

Scenario Planning

Positioning the Kansas City region for success

Kauffman Foundation Conference Center
Tuesday, Jan. 31, 2017

We have a regional vision for sustainable growth and development.

VIBRANT



CONNECTED



GREEN



"Greater Kansas City is a sustainable region that increases the vitality of our society, economy and environment for current residents and future generations." *Adopted by the MARC Board of Directors*

Process

1

ANTICIPATE what the future might bring

Fall/winter 2016 — Dec. 14 & Jan. 11 Driving Forces workshops

2

Analyze alternative FUTURES

Winter 2017 — committee & staff work to construct alternative futures

3

Set POLICY direction

Spring 2017 — Jan. 31 Scenario Planning workshop at Kauffman Foundation

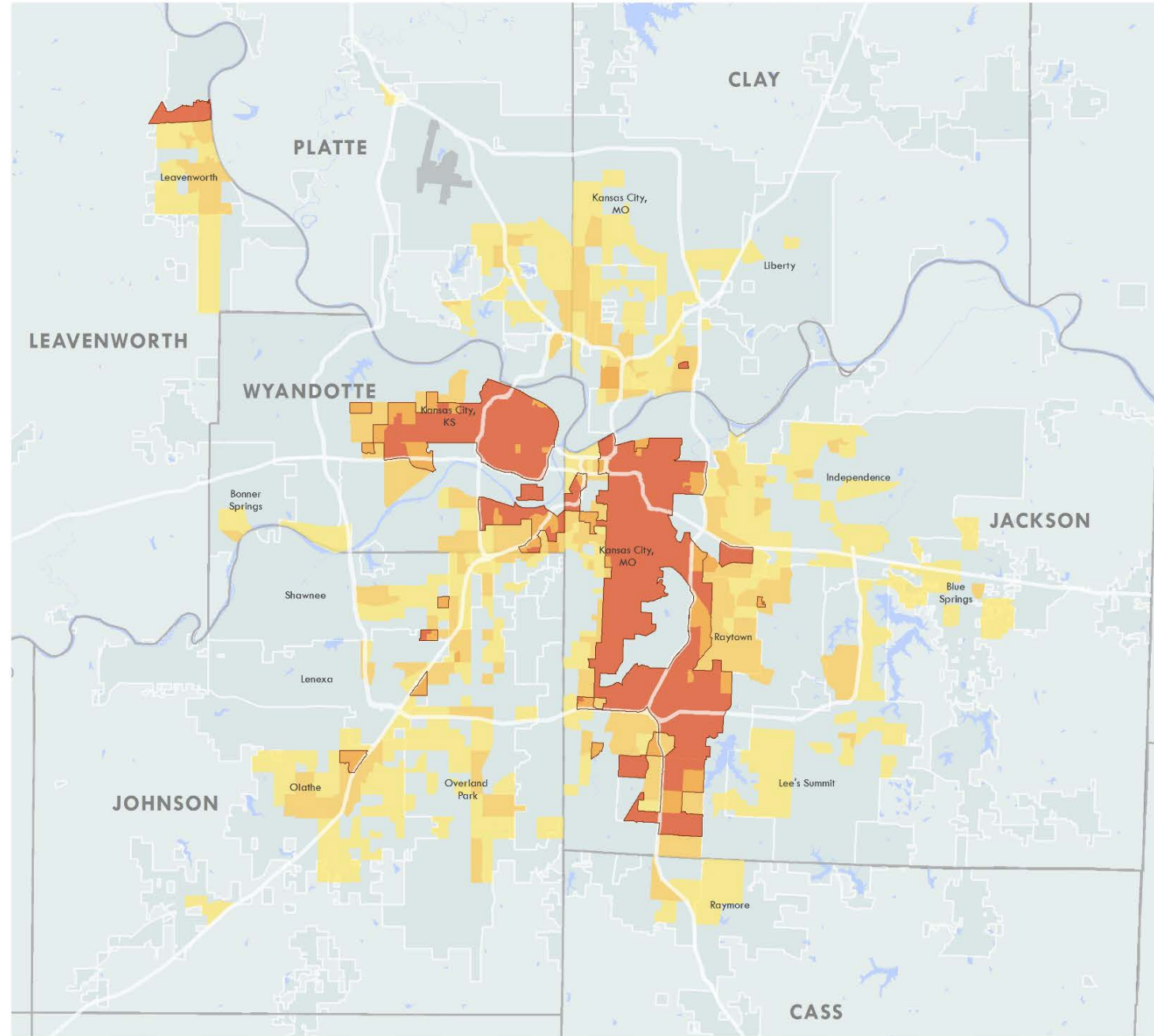
4

INTEGRATE into regional plan updates

Starting summer 2017

Demographic trends and forces

Minority Population



Minority Pop. 50%+

Percent Minority

60% - 99.2%

48.7% - 59.9%

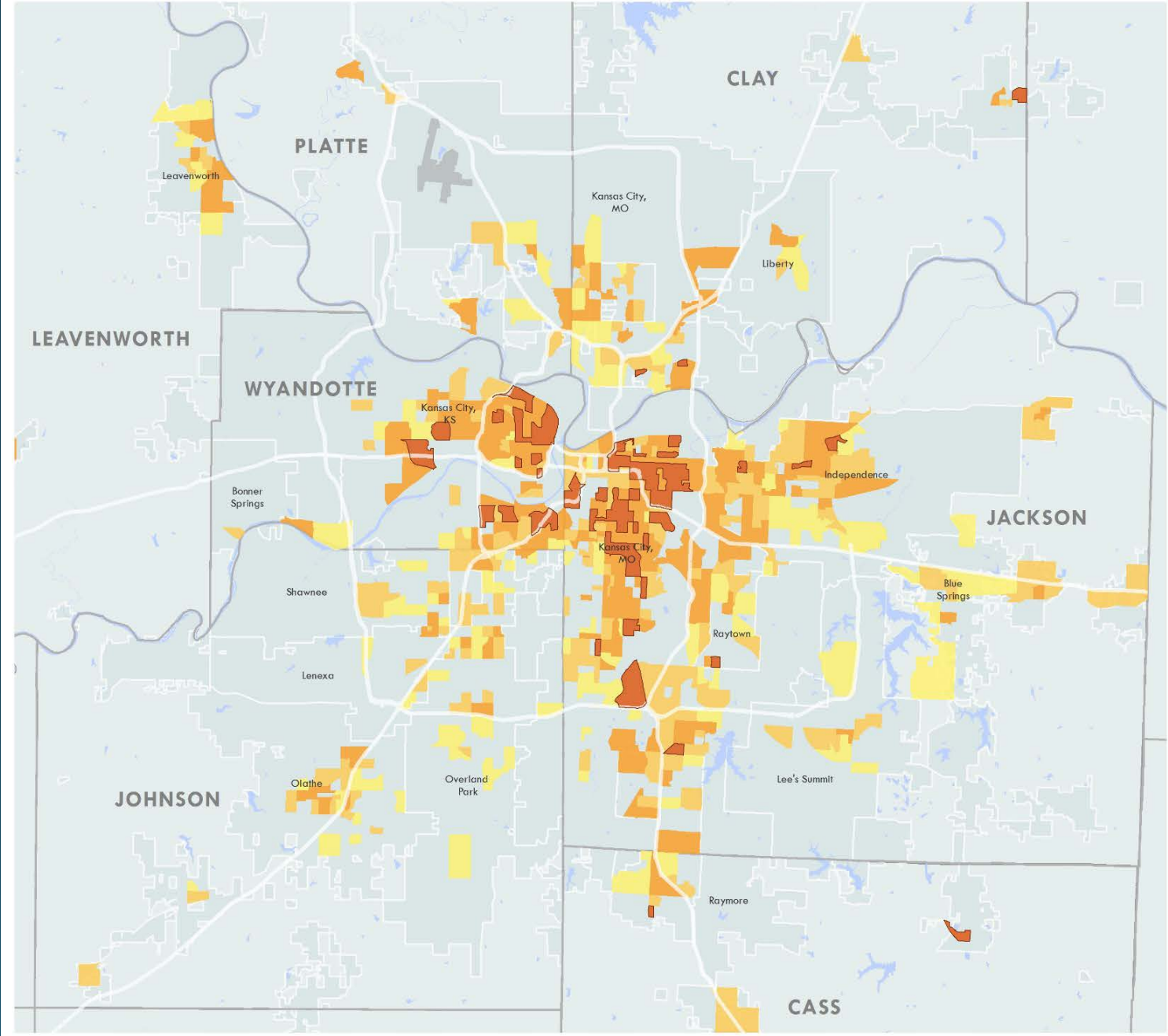
26.4% - 48.6%

16.3% - 26.3%

← Core Average
← Regional Average
← Suburb Average

2010-2014 Census ACS
Block Group data.
Block Groups with a population
below 50 or fewer than one
person per acre are excluded.

Poverty Rate

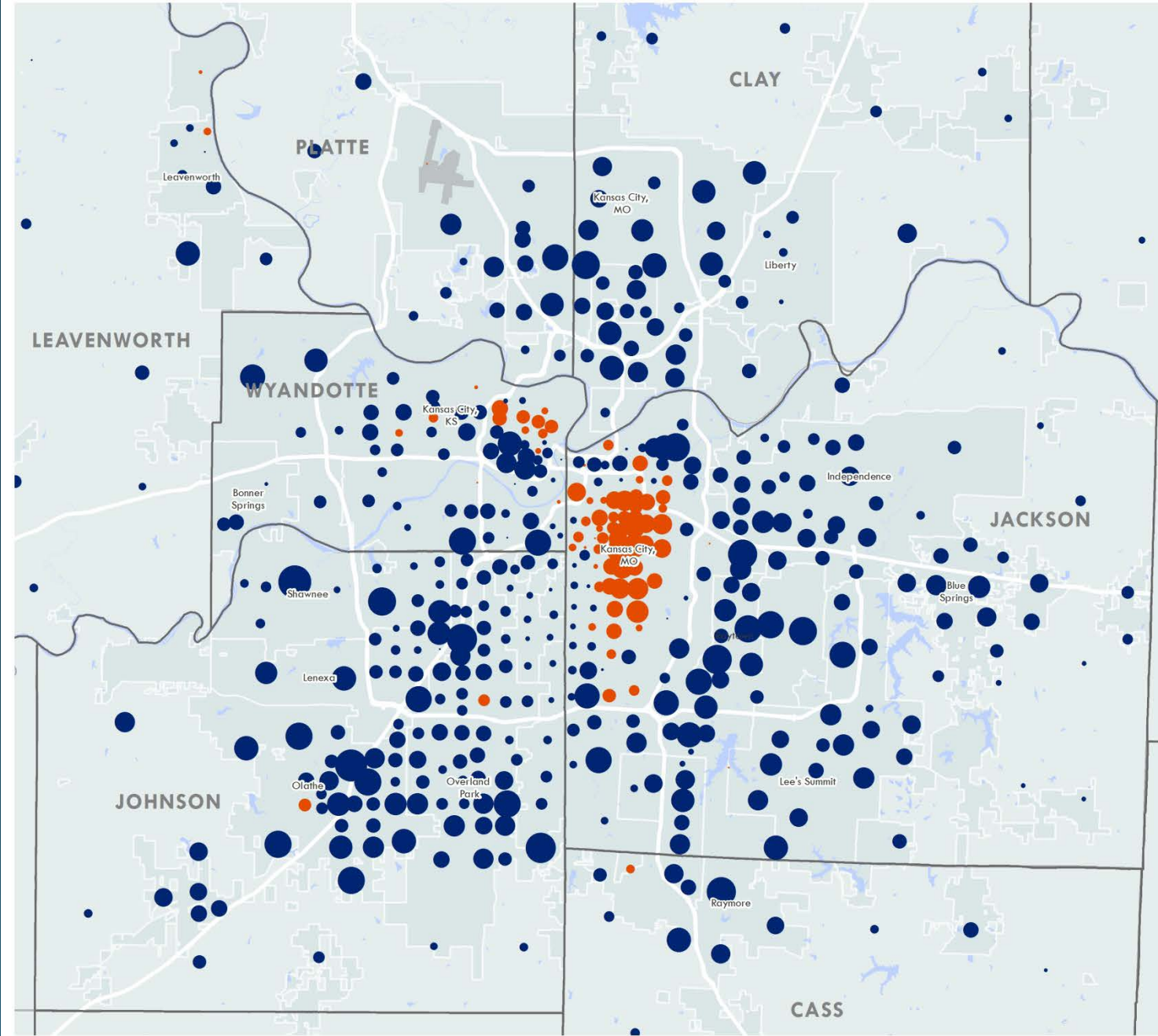


Poverty Rate

- 40% +
- 20% to 39%
- 12.7% to 19%
- 9.3% to 12.6% ← Regional Average
- ← Suburb Average

