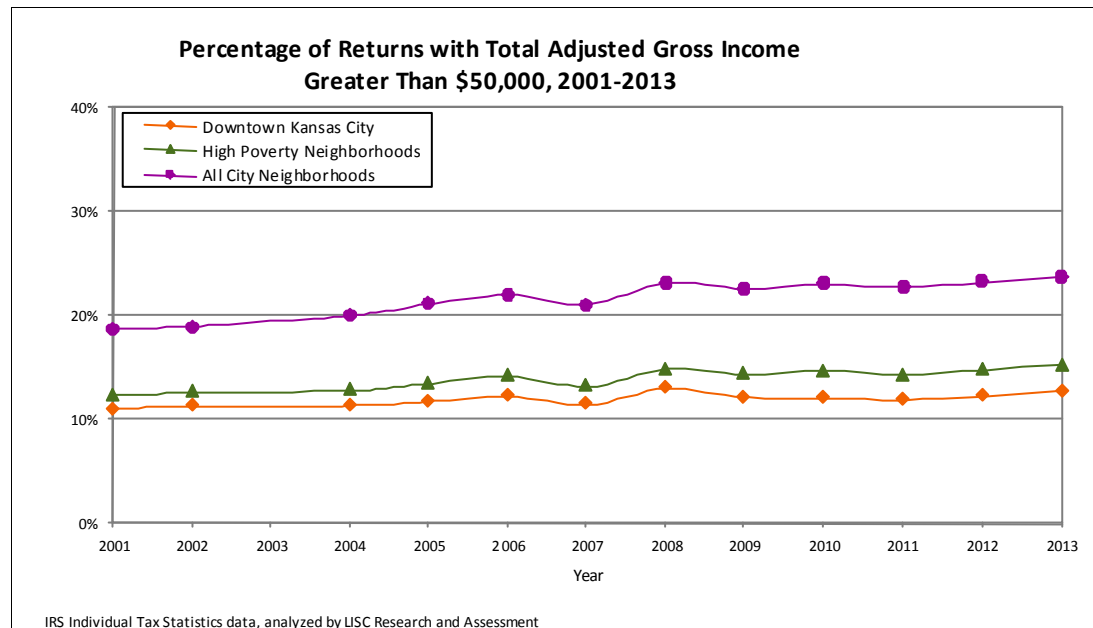
Interpretation of Income Distribution (Chart at Right)

Between 2001 and 2013, the share of total tax returns with Adjusted Gross Income above \$50,000 consistently remained about 15% lower in Downtown Kansas City's ZIP Codes than in all high-poverty neighborhoods in the city. The number of filers in the highest and middle income categories increased by about 20% over the period.

Target Area Percent of Comparison Area Values:

Most Recent Year - 16%

Over Time - 6%



Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Income & Wealth

Poverty and Income

Poverty percentage is the share of area households that earn the least. Half of all households earn above the median income and half earn below. Because incomes generally rise over time, a "flat" median income from census to census means the neighborhood is losing ground. Of special interest is the percentage of people who earn income through work -- wages and salaries -- and not only from public benefits or social security.

Interpretation of Poverty and Income (Chart at Right)

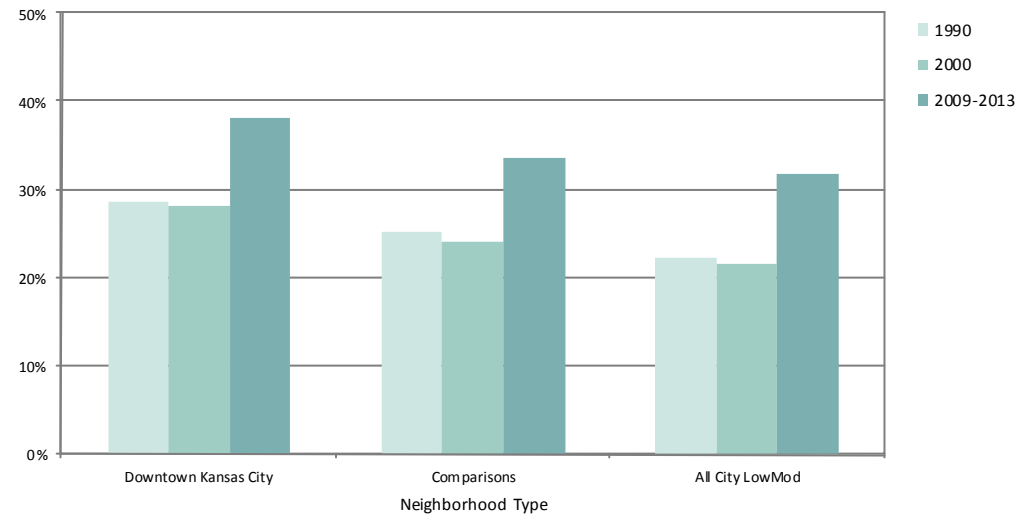
Downtown Kansas City has a higher poverty rate and lower median household income than its comparison neighborhoods. Over time, Downtown Kansas City had a 36% increase in poverty and a 13% decline in real (inflation-adjusted) median income, a relationship that is consistent with the pattern set by BSC neighborhoods nationwide.

