

ROY WILKINS CENTER FOR HUMAN RELATIONS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE A LEADING RESEARCH CENTER DEDICATED TO FINDING RACIAL AND ETHNIC INEQUALITY SOLUTIONS

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN HOME OWNERSHIP AND MORTGAGE LENDING DISCRIMINATION

Samuel L. Myers, Jr.

Roy Wilkins Professor of Human Relations and Social Justice

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis' Opportunity & Inclusive Growth Institute Thursday, October 26, 2017

Thursday, October 26, 2017

HUMPHREY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Driven to Discover

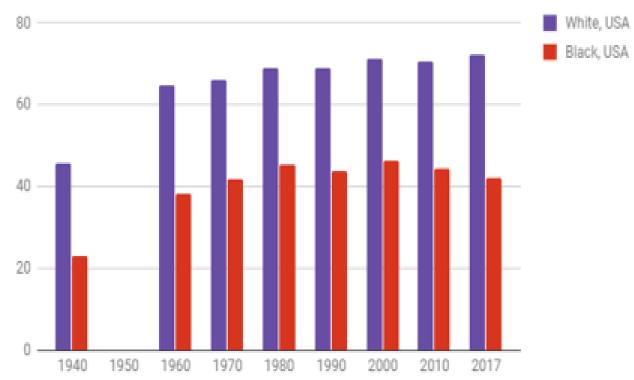
Summary

- Wide Racial Disparities in Homeownership in Minnesota
- Non-Trivial Role of Lending Disparities
- Need for More Aggressive Enforcement of ECOA



Home Ownership Disparities Larger in Minnesota than USA



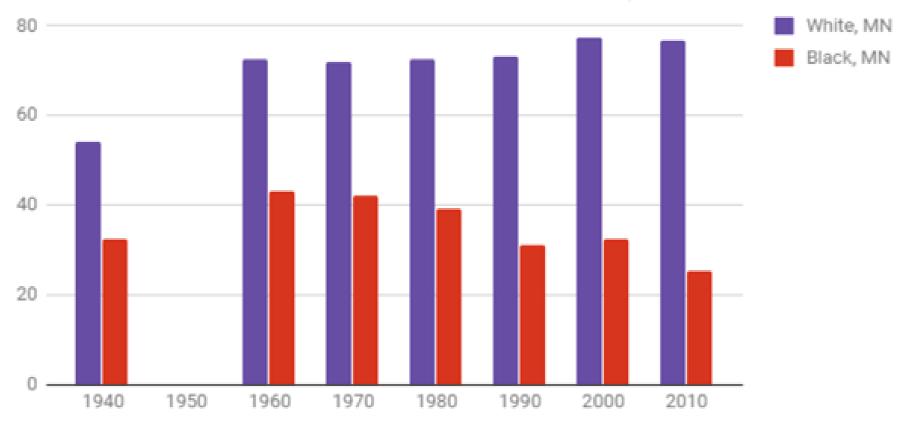


Black vs White Home Ownership, USA

		year							
White	45.73	64.87	66.07	68.99	69.06	71.3	70.69	72.2	
Black	22.99	38.19	41.78	45.35	43.86	46.3	44.31	42.3	



Black vs White Home Ownership, MN

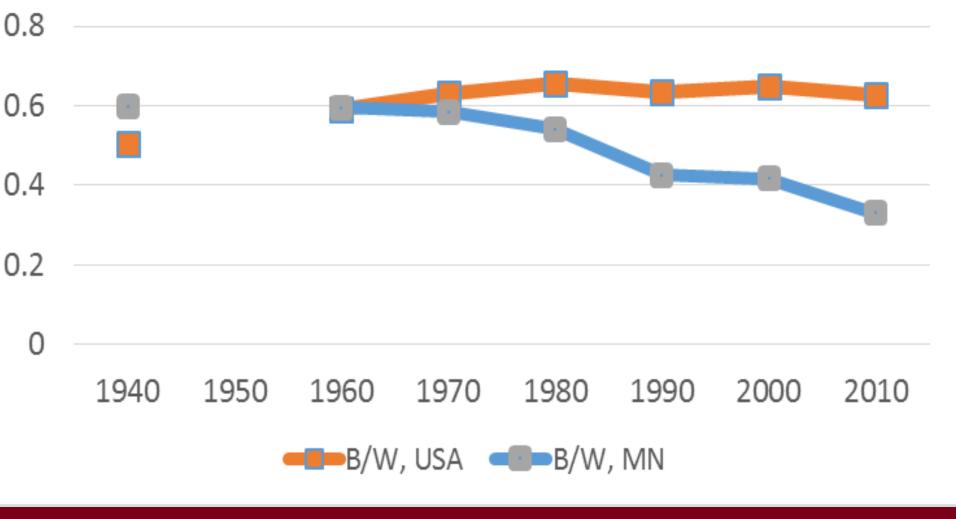


Year

White	54.1	72.39	71.92	72.59	73.22	77.49	76.85
Black	32.35	43.06	42	39.29	31.08	32.35	25.47

