2024 Housing Disparities Report

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In 2014 Minnesota Laws, Chapter 312, Article 2, Section 16, the Legislature requires the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to annually report on housing disparities.

> *The Housing Finance Agency shall annually report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over the agency on progress, if any, the agency has made in closing the racial disparity gap and low-income concentrated housing disparities.*

This report covers activities carried out in 2024 and has two sections:

1. Homeownership: Reducing Disparities
2. Rental Housing: Providing Low-Income Renters with Greater Choice

Homeownership: Reducing Disparities

While Minnesota has the tenth highest homeownership rate in the country, it also has the sixth largest disparity between: (1) White/non-Latino households and (2) Indigenous, Black and households of color.[1]

Table 1: 2024 Homeownership Rates[2]

Category	Rate	National Rank
Overall Homeownership Rate	71.6%	10th Highest
Homeownership Rate for White/Non-Latino Households	77.1%	9th Highest
Homeownership Rate for Indigenous, Black and Households of Color	48.5%	39th Highest
Percentage Point Gap in Homeownership Rates	28.5	6th Largest

As shown in Figures 1 and 2 below, the disparity has been large and persistent, and it is especially egregious for Black households.

[1] Includes households where one or more borrowers identifies as Asian, Black, Native American, Pacific Islander, of multiple races or identifies as Latino of any race.

[2] U.S Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey.

Figure 1: Historical Homeownership Rates in Minnesota, by Race and Ethnicity[3]

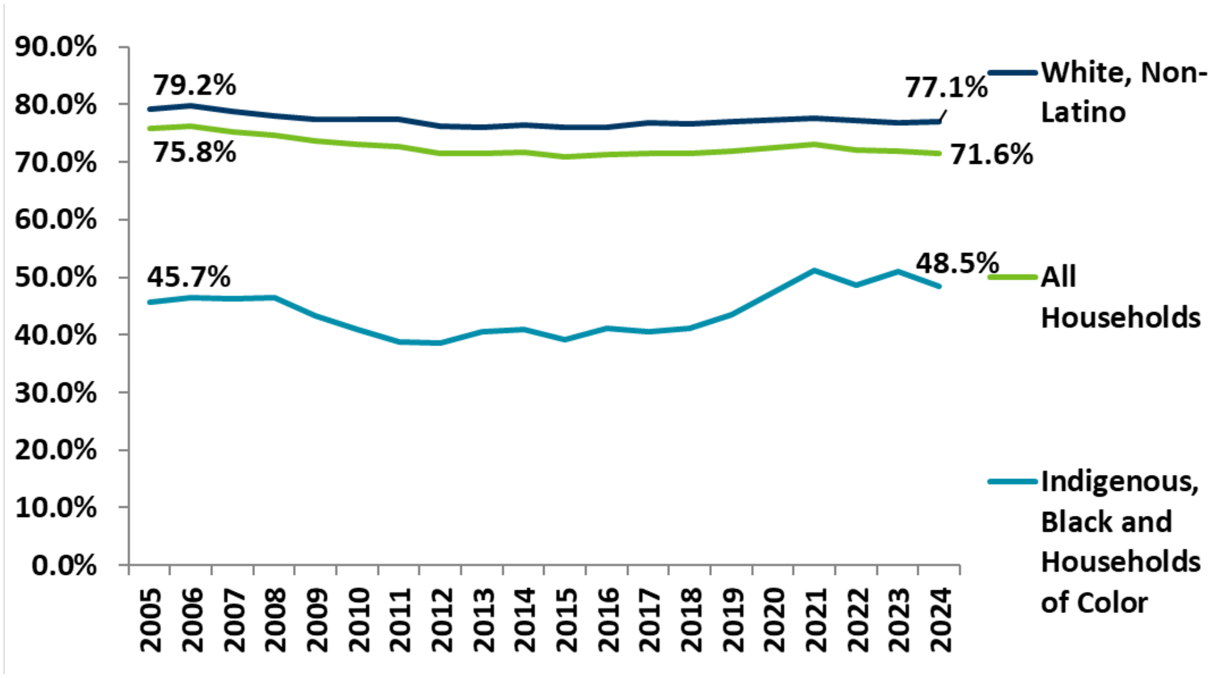
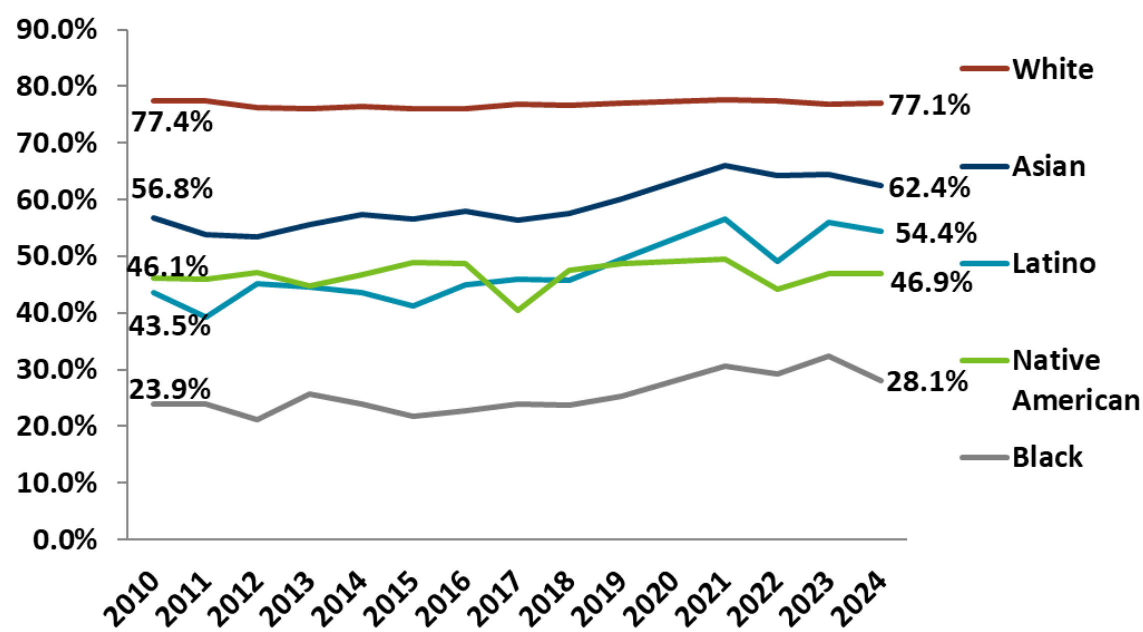