Comparison Area Percent of Target Area Values:

Most Recent Year - 12%

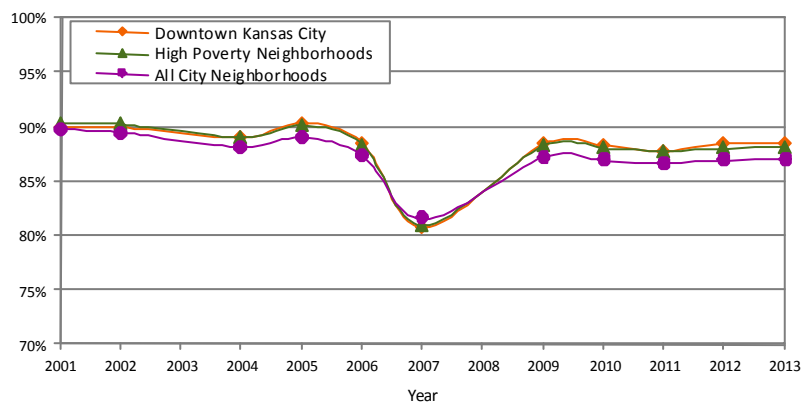
Over Time + 3%

Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 1990, 2000, 2009-2013



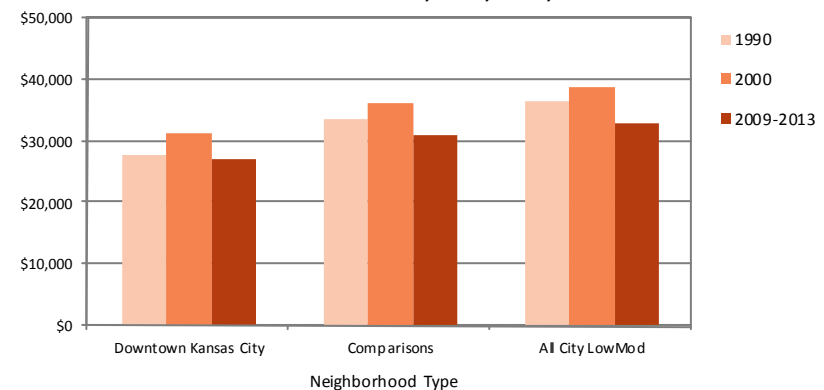
Census 1990, Census 2000 and 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Percent of Individual Tax Returns With Wage and Salary Earnings, 2001 - 2013



See note on 2007 in top chart on page 6. IRS Individual Tax Statistics data, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Real Median Household Income, 1990, 2000, 2009-2013



Income in 2012 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars. Census 1990, Census 2000 and 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Economy & Workforce

Resident Employment

Helping low-income residents get jobs and keep them is one of the most difficult community development challenges. Increased numbers of employed residents are a welcome sign of neighborhood strength. Changes in employment levels, as well as the incomes earned by residents, often are tied to the performance of specific economic sectors, which display different patterns of gain and loss.

Interpretation of Employed Residents (Chart at Right)

Overall, the number of employed residents in Downtown Kansas City was roughly unchanged between 2005 and 2011. Comparison neighborhoods had larger declines. As noted on page 4, the neighborhood lost population between 2000 and 2010 (about 4%). Based on the pattern among BSC neighborhoods nationwide, Downtown Kansas City's loss of employed residents is consistent with the size of its population losses.