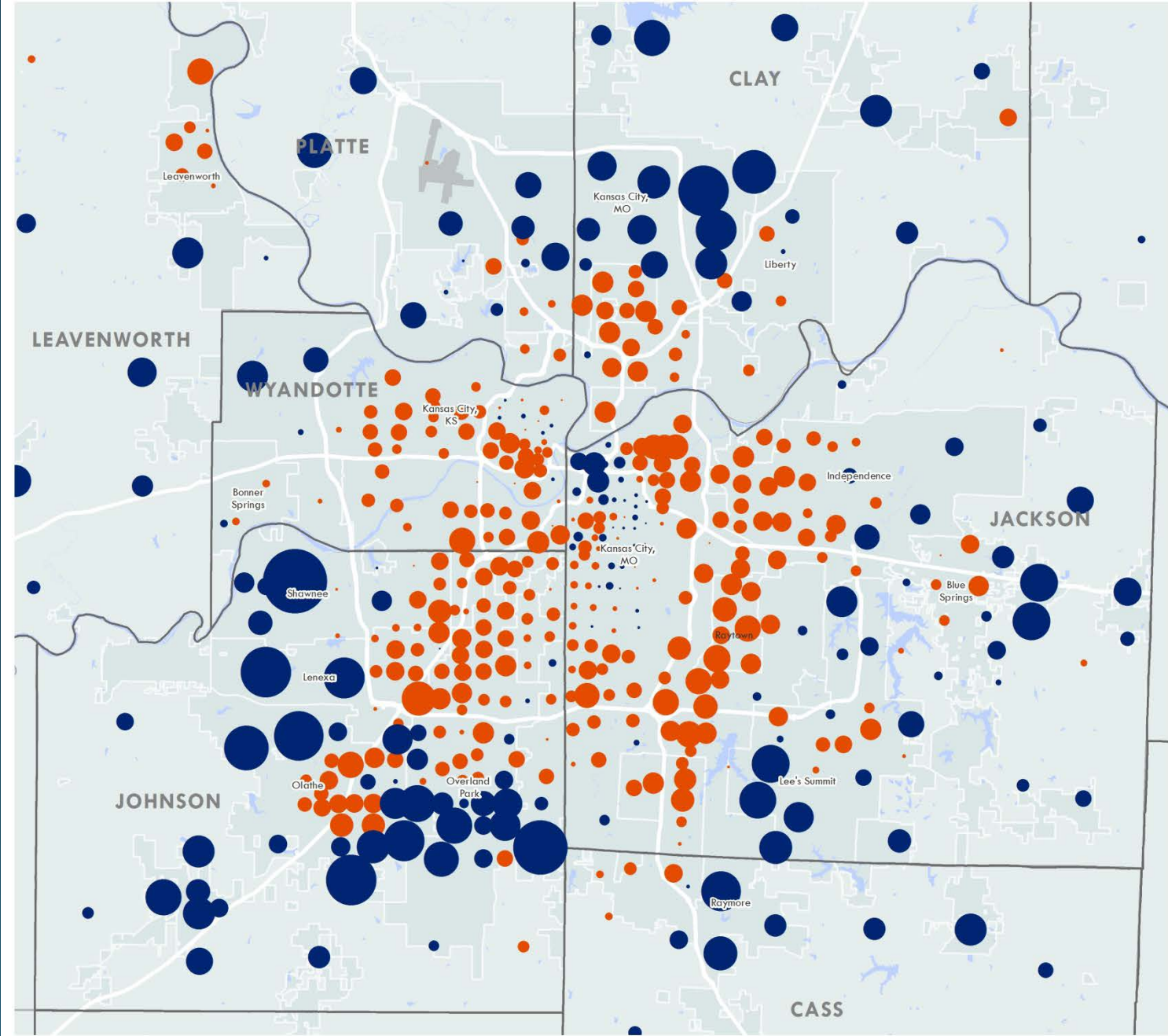
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2000-2010 Minority Population Change



2010 U.S. Census
Tract Data

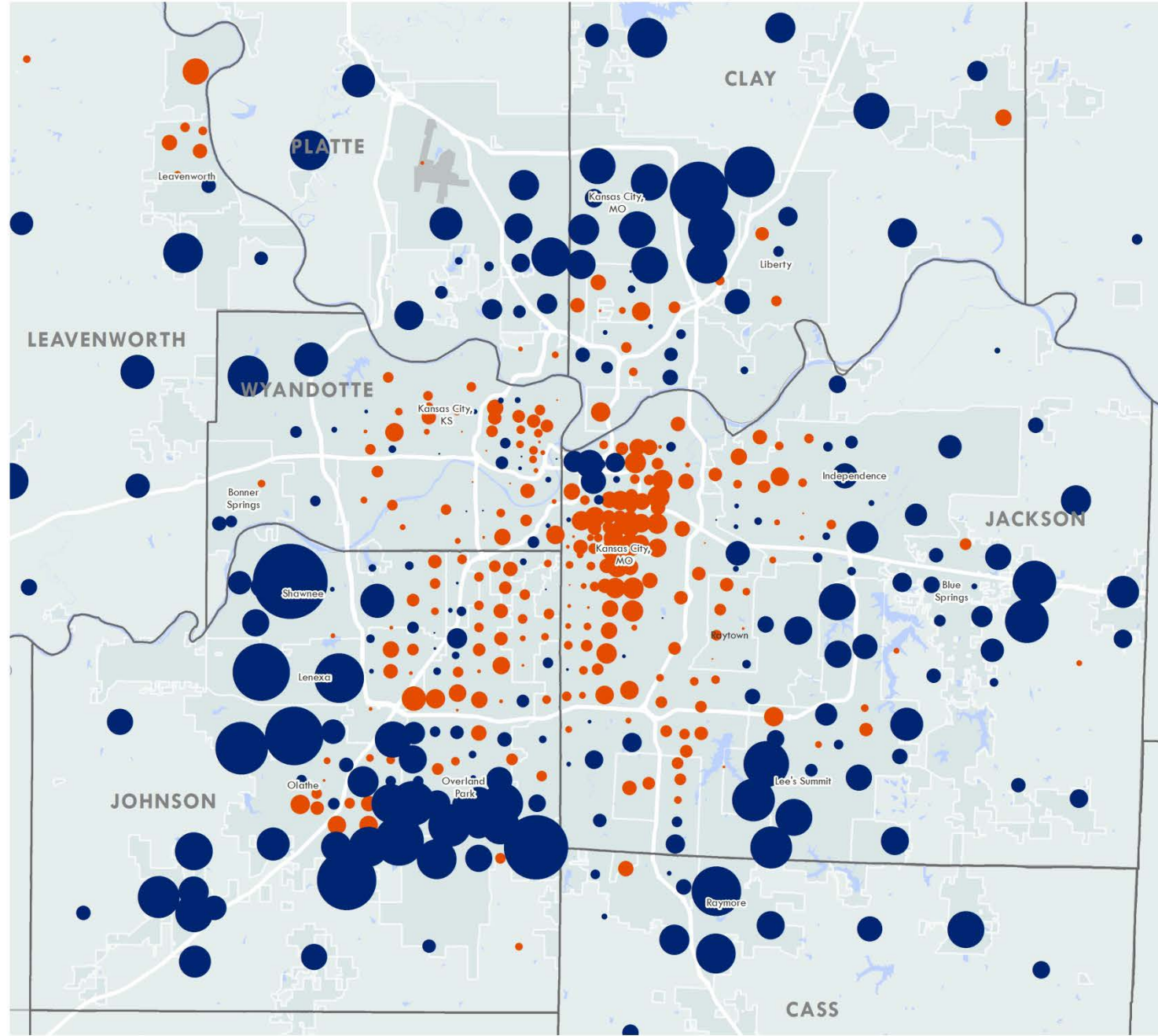
2000-2010 Change in White Population



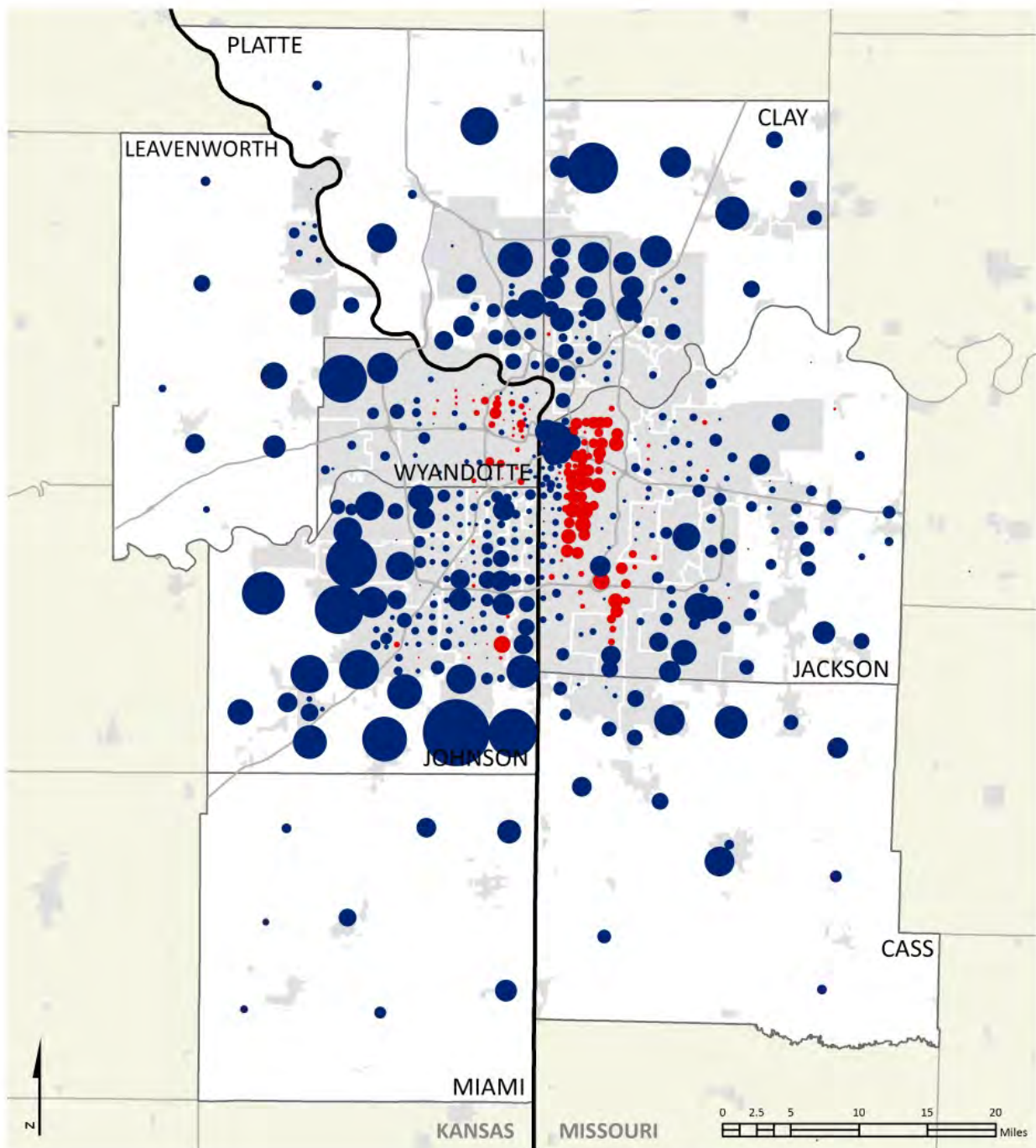
- GAIN**
- 100
 - 500
 - 1,000
- LOSS**
- 100
 - 500
 - 1,000