Figure 2: Homeownership Rates in Minnesota, Disaggregated[4]



[3] U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Surveys*.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Surveys*.

Reducing the disparities is critical because successful homeownership is a powerful wealth-generation tool for families. For example, a study from the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University found that:

> *Each year of successful homeownership between 1999 and 2009 increased the wealth of Black households by $8,474 on average.*[5]

Reducing the homeownership disparity is one of our strategic priorities, and we have made significant progress in our lending, as shown in Table 2. Highlights include:

- Since 2011, we have more than tripled our annual lending to Indigenous, Black and households of color who are first-time homebuyers, increasing the annual number of loans from 515 to 1,712.
- We are serving Indigenous, Black and households of color at a rate that is more than 1.5 times greater than the overall mortgage industry. In 2024, 42% of our first-time homebuyers are Indigenous, Black and households of color, while 24% of all home-purchase borrowers in Minnesota are from these underserved communities.
- Minnesota Housing accounts for roughly 9% of the overall home-purchase mortgage market. The entire homebuying and mortgage industry needs to work together and enhance its efforts to make significant progress in closing the homeownership gap for Indigenous, Black and households of color.

Table 2: Home Mortgages for Indigenous, Black and Households of Color in Minnesota

Year	Number of First-Time Homebuyer Mortgages Supported by Minnesota Housing [a]	Number of Minnesota Housing's First-Time Homebuyer Mortgages Going to Indigenous, Black and Households of Color [a]	Share of Minnesota Housing's Mortgages to Indigenous, Black and Households of Color	Share of Overall Market's Mortgages to Indigenous, Black and Households of Color [b]
2011	2,245	515	23%	10%
2012	2,328	530	23%	9%
2013	2,746	634	23%	11%
2014	2,430	602	25%	11%
2015	3,769	1,054	28%	12%
2016	3,418	1,076	31%	14%

[5] Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University, *Is Homeownership Still an Effective Means of Building Wealth for Low-Income and Minority Households? (Was it Ever?)*, September 2013, pp 46-47. The results occurred during a less-than-ideal and tumultuous period involving a housing boom and bust.

Year	Number of First-Time Homebuyer Mortgages Supported by Minnesota Housing [a]	Number of Minnesota Housing's First-Time Homebuyer Mortgages Going to Indigenous, Black and Households of Color [a]	Share of Minnesota Housing's Mortgages to Indigenous, Black and Households of Color	Share of Overall Market's Mortgages to Indigenous, Black and Households of Color [b]
2017	3,541	1,175	33%	15%
2018	4,002	1,377	34%	16%
2019	4,082	1,402	34%	17%
2020	4,328	1,473	34%	18%
2021	4,390	1,633	37%	21%
2022	4,403	1,760	40%	21%
2023	3,545	1,304	37%	23%
2024	4,122	1,712	42%	24%

a. Minnesota Housing's mortgage program for first-time homebuyers (Start Up). The counts are based on purchased loans.

b. Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data. Data applies to home purchase mortgages and excludes refinancing.