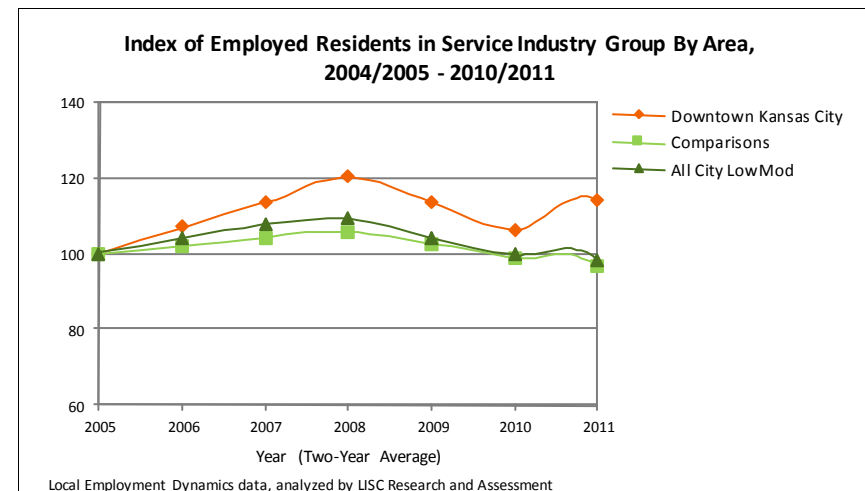
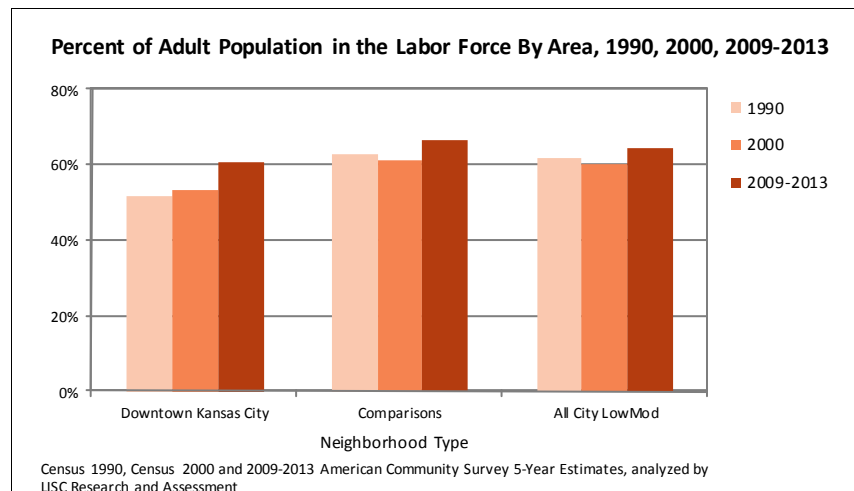
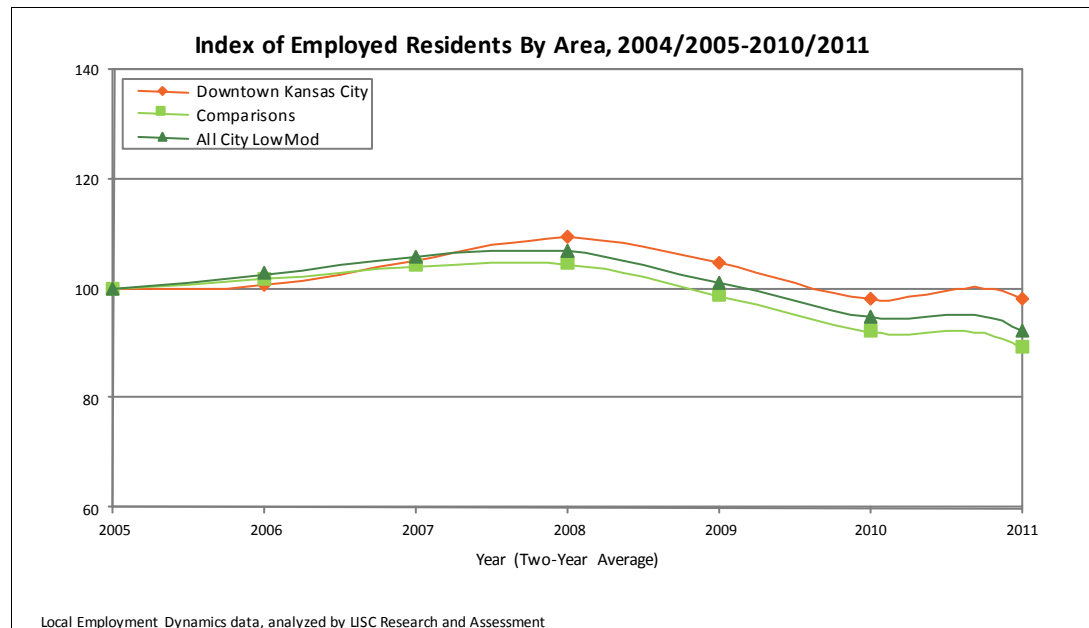
Target Area Percent of Comparison Area Values:

Most Recent Year

Not Applicable

Over Time

+ 10%



Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City

City Kansas City, KS

Economy & Workforce

Local Jobs & Business Vacancies

The strength of local labor markets, including availability of nearby jobs (within one mile of target area Census tracts), may have an effect on resident ability to find work. Increased area job numbers also signal the economic strength of nearby businesses as providers of retail and other services. The long-term business vacancy rate is another solid indicator of local economic strength; high vacancies also tend to deter needed investment in commercial areas.

Interpretation of Local Jobs (Chart at Right)

Overall, the availability of jobs in the Downtown Kansas City local labor market increased between 2005 and 2011 and outpaced job growth in comparison neighborhoods and all low and moderate income areas. The Downtown Kansas City local labor market is led by education, public administration and health care.

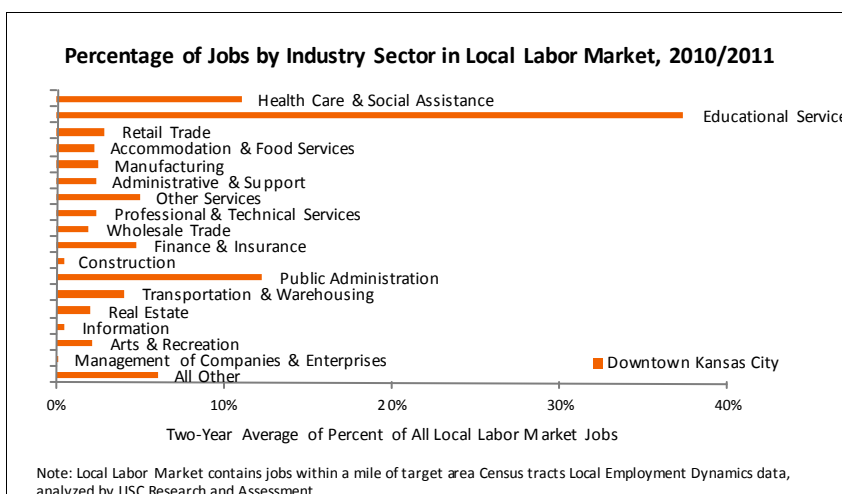
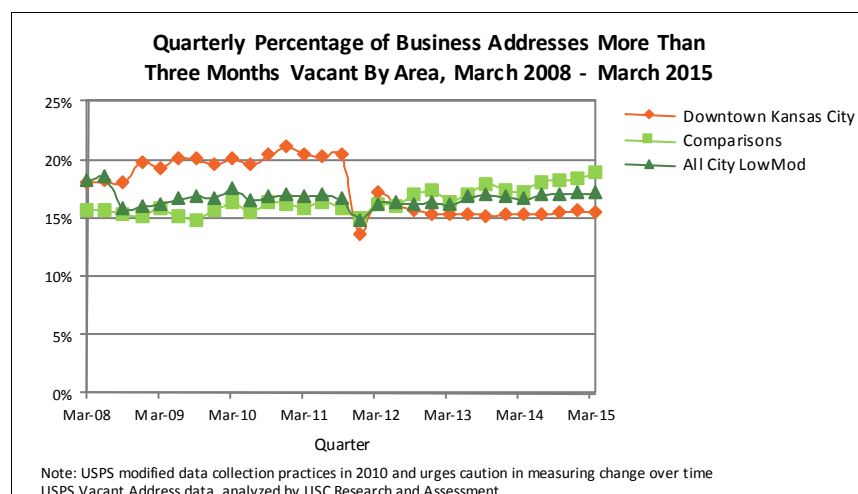
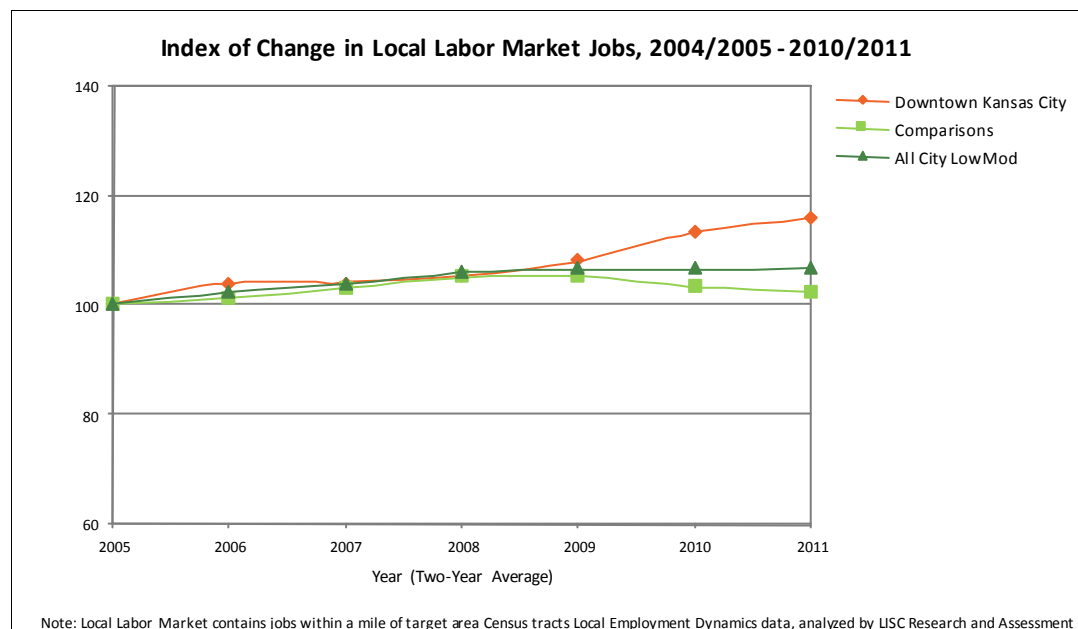
Target Area Percent of Comparison Area Values:

Most Recent Year

Not Applicable

Over Time

+ 13%



Core Indicators of Neighborhood Quality

Neighborhood Downtown Kansas City
City Kansas City, KS

Demographics

Racial & Ethnic Diversity

Pew Research Center surveys show that most people say they would prefer to live in a racially and ethnically diverse neighborhood, although this diversity has proven difficult to create and sustain. The Index of Diversity at right measures the probability that two randomly selected mortgage borrowers will not be the same race/ethnicity. An increase in Index value means an increase in the racial/ethnic diversity of mortgage borrowers. See Appendix for more on this Index of Diversity.

Interpretation of Diversity of Borrowers (Chart at Right)