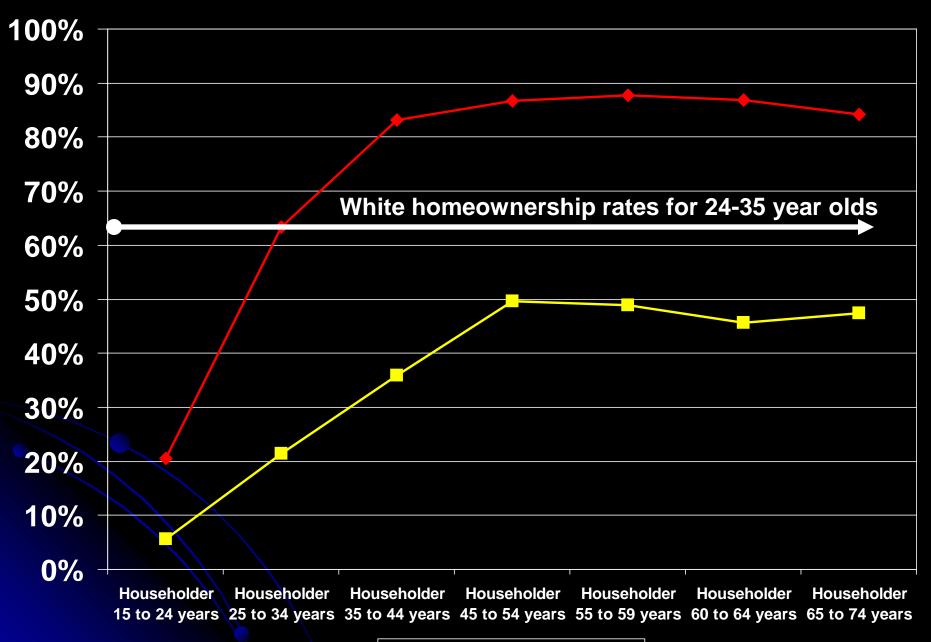


B/W Ratio of Homeownership Rates 1940-2010, US vs MN





Home Ownership Rates for Young Whites are higher than Home Ownership Rates for African Americans of All Ages





Low-Incomes and Low-Income Segregated Tracts

- Low-income whites have home ownership rates <u>five times</u> that of lowincome blacks
- Whites living in low-income white tracts (95% or more white) have home ownership rates that are <u>three times</u> that of blacks living in low-income black tracts



		Low Income White Census Tracts	Non-Low Income White Census Tracts	Low Income Black Census Tracts	Non-Low Income Black Census Tracts
All Income Levels	Black Homeownership Rate	0.12	0.30	0.18	0.43
704 Census Tracts	White Homeownership Rate	0.33	0.78	0.65	0.82
		58 census tracts	14 census tracts	303 census tracts	280 Census Tracts
Low Income Level	Black Homeownership Rate	0.12	0.19	0.14	0.38
93 Census Tracts	White Homeownership Rate	0.33	0.54	0.40	0.59
		57 census tracts	36 census tracts	91 census tracts	3 census tracts
Black Hon	ow Income neownership late	.10			
White Hor	ow Income neownership late	.53			

Low-Income Only Explains a Small Part of the Homeownership Disparity

- Low-income whites are five times more likely than low-income blacks to own their own homes
- Home ownership rates among whites in predominantly black neighborhoods are almost twice the homeownership rates of blacks in those neighborhoods
- In low-income white census tracts blacks less likely to own homes than whites

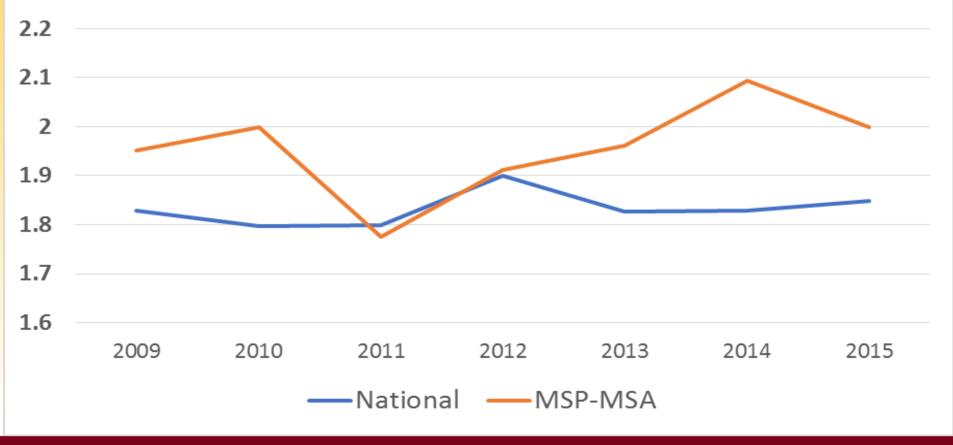


LENDING DISPARITIES



Disparities Larger in Minnesota than USA

Relative Loan Denial Rate Ratio (B/W)