Over the last decade, we have carried several initiatives to reach and better serve Indigenous, Black and households of color. For example:

- At the end of 2014, we created the Homeownership Capacity program – through which, we provide grant funding to organizations that work with households facing barriers to homeownership. The grantees provide intensive homebuyer and financial training that prepares the households for homeownership. In 2024, 89% of the 728 program participants were Indigenous, Black and people of color.

- In 2015, we introduced a redesigned down-payment assistance program (Deferred Payment Loan Plus) that provides larger deferred loans ($18,000 in 2024 rather than the standard $16,500) to households that have at least two of the following four characteristics:
  - A sole head of household with at least one eligible dependent,
  - A household of four or more people,
  - A household member with a disability, or
  - Mortgage costs that will be more than 28% of the household's income.

  The program has effectively reached Indigenous, Black and households of color who are first-time homebuyers, accounting for 69% of the borrowers receiving this assistance in 2024.[6] In contrast, Indigenous, Black and households of color account for 34% of borrowers receiving the

[6] Based on purchased loans from October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024.

standard deferred loan. In the spring of 2025, Minnesota Housing added a first-generation homebuyer component to the Deferred Payment Loan Plus program, and the initial results of this change will be reported in next year's report, which will cover 2025.

- Our Community Homeownership Impact Fund provides loans and grants to developers to increase the inventory of affordable, owner-occupied, single-family homes. In 2024, the program financed 237 homes. Of these, 58% were occupied by Indigenous, Black and households of color.

- The 2023 legislature appropriated 50 million in one-time funding for the First-Generation Homebuyer Loan program. The program provides up to $35,000 in a deferred, interest-free, forgivable loan to homebuyers in which the applicant and their parent(s) or legal guardian(s) have either:
  - never owned their primary residence or
  - owned a home but lost it due to foreclosure.

  This program launched in May of 2024 and early 2024 program data indicated that 80% of the initial 561 households were Indigenous, Black, and people of color.[7]

To increase awareness about our home mortgages and down-payment and closing-cost resources and promote homebuyer education, we actively reach out to consumers and the business community.

- Outreach to potential homebuyers
  - Host booths at community events that are well-attended by Indigenous, Black and households of color
  - Create videos, posts, and ads for social media
  - Develop targeted-market and public-relations efforts, including interviews in community publications and on community radio shows
  - Launch an outreach campaign in the Black community in the metro area to address the very large homeownership disparity

- Business-to-business outreach
  - Cultivate relationships with lenders and real estate agents who work in diverse communities
  - Create strategic partnerships with:
    - Real Estate Associations, such as National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professional (NAHREP), National Association of Real Estate Brokers (NAREB), Asian Real Estate Association of America (AREAA)

[7] Based on purchased loans through September 30, 2024.

        - Non-profit homeownership advisors who work in diverse communities
    - Offer educational opportunities for realtors, including continuing education credits

- Industrywide Outreach

    - Lead an industry-wide coalition to expand homeownership for Indigenous, Black and households of color called the Homeownership Opportunity Alliance. The Homeownership Opportunity Alliance works to address barriers to homeownership, educates the industry on market opportunities to serve households of color, and has implemented a campaign called "Get Ready. Be Ready!" to connect households of color with homebuyer education services and build awareness that homeownership is possible.

Rental Housing: Providing Lower-Income Renters with Greater Choice

To give lower-income renter households more options to live in safe, decent housing that is affordable and in the community of their choice, we have identified two types of communities that need more affordable rental housing. We incorporated community input in the creation of these tiers as part of the development of our funding priorities for our Consolidated Request for Proposals (RFPs):

- Communities (typically higher income) that have limited choices because a ***small share of the overall housing stock is affordable rental housing*.** We have classified communities across the metro area into three tiers:
    - Tier 1 – The 33% of communities with the smallest proportion of affordable rental housing and the fewest choices for lower-income renters
    - Tier 2 – The next 33% of communities with the smallest proportion of affordable rental housing
    - Tier 3 – The 33% of communities with the largest proportion of affordable rental housing.

  It's important to note that even those communities with the largest proportion of housing stock that is affordable still have an inadequate supply.