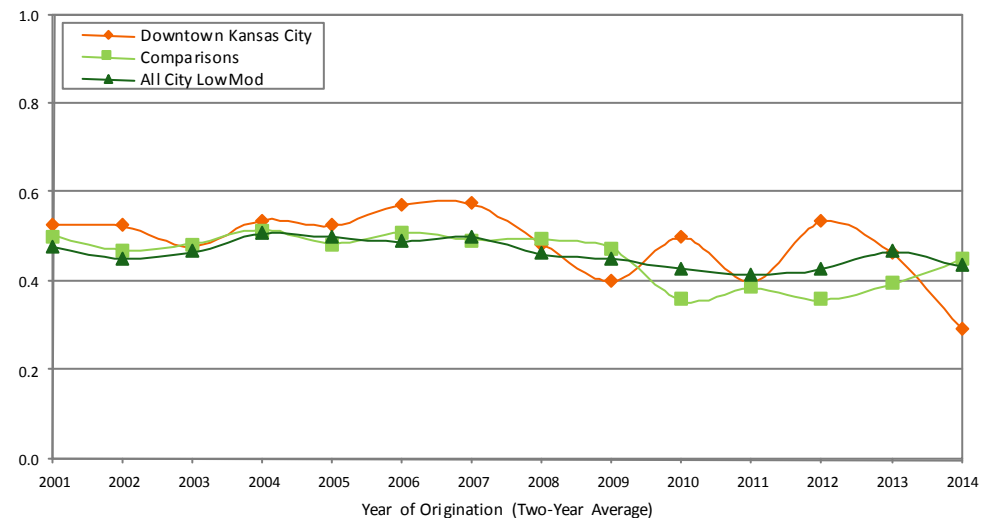
Compared to national BSC neighborhood patterns, Downtown Kansas City's mortgage borrowers are a somewhat more diverse group. Between 2001 and 2014, the borrower diversity declined slightly – with whites the largest group of new borrowers for most of the decade. Diversity of borrowers peaked in 2006 and 2007 because of a decrease in the percentage of new white borrowers and an increase in the percentage of new Hispanic borrowers.

Target Area Percent of Comparison Area Values:

Most Recent Year - 35%

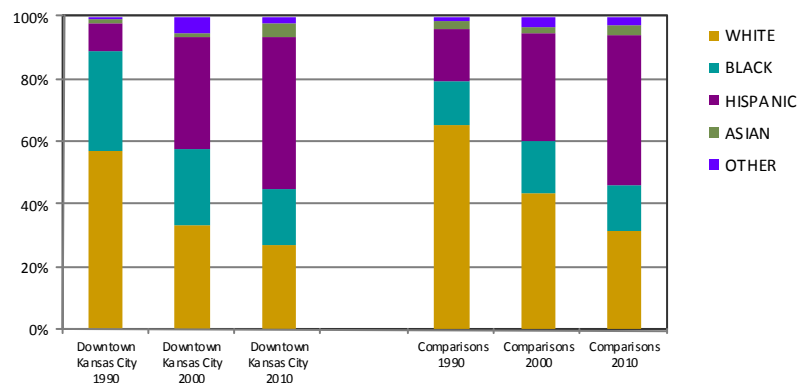
Over Time - 39%

Racial and Ethnic Diversity of Mortgage Borrowers by Area, 2000/2001 - 2013/2014



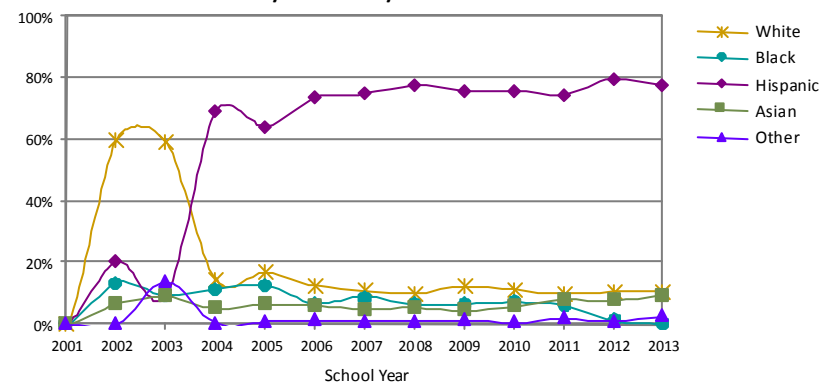
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data, analyzed by UISC Research and Assessment

Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Population By Area, 1990, 2000 & 2010



Census 1990, 2000 and 2010 data, analyzed by UISC Research and Assessment

Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Elementary School Students in the Neighborhood, 2000/2001-2013/2014 School Years



NCES Public Elementary School Universe Survey Data, analyzed by UISC Research and Assessment

Appendix

Neighborhood: Downtown Kansas City, Kansas City, KS

Geographic Levels of Data

Data used in this report are available at the ZIP Code, census tract, or point level. LPS Applied Analytics mortgage and IRS income data are available by ZIP Code; Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, USPS Vacant Address, Decennial Census, American Community Survey, and LED Employment data are available by census tract; Public School Student data are available at the point level but were aggregated to census tract.