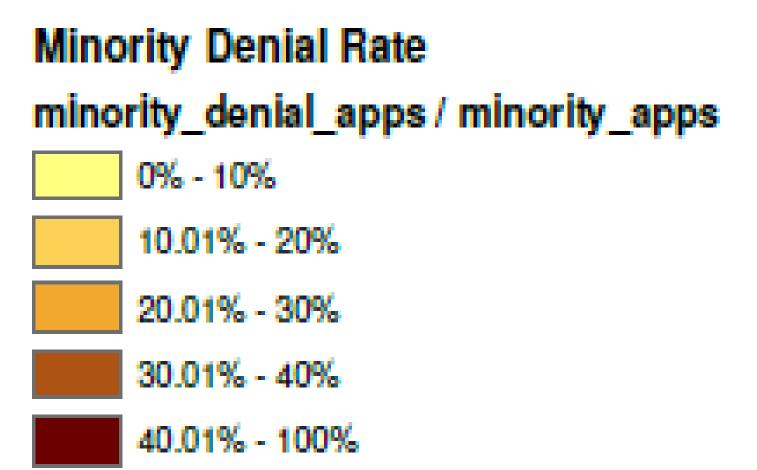


Loan Denial Analysis – Twin Cities

- HMDA Data 2008-2013
 - 1,181,231 completed applications
 - 413 to 557 lenders (excludes lenders with less than 30 applications)
- 50 Largest Lenders Account for 80% of All Home Mortgage Loans
- 20 Largest Lenders Account for 70% of All Home Mortgage Loans



Legend





Legend

Minority Denial Rate minority_denial_apps / minority_apps 0% - 10% 10.01% - 20% 20.01% - 30% 30.01% - 40% 40.01% - 100%

20 Miles

0

5

10

1

Legend

Non-Minority Denial Rate

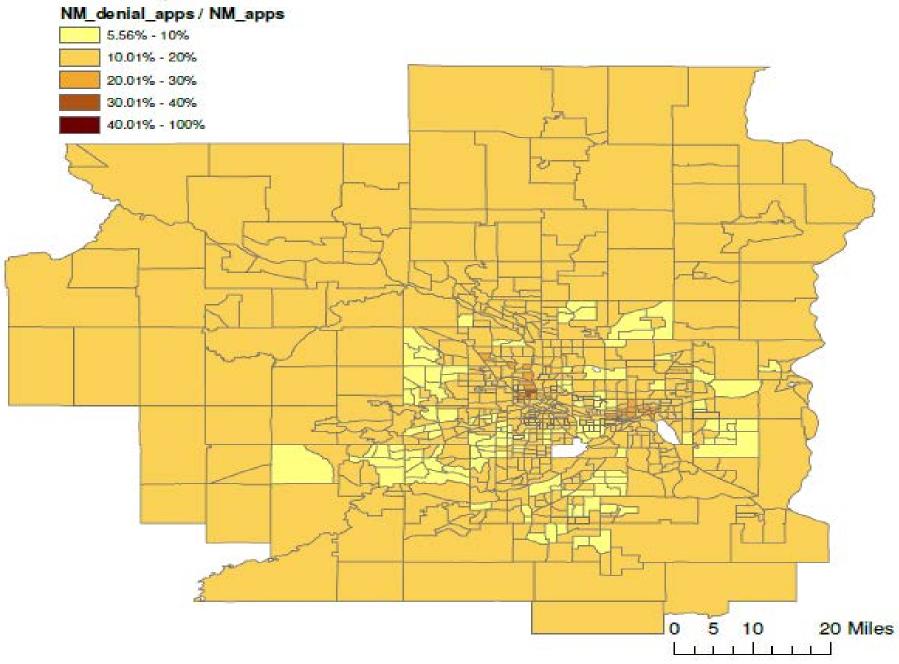
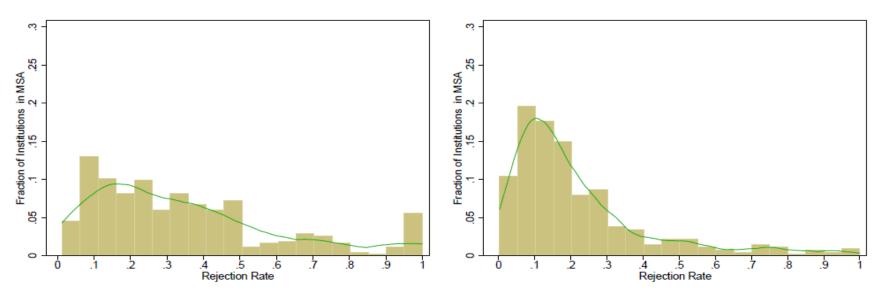
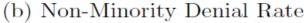
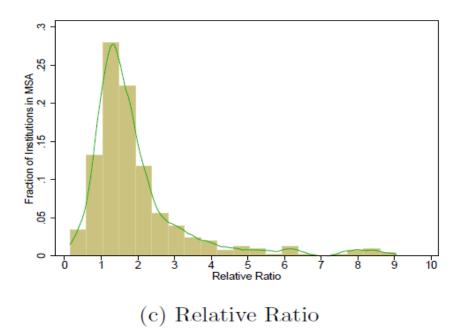