2010 U.S. Census
Tract Data

2000-2010 Population Change



2010 U.S. Census
Tract Data



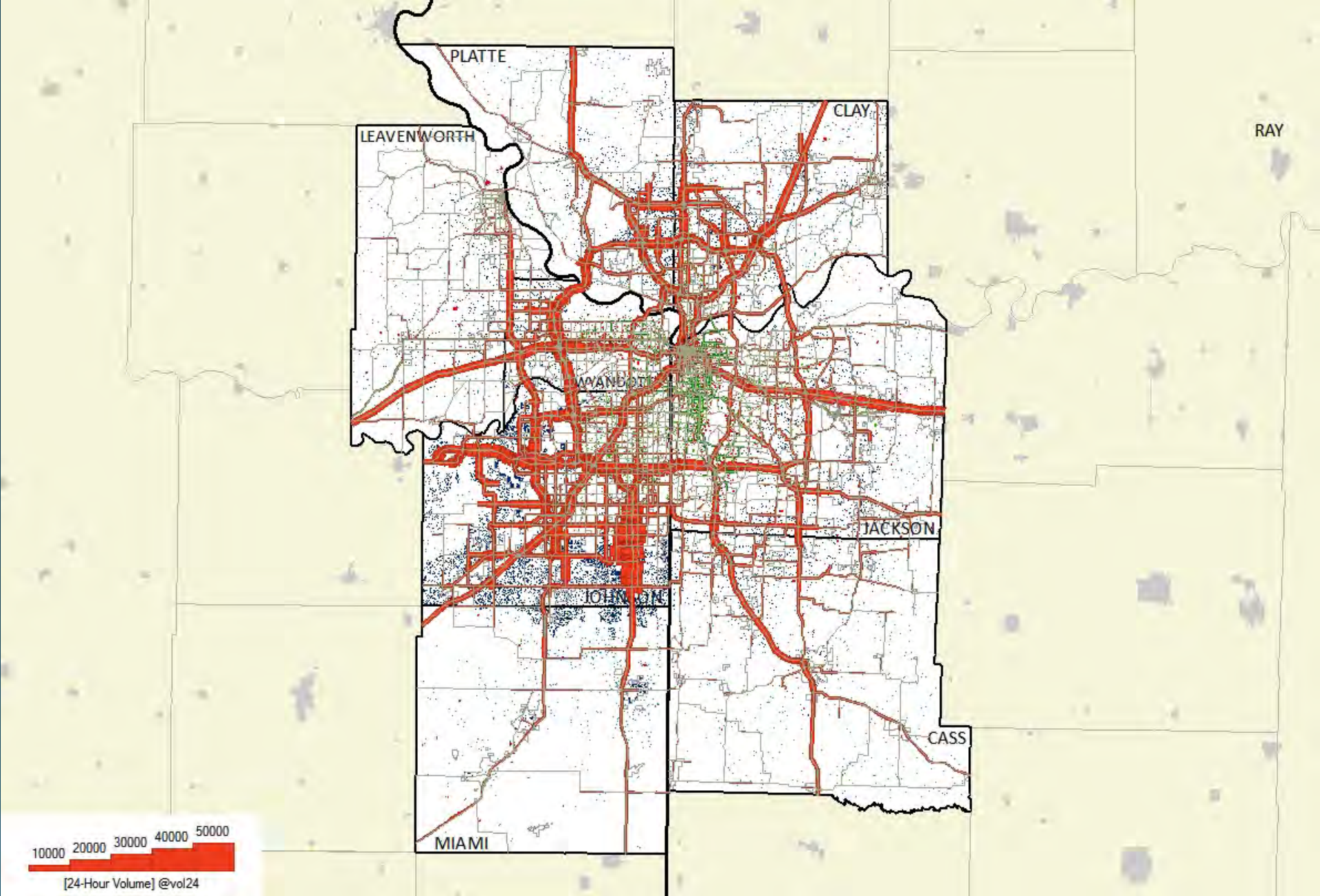
Forecast 2010-2040 Population Change by Census Tract

GAIN

- 50
- 100
- 1,000
- 10,000

LOSS

- 50
- 100
- 1,000
- 10,000

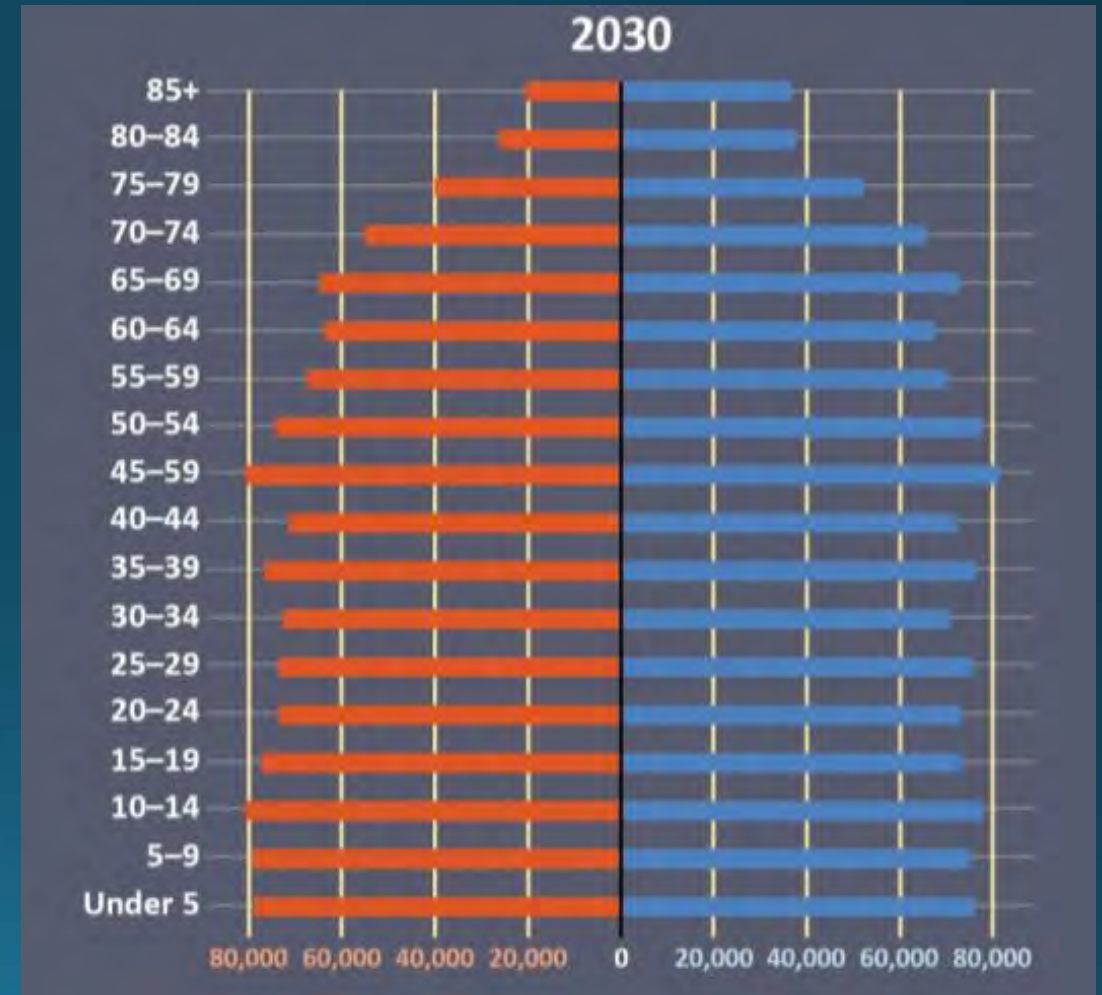


2020 – 2040 No Build - Difference in Volumes

Population is changing from an age “pyramid” to an age “stovepipe”