Comparison Neighborhoods

For data available or collected by census tract, comparison areas consist of city low-and-moderate income areas that statistical cluster analysis identified as most similar to BSC neighborhoods based on population change, change in percent white, Hispanic, and African-American, poverty rate, vacancy rate, percent renter, and median mortgage amount. For data available by ZIP Code, comparison neighborhoods are all other ZIP Codes with a poverty rate greater than 15%. Cluster analysis was not feasible for ZIP Codes because they are typically large and heterogeneous.

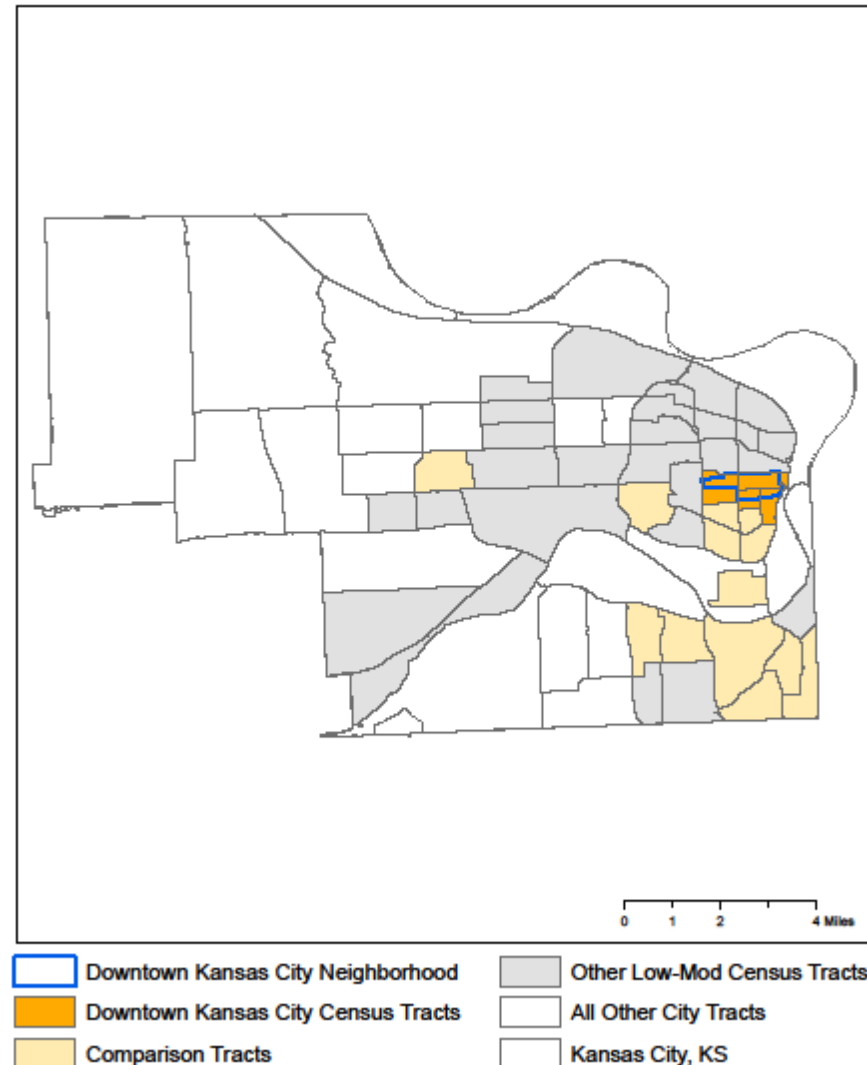
Location of Neighborhood and Comparison Areas

The map at right shows the relationship between target area boundaries and corresponding census tracts as well as the number and location of comparison area tracts.

Calculation of Most Recent Year and Over Time Comparisons

For most indicators in this report, the comparison calculation for the Most Recent Year is the percentage by which the target area value is greater (or less) than the comparison area value for the most recent year data are available. Comparison Over Time is the percentage by which the target area indexed value is greater (or less) than the comparison area indexed value for the most recent year data are available. For these indicators, an increase is a good thing for the neighborhood and a positive percentage change can be read as the target neighborhood doing "better" than the comparison neighborhood. However, for both the Percentage of High Cost Loans and Percentage of Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure indicators, an increase is usually harmful to a neighborhood. For these two indicators the comparison calculation is inverted to be the percentage by which the comparison area value is greater (or less) than the target area value. With this adjustment, a positive percentage change for all indicators can be read as the target neighborhood doing "better" than the comparison neighborhood.