Figure 2: Loan Denial Ratio Distribution in the Twin Cities



(a) Minority Denial Rate





Explanations for lending disparities

- Hypothesis #1 Poor credit, low incomes, high risk neighborhoods
- Hypothesis #2 GSE Guidelines
- Hypothesis #3 Predatory lending
- Hypothesis #4 Adverse selection (Subprime Lending)
- Hypothesis #5 Lender discrimination; lax enforcement



Results of Test for Discrimination in Twin Cities



Covariates

- Loan amount, debt/income ratio
- Applicant gender, applicant income
- Predicted credit risk
- Census tract characteristics
- Loan type
- Year



	(1)	(2)			
	LPM-based	Logit-based			
Differential					
$Prediction_1$	0.124^{***}	-2.113***			
	(0.000359)	(0.00386)			
Prediction_2	0.198^{***}	-1.562^{***}			
	(0.00136)	(0.0101)			
Difference	-0.0743***	-0.551^{***}			
	(0.00140)	(0.0108)			
Decomposition					
Explained	-0.0212***	-0.188***			
	(0.000776)	(0.00734)			
Unexplained	-0.0531***	-0.363***			
	(0.00154)	(0.0124)			
% Unexplained	71.46	65.88			
N	928578	928578			
Note: Robust Standard errors in parentheses					

Table A0-2: Oaxaca Decomposition for Overall Market

Note: Robust Standard errors in parentheses * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01 Recommendations to Minneapolis Fed

- More vigorous enforcement of ECOA
- Use of regression-based models to select lenders for audits
- Highlight and encourage successful investments in high-risk neighborhoods (e.g. Stairstep Foundation initiatives and Thor Construction)



References

- Samuel L. Myers, Jr. and Sheila D. Ards. 2001. "The Color of Money: Bad Credit, Wealth, and Race." *American Behavioral Scientist* 45(2)(October): 223-239. http://abs.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/45/2/223
- Samuel L. Myers, Jr. 2002. "Government-Sponsored Enterprise Secondary Market Decisions: Effects on Racial Disparities in Home Mortgage Loan Rejection Rates," *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research* 6(1): 85-113.
 - http://www.huduser.org/Periodicals/CITYSCPE/VOL6NUM1/chp2.pdf
- "A Dream Deferred: the 50/30 Housing Research Initiative Final Report," joint publication of The Urban Coalition and the Roy Wilkins Center, July 1999. http://www.hhh.umn.edu/img/assets/9680/50-30.pdf
- Samuel L. Myers, Jr. 2004. "African American Economic Well-Being during the Boom and Bust" in *State of Black America 2004*.
- Samuel Myers. Jr., Won Fy Lee and Jermaine Toney 2015. "RESPONSIBLE BANKING IN THE TWIN CITIES Analysis of Banking Practices Based on 2008 - 2013 HMDA & CRA data Minneapolis & St.Paul Metropolitan Area" http://lgi.umn.edu/features/Responsible_Banking_Report.html



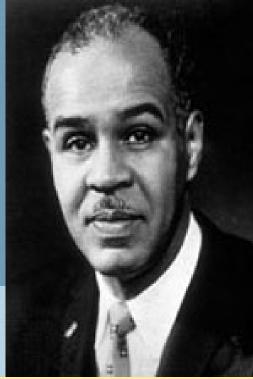
Roy Wilkins Center for Human Relations and Social Justice

"Nothing should be overlooked in fighting for better education. Be persistent and ornery; this will be good for the lethargic educational establishment and will aid the whole cause of public education."

> Social Reformer & Civil Rights Leader 1901-1981

www.hhh.umn.edu/centers/wilkins





For more information consult: www.hhh.umn.edu/centers/wilkins

HUMPHREY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Driven to Discover⁵⁴