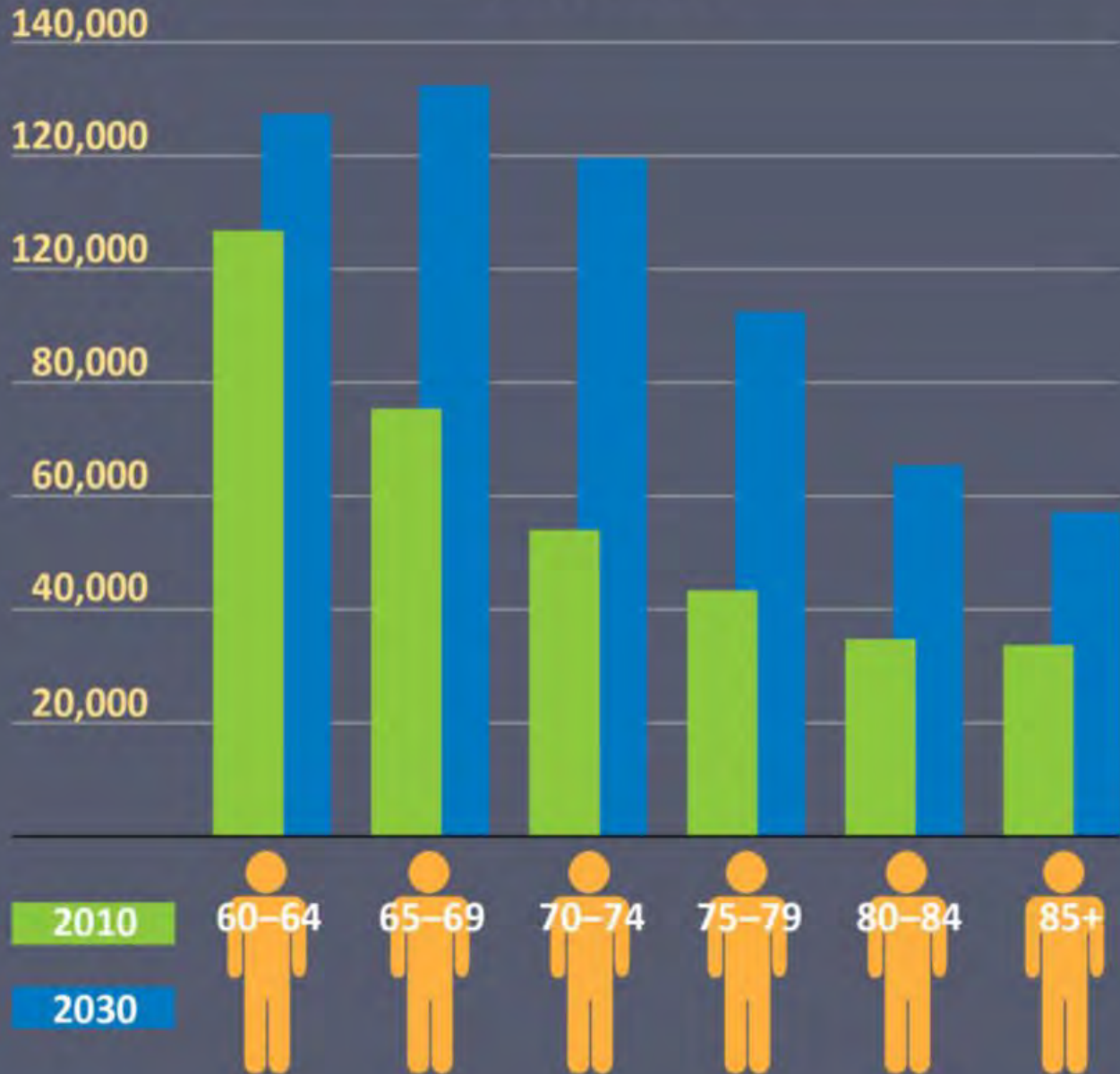
Male Female



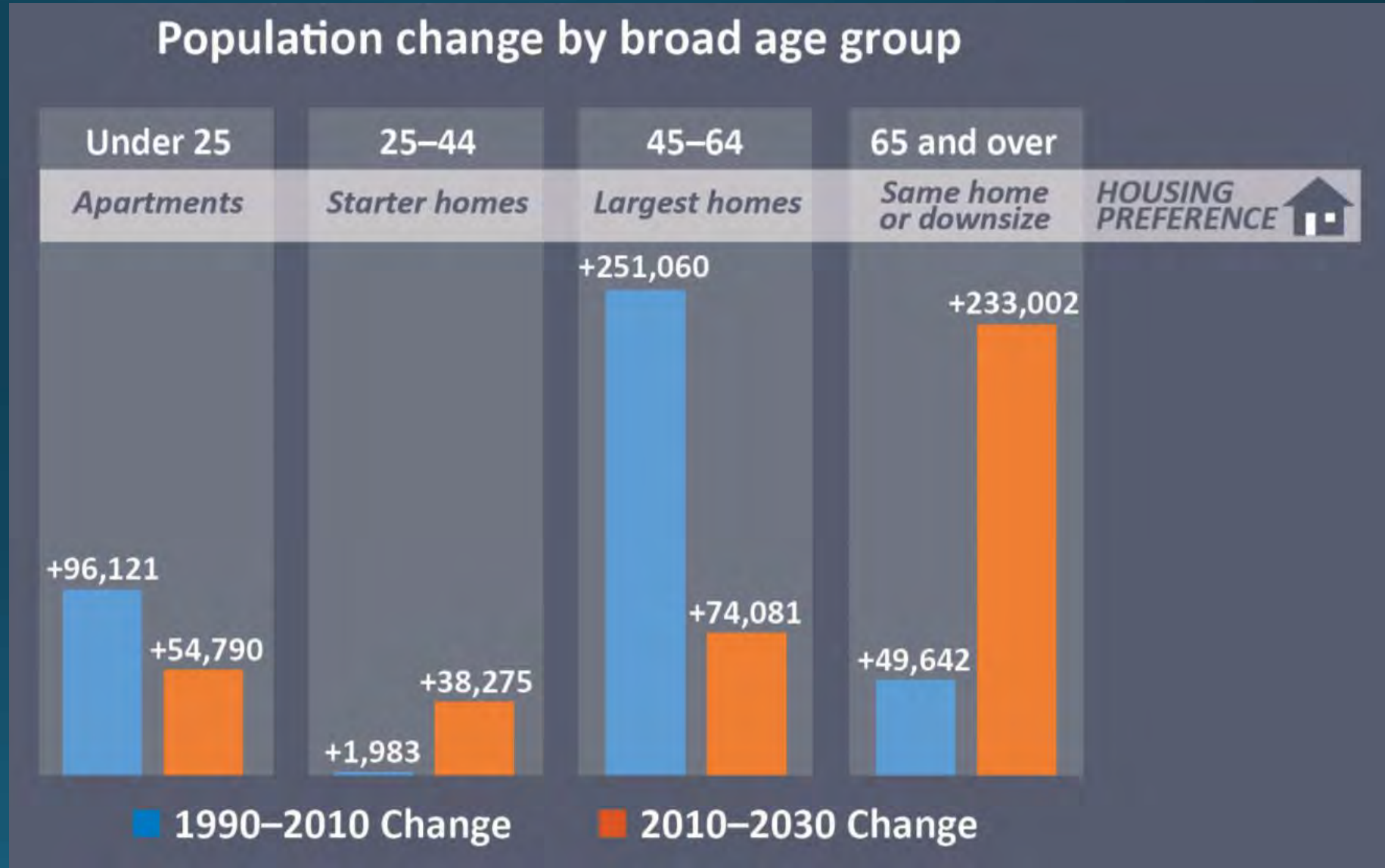
Male Female

Nearly 60 percent of the region's population growth over the next two decades will come from older adults.

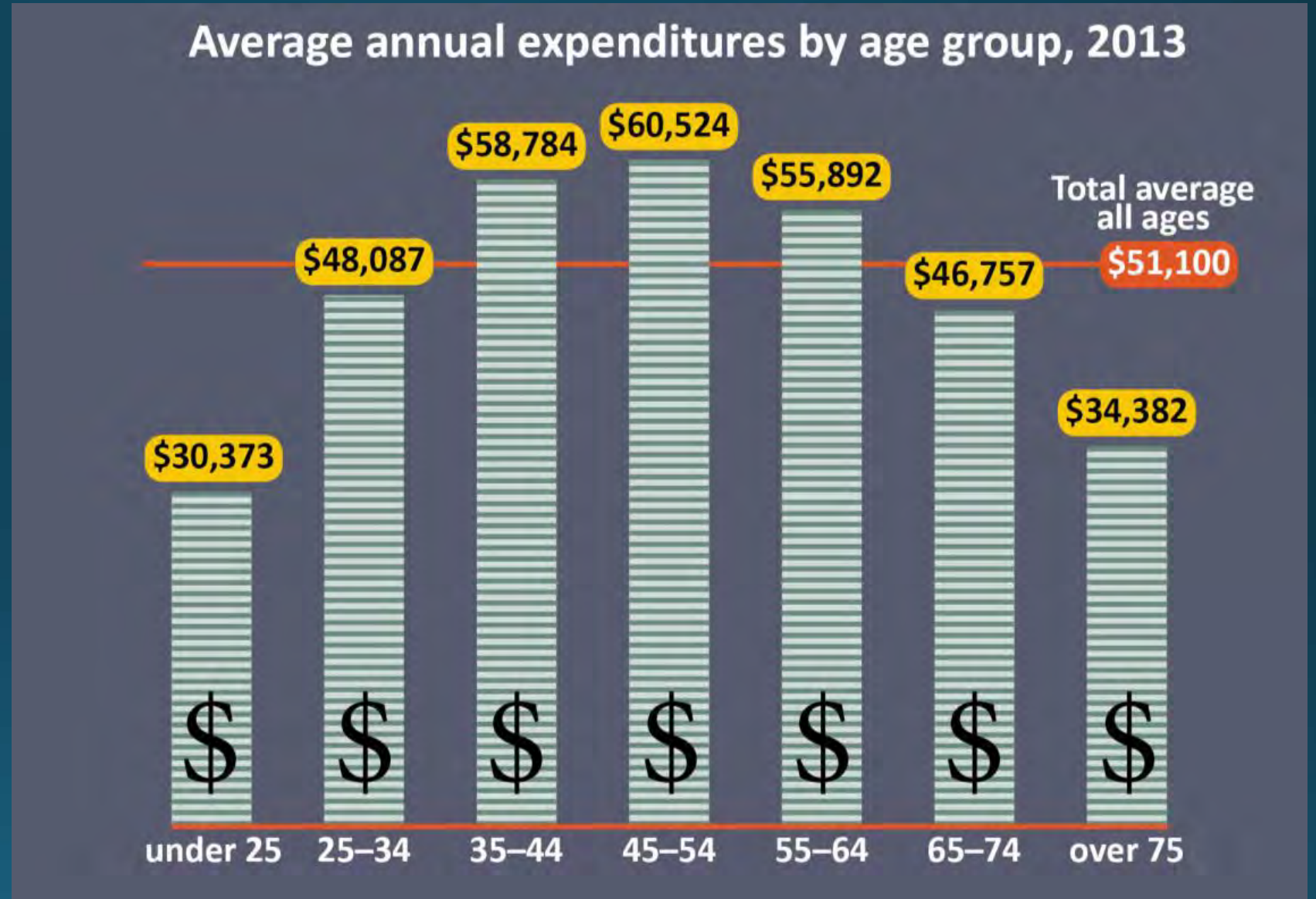
Projected population change among older adults 2010–2030



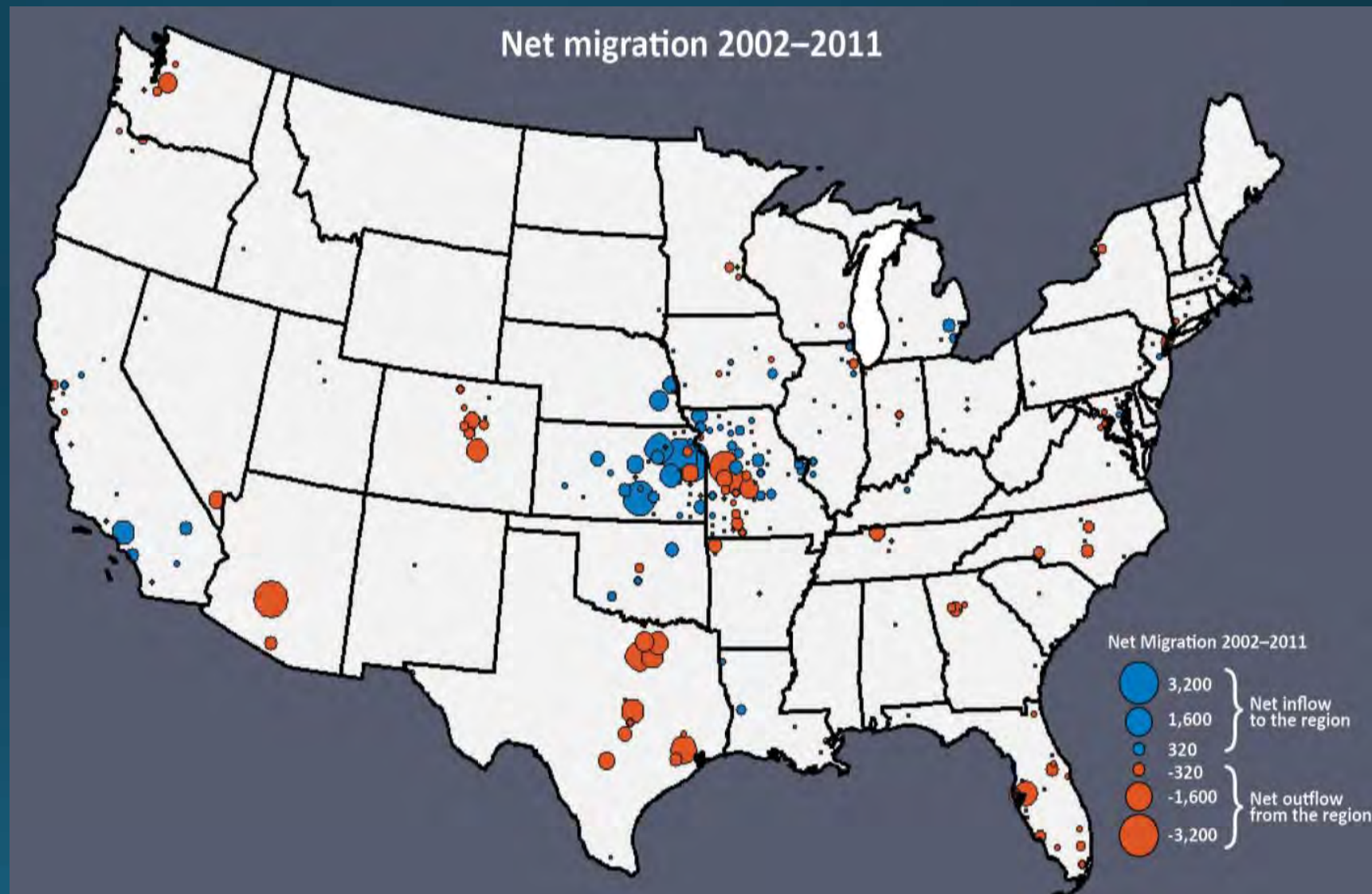
Changing demographics are altering housing and neighborhood demands