LISC Sustainable Community and Comparison Area Census Tracts



Appendix

Core Indicators, Data Treatments and Sources

Mortgage Amounts

These data are available through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and provided to the public by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). Indicator is based on amount of each home purchase loan for units intended for owner-occupancy, and calculated as median loan amount for each tract. Data are available 1981-2014; 2015 data will be available October 2016.

Investor Loan Percentage

These data are available through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and provided to the public by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). Data are available 1981-2014; 2015 data will be available October 2016.

Owner-Occupied Units

Data available through decennial US Census 1990, 2000 and 2010.

High Cost Mortgage Loans

These data are available through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and provided to the public by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). Indicator is based on percentage of home purchase mortgage loans that are high cost. Prior to October 2009, high cost loans had interest rates 3 percentage points above comparable Treasury rates for first liens and 5 points above for junior liens. Loans originated after Oct. 1, 2009 have interest rates 1.5 percentage points above Freddie Mac's estimated APR for first liens and 3.5 points for junior liens. Data are available 1981-2014; 2015 data will be available October 2016.

Mortgage Velocity

Indicator is ratio of owner-occupier home purchase mortgage loans to owner-occupied housing units. Mortgage data are available through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and provided to the public by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). Data are available 1981-2014; 2015 data will be available October 2016. Housing unit data are available through US Census 2000 and 2010. Unit counts for years 2001-2009; 2011-2014 were interpolated by assuming a linear relationship from 2000 to 2010.

Change in Total Housing Units

Data available through decennial US Census 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Population Change

Data available through decennial US Census 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Population Mobility. Population living in the same house one year ago. Data available through US Census 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Foreclosures

These data are available through LPS Applied Analytics. Indicator is based on percentage of mortgaged properties that are in foreclosure or Real Estate Owned. Data are available annually for March 2007 – March 2015; March 2016 data will be available May 2016.

Vacant Addresses

Data are available through the USPS's Administrative Data on Address Vacancies. Data are available quarterly January 2008-March 2015; next release of data unknown.

Resident Income

Data are available through the Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income Data. Data are available 2001-02, 2004-2013; release date for 2014 data unknown.

Resident Earnings

Data are available through the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership & US Census Bureau. Data are available 2004-2013; release date for 2014 data unknown.

Population Living Below Poverty

Data available through decennial US Census 1990 and 2000, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Household Income

Data available through decennial US Census 1990 and 2000, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Tax Returns with Wage and Salary Income

Data are available through the Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income Data. Data are available 2001-02, 2004-2013; release date for 2014 data unknown.

Resident Employment

Data are available through the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership & US Census Bureau. Main indicator is based on the change in number of employed residents. Data are available 2004-2013; release date for 2014 data unknown.

Resident Employment by Sector

Data are available through the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership & US Census Bureau. LED data are available by two-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. LISC Research & Assessment created four sector groups from the 20 NAICS codes. These industry groups are: Industrial, Technical, Education/Health and Service. The LED sector graph shows the change in employment of the largest sector group in the BSC neighborhood. Data are available 2004-2013; release date for 2014 data unknown.

Labor Force Participation

Data available through decennial US Census 1990 and 2000, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Local Job Availability

Data are available through the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership & US Census Bureau. Main indicator is based on the average number of jobs available with one mile of target area census tracts. D Data are available 2004-2013; release date for 2014 data unknown.

Borrower Racial Diversity

These data are available through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and provided to the public by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). The Index of Diversity measures the probability that two randomly selected mortgage borrowers will not be the same race/ethnicity. An increase in Index value means an increase in the racial/ethnic diversity of mortgage borrowers. Data are available 1981-2014; 2015 data will be available October 2016.

Student Racial Diversity

Data are available through the National Center for Education Statistics' Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data. Downloadable file contains number of total students and number of students by race and ethnicity. Data are available 1981-2011; release date for 2011-12 school-year data unknown.

Racial/Ethnic Population

Data available through decennial US Census 1990, 2000 and 2010.