- Communities (typically lower income) where ***current demand for affordable rental housing is greater than the supply***, as reflected by a large share of renter households spending more than 30% of their income on rent and utilities. These households are referred to as "cost-burdened." Again, we have classified communities across the metro area into three tiers:
    - Tier 1 – The 33% of communities with the largest proportion of renter households who are cost-burdened
    - Tier 2 – The next 33% of communities with the largest proportion of cost-burdened households

- Tier 3 – The 33% of communities with the smallest proportion of cost-burdened households

To increase choice, we encourage development in Tier 1 and 2 communities that have a limited supply of affordable rental housing or a large share of cost-burdened renter households by providing more points in our funding selection process. To assess our funding of rental housing projects in these communities, we have mapped the location of all the developments we have selected for funding through our Consolidated Request for Proposals (RFPs) over the last five years (2020 – 2024). The following two maps show the tiers and the locations of the developments selected for funding.

Figure 3: Map of Consolidated RFP Selections in Areas with Lack of Affordable Rental Housing, 2020 - 2024

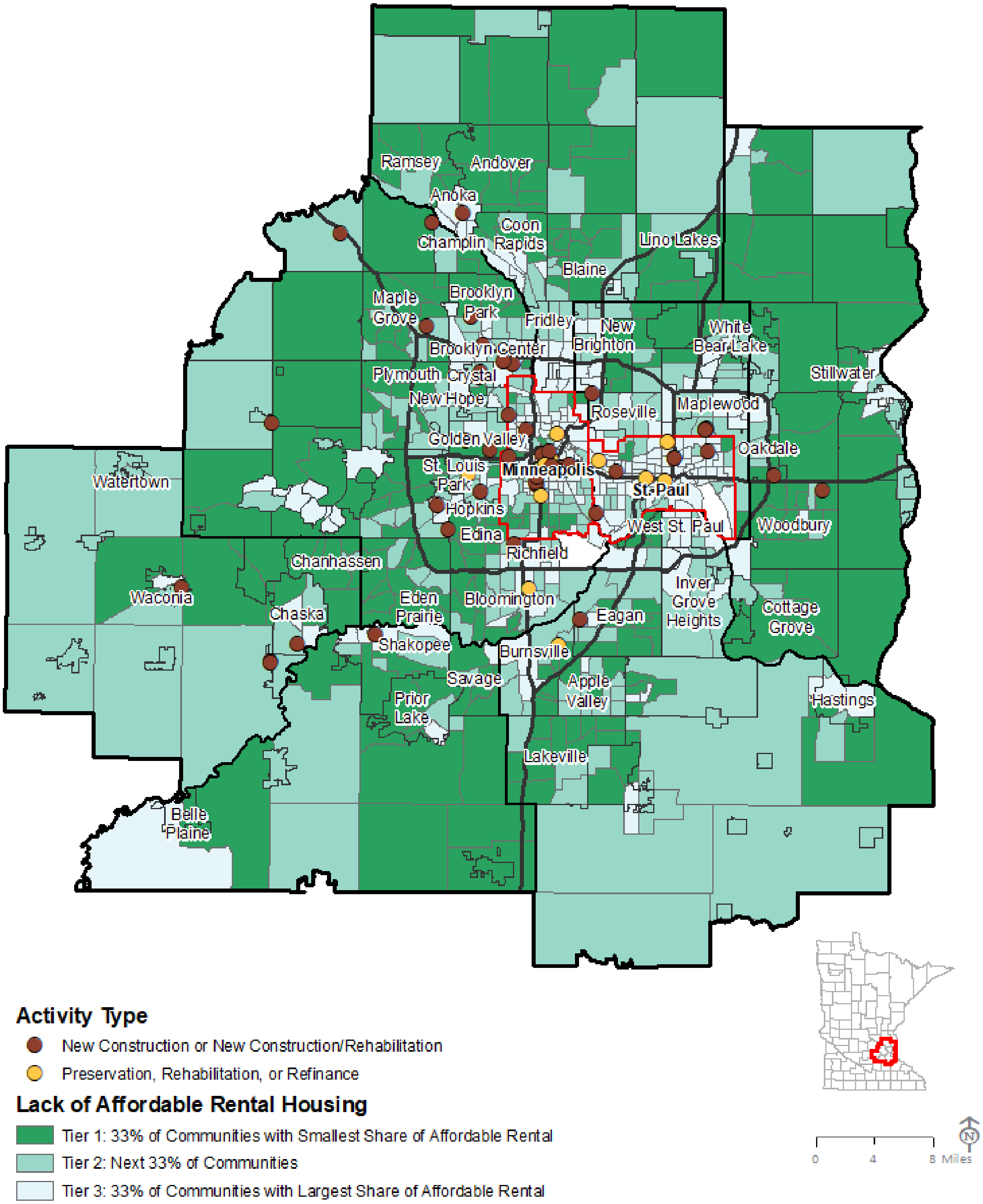