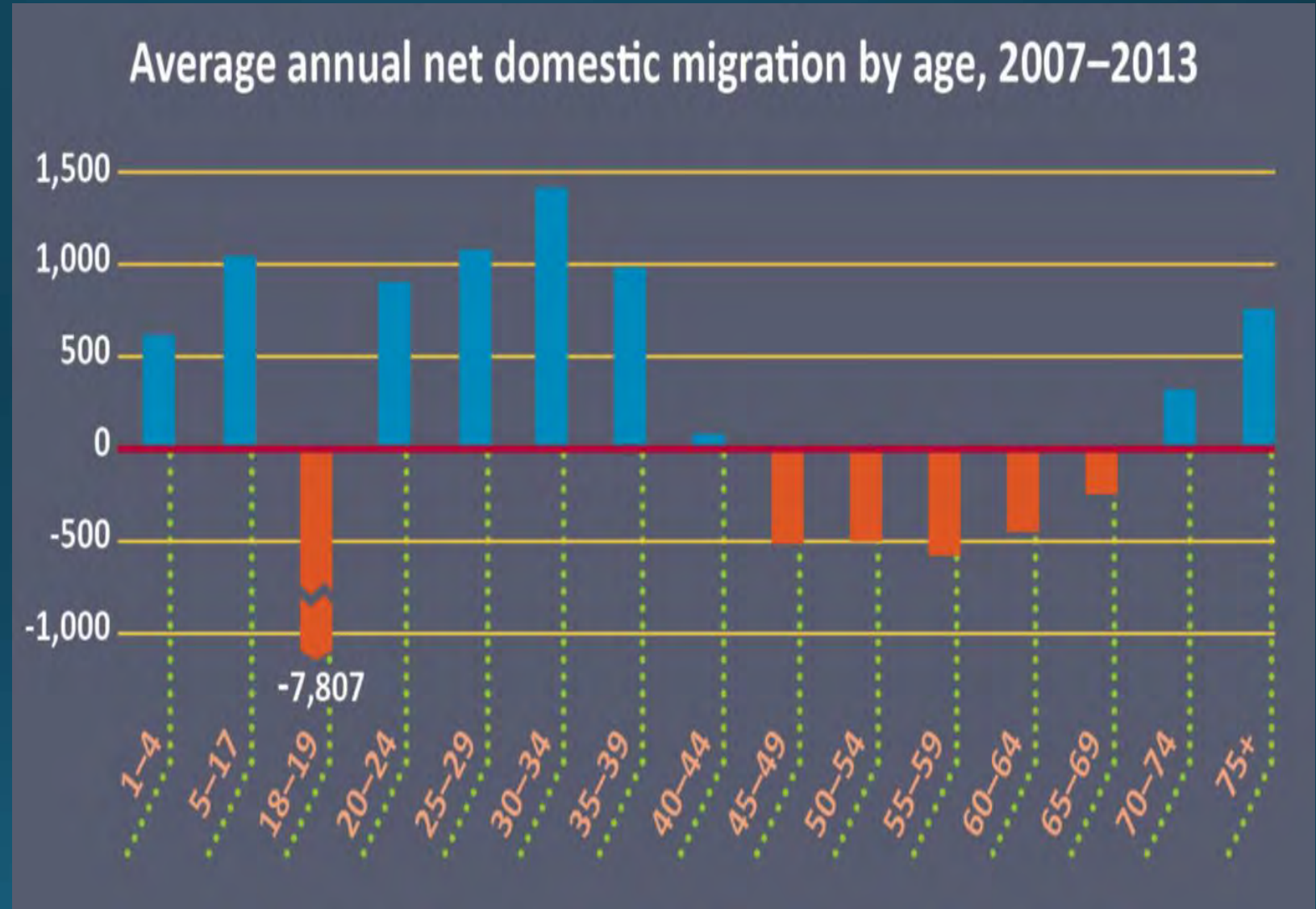
And older households have the income to make that demand effective, spending about as much as younger households, on average.



On net, the region is losing population to the sunbelt and other retirement locations or areas with more vibrant economies.



We are losing people right when they are their most productive and achieved maximum earnings.



Economic trends and forces





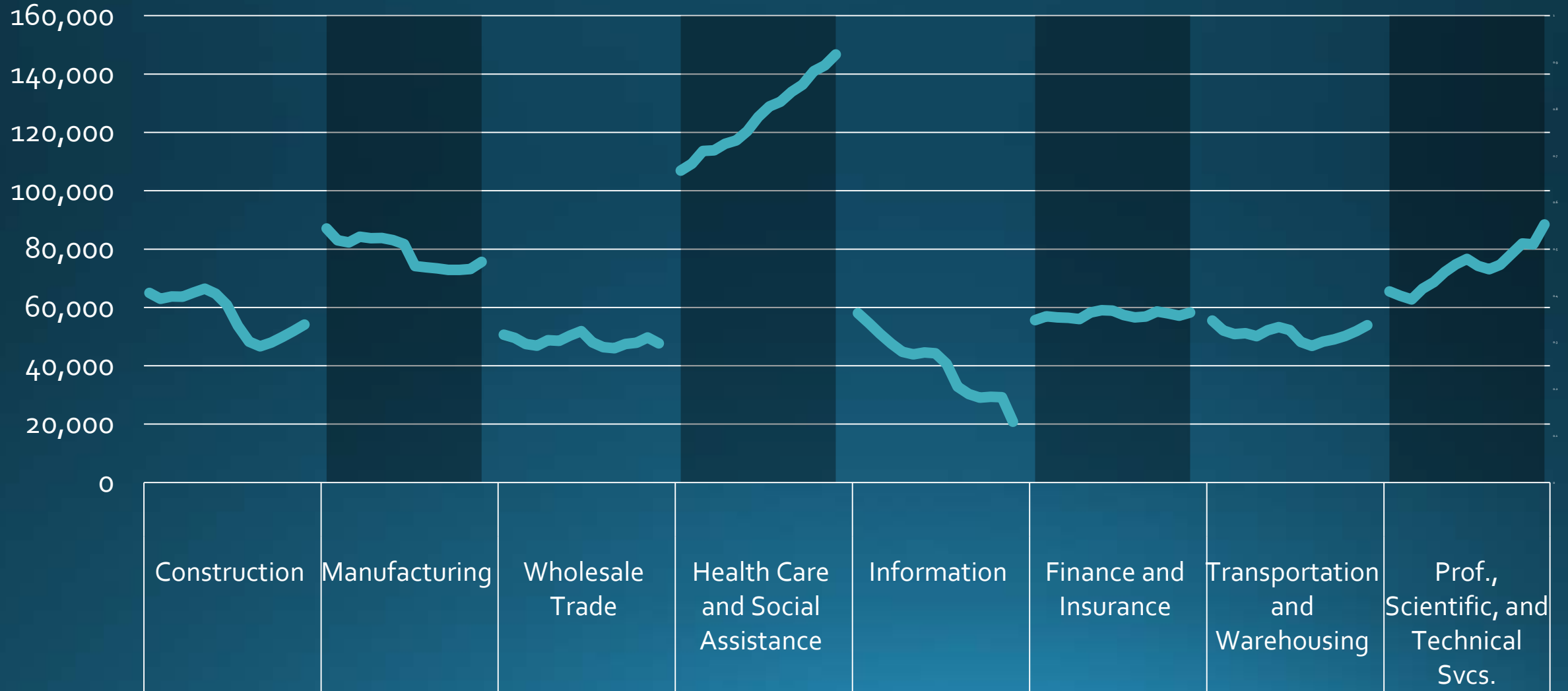






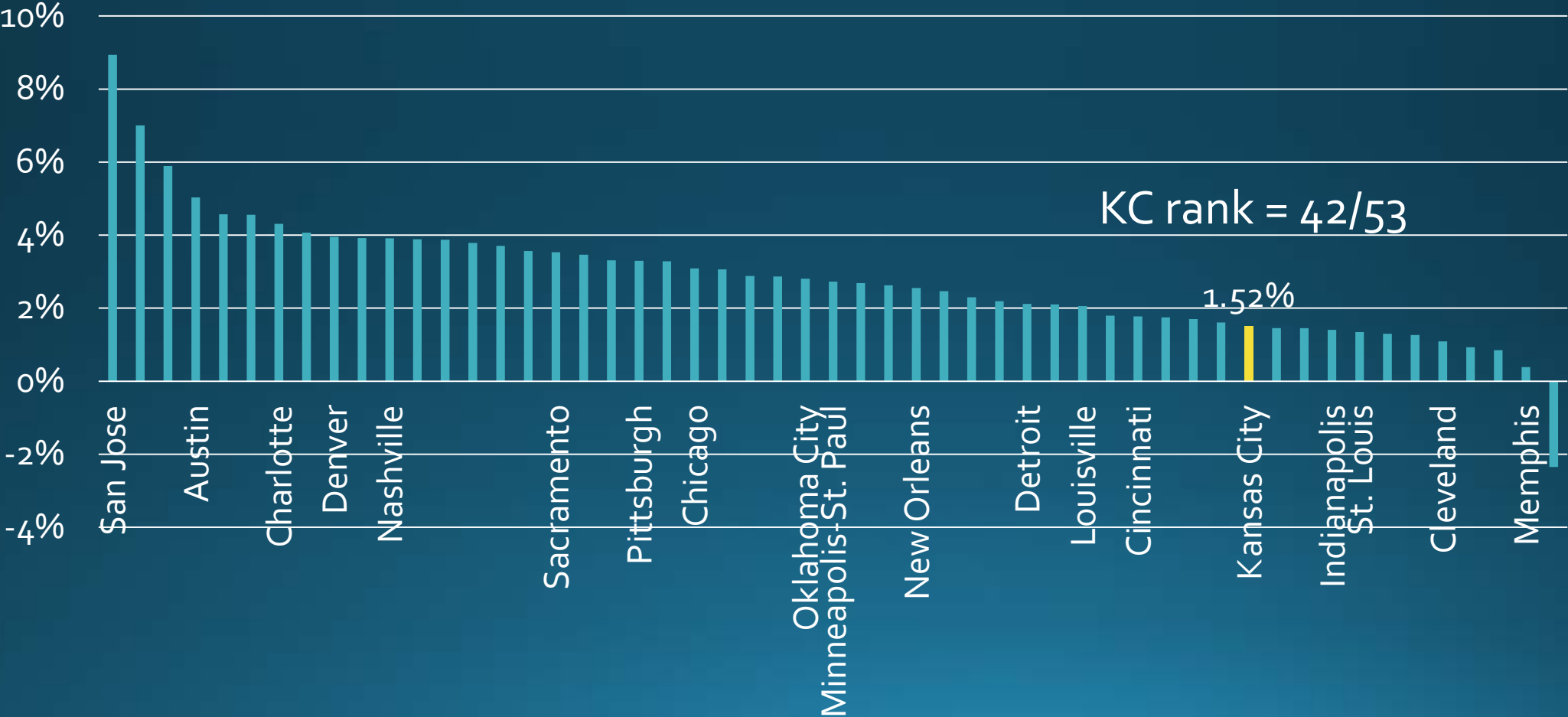
Only two traded sectors in the KC MSA show strong growth in since 2001.

KC MSA Employment Growth by Industry, 2001-2015



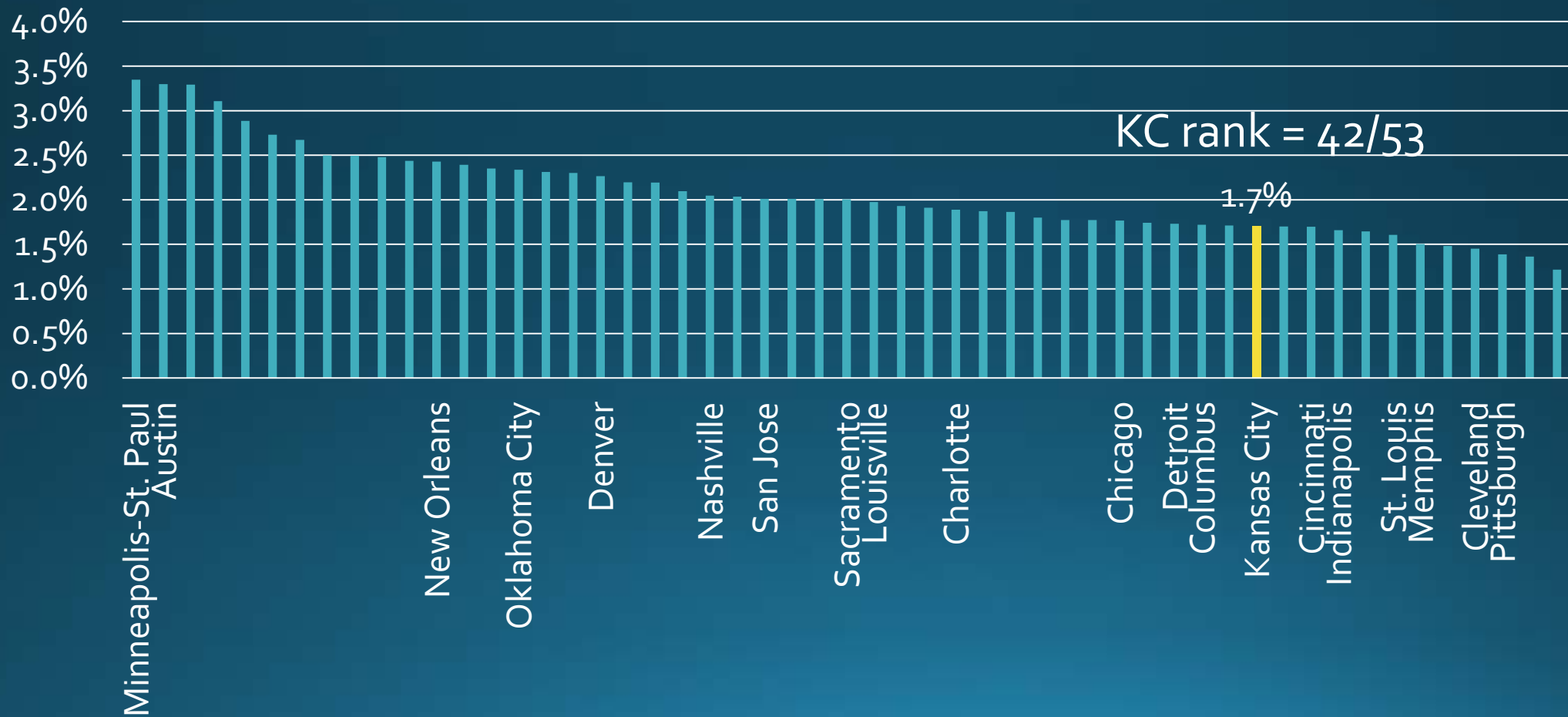
Among large metros, KC ranks 42nd in GDP growth

GDP Growth Rate, 2014-15



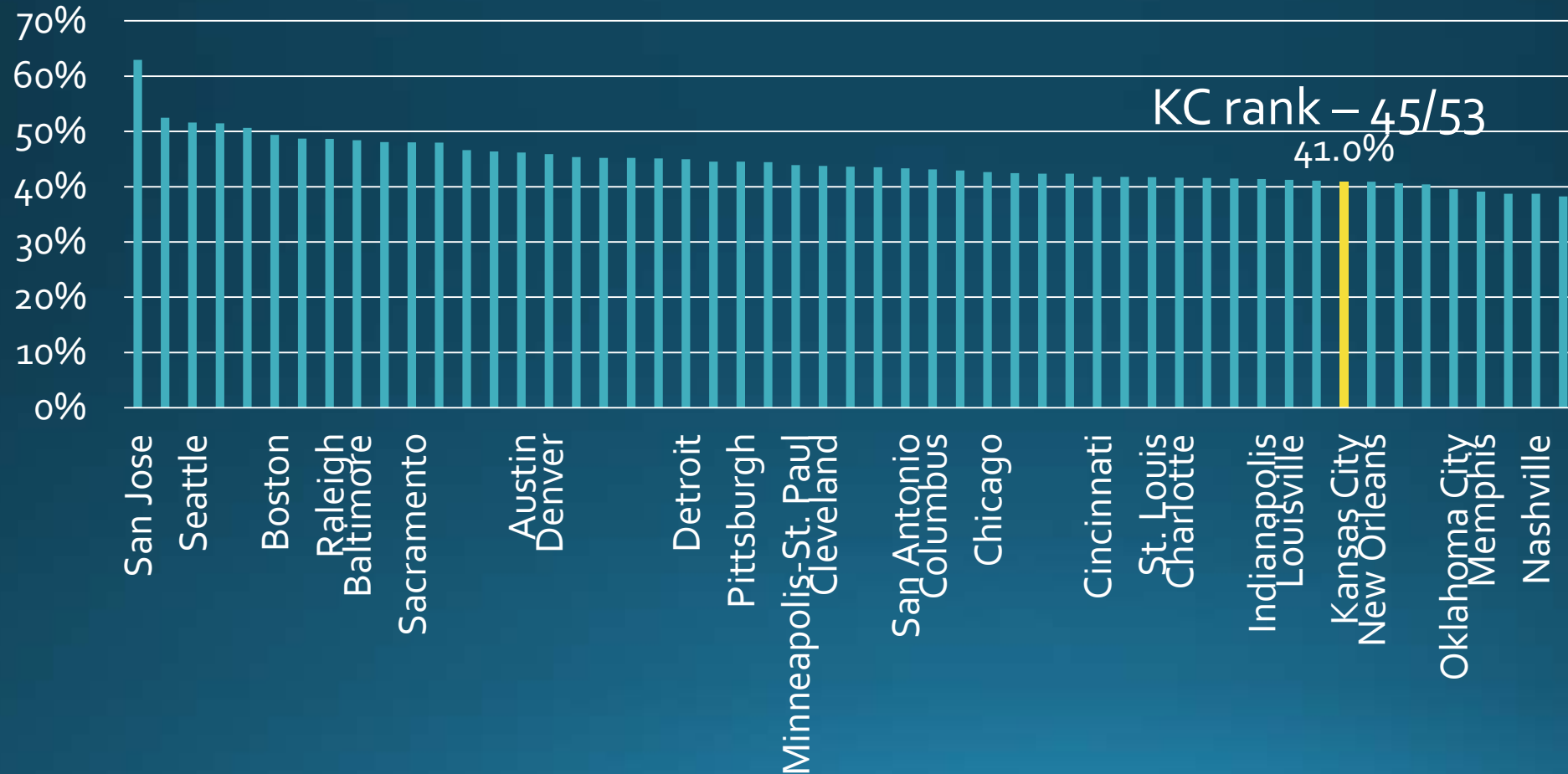
Among large metros, KC ranks 42nd in growth generated by startups.

Percentage of total metro employment from startups, 2014



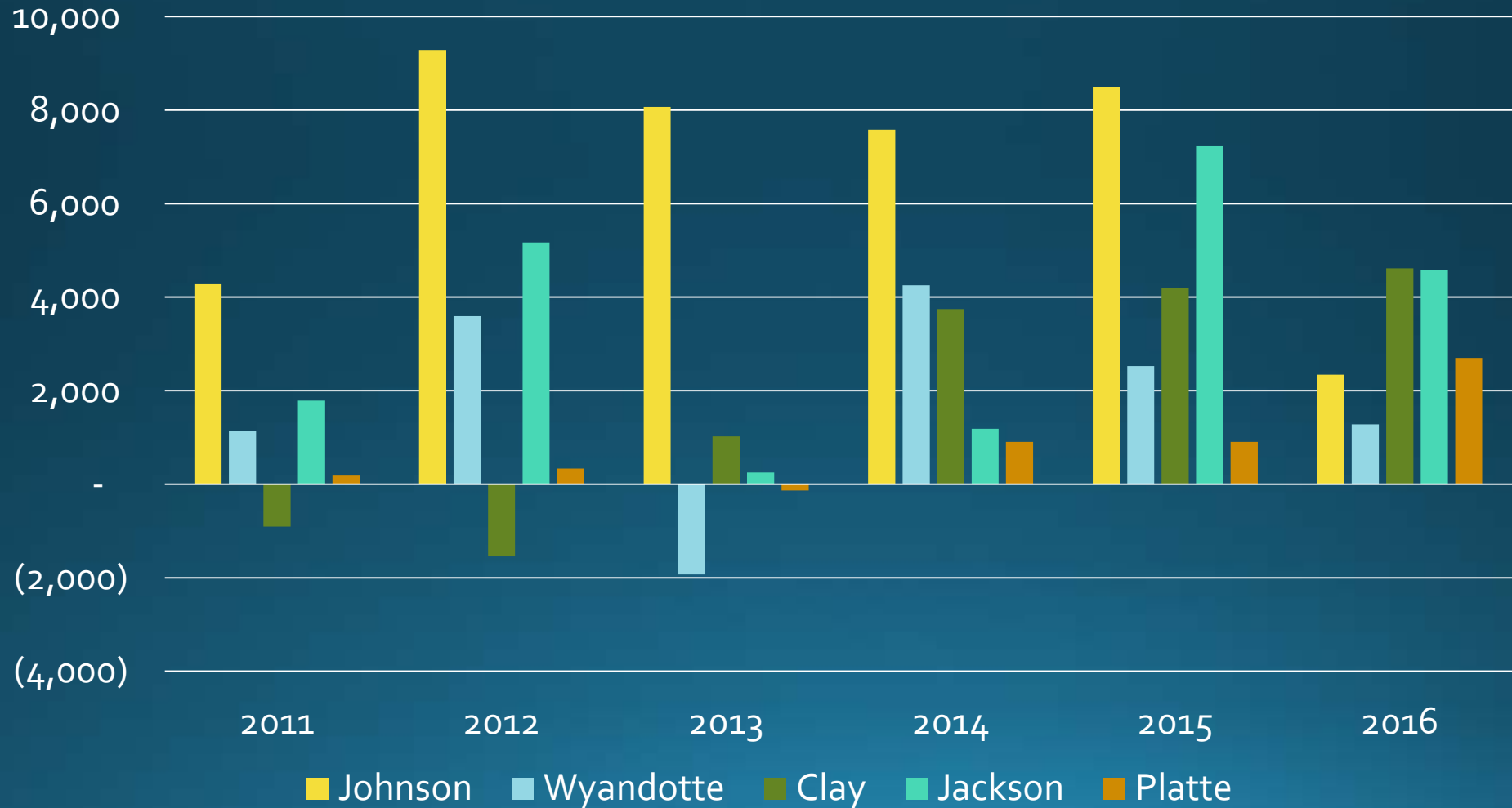
Among large metros, KC ranks 45th in STEM share of 4-yr college graduates.

STEM Degrees as Share of Total Bachelor's Degrees - 2015

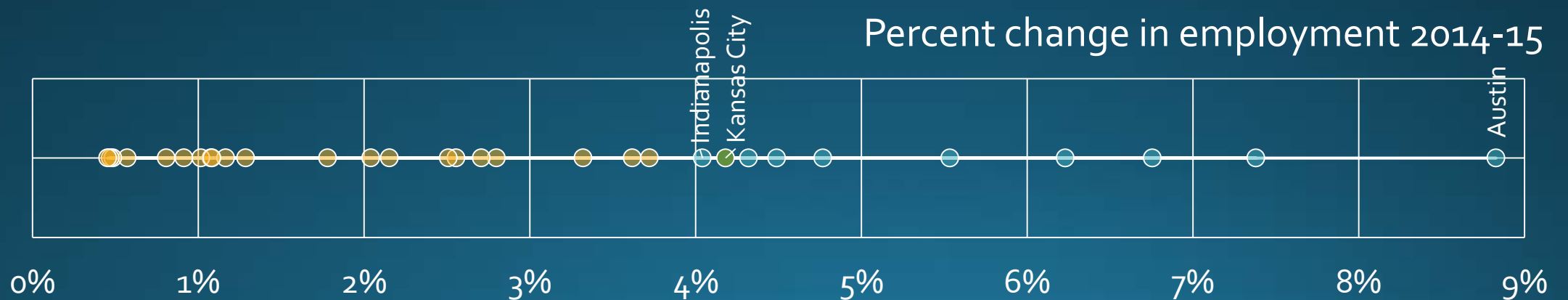
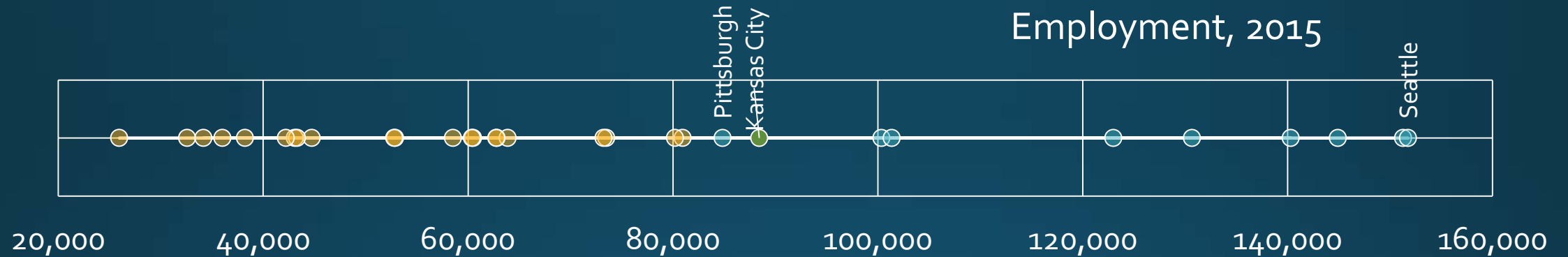


“There’s somethin’ happenin’ here...”

Annual Employment Change (Year Ending in March)

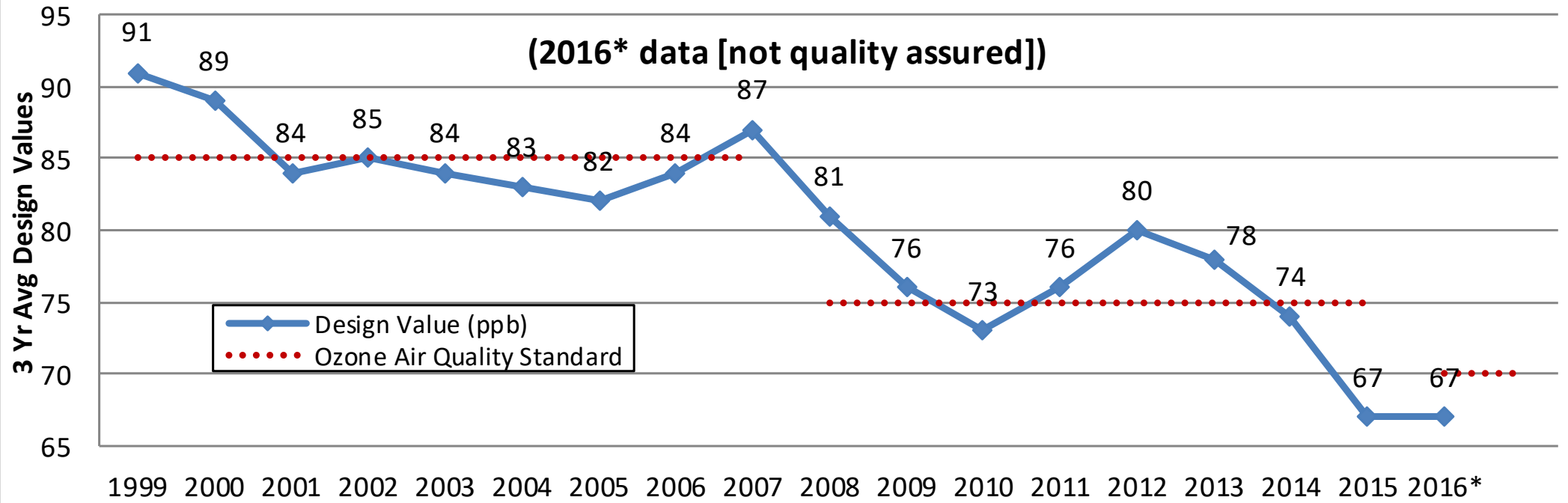


Yet, KC is a top 10 metro in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services



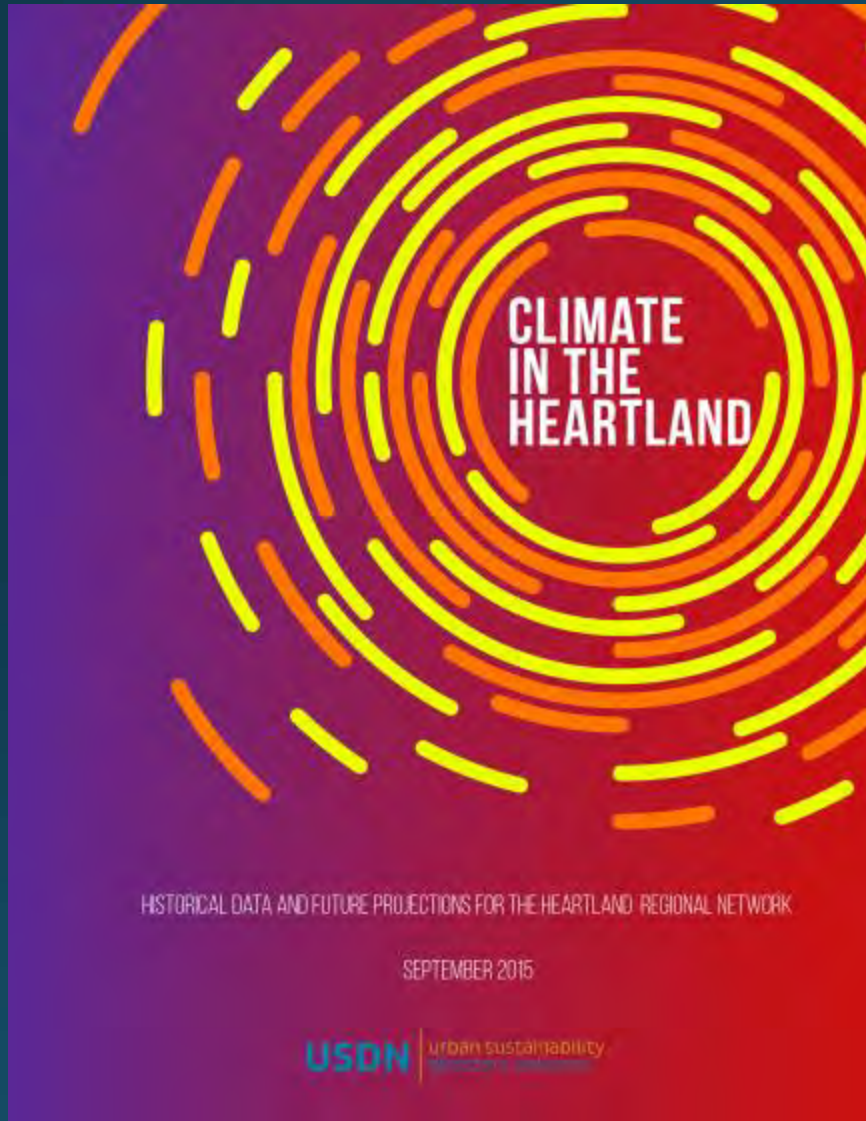
Environmental trends and forces

Figure 2. Maximum Monitor Design Values 1999-2016*



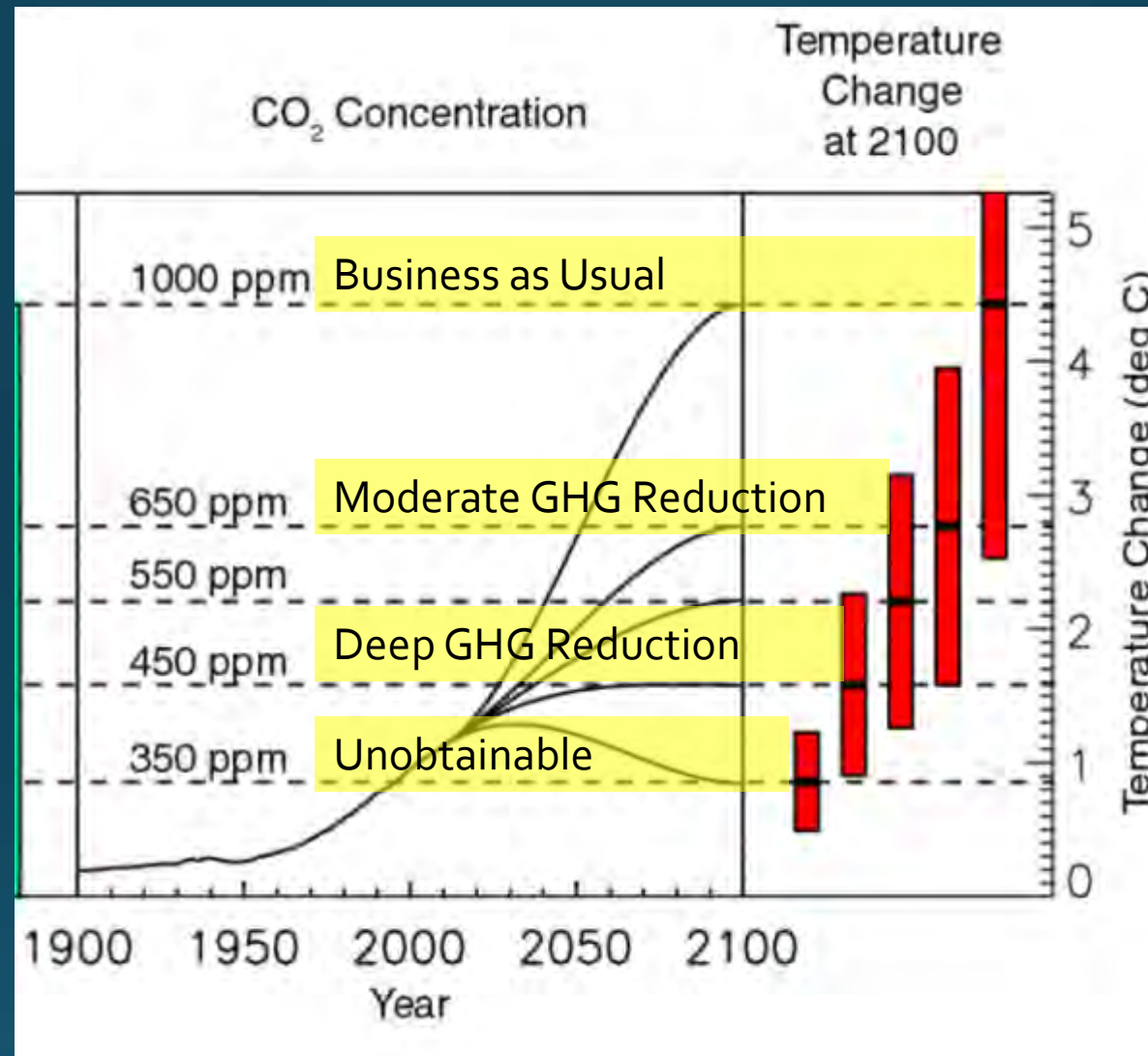
Ozone trend

Observed climate change in Kansas City



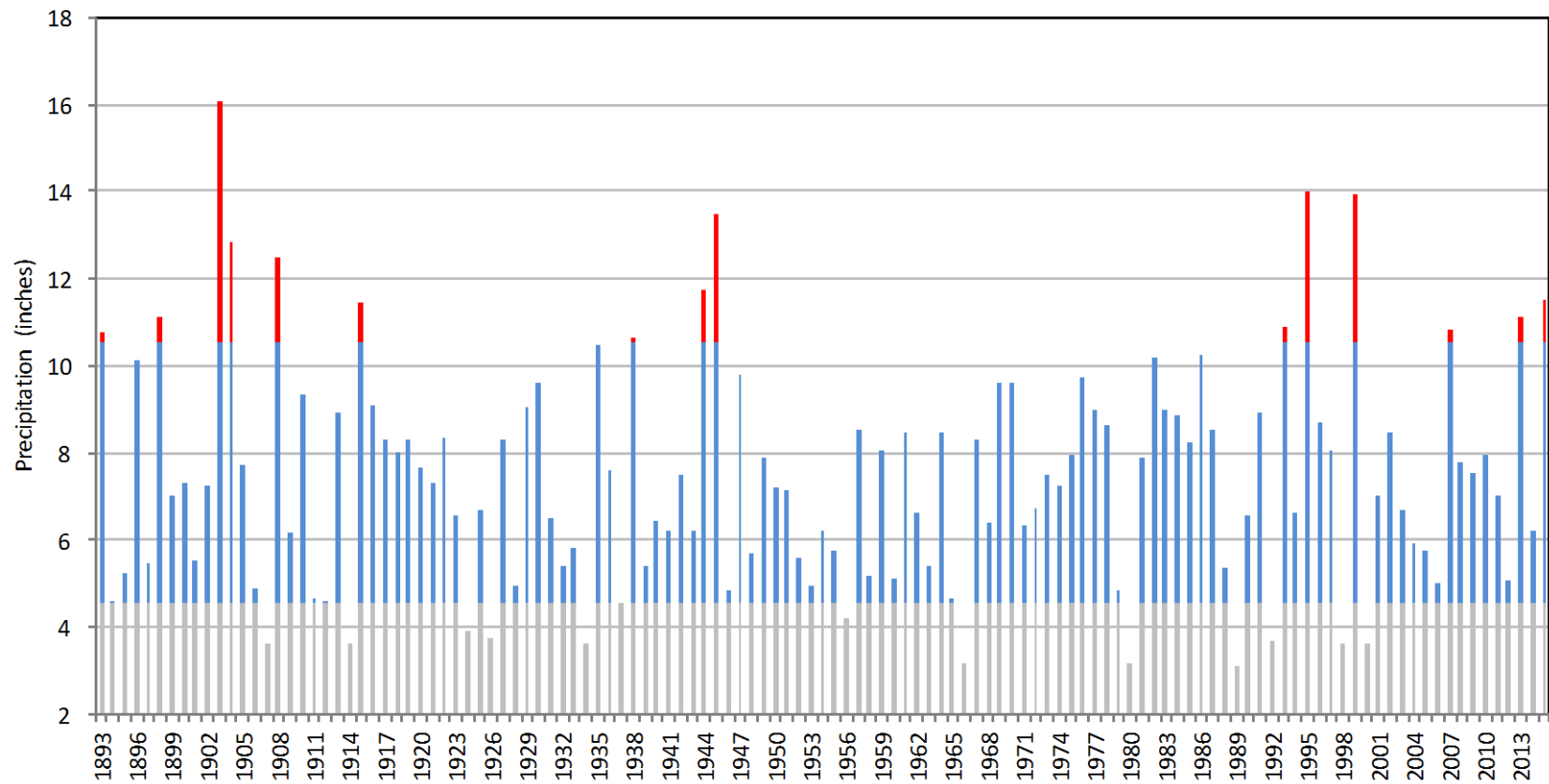
In 1985-2014, Lawrence recorded:

- Four years out of the top 10 for number of days with more than 1.25 inches of rainfall.
- Thirteen percent more days, on average, with rainfall more than 1.25 inches compared to the 1890-1984 period.
- A 40 percent increase in events with rainfall more than 2 inches and 118 percent increase for more than 3 inches.
- Fewer cool summers due to increase in minimum temperature.
- Milder winters with fewer sub-zero days.



Scenarios of human greenhouse gas emissions

April-May Precipitation Northeast Kansas Average

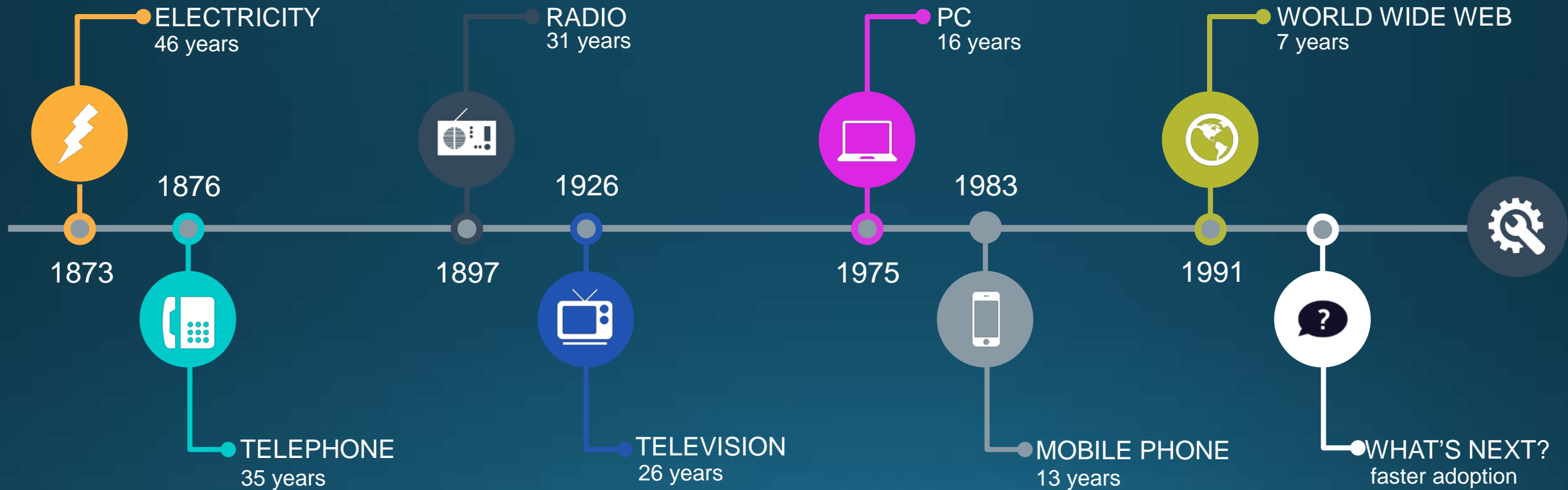


Excessive spring rainfall that occurred 1-in-10-year prior to 1980 has since occurred 1-in-6-year.

Technological trends and forces

TECHNOLOGY

- Years until technology was used by one-quarter of Americans





1

ANTICIPATE what the future might bring

Fall/winter 2016 — Dec. 14 & Jan. 11 Driving Forces workshops

TECHNOLOGY	DEMOGRAPHICS	ECONOMIC FORCES	CHANGING CLIMATE	PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet of things Autonomous vehicles Automation affects all occupations Health technologies extend lifespans Cleaner energy technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aging population More diversity Changing nature of poverty Migration patterns Immigration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalization Income inequality Portability of capital Outsourcing Global labor market Recession or expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme weather Higher temperatures More flooding Scarcity of clean water Species extinctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desire for more choices Generational differences in tastes and attitudes Discontent with status quo Resource constraints



Driving Forces workshop interactive exercises



Open

Which of the forces seems most important to you?



Listen

What have we missed? Is there a force you would like to add?

Driving Forces workshop interactive exercises

#1

In the future, how will each **forces** impact the subjects of our plans for the Kansas City region?

#2

Thinking about all of these forces, what excites you about the future? What worries you?

#3

What should we do? How can we take advantage of future opportunities, or adapt to challenges?

Driving Forces workshop interactive exercises



Revisit

Which of the forces seems most important to you?



Imagine

For each force, imagine a world where it dominates.
What does the region look like? What does it feel like?

Driving Forces workshop interactive exercises

Takeaways

- **Economic forces, technology, and public expectations** are seen as the leading influence on our future, with climate change and changing demographics not far behind.
- Concerns and anxieties about impact of forces on ability to reach our vision.
- Advent of technology is most viewed as having both positive and negative consequences.
- Education and efficient development mentioned as strong potential strategies to address future uncertainties.

Using what we learned about driving forces and their impacts during our driving forces workshops, we've identified four possible futures for the region.

Scenario

A

Scenario

B

Scenario

C

Scenario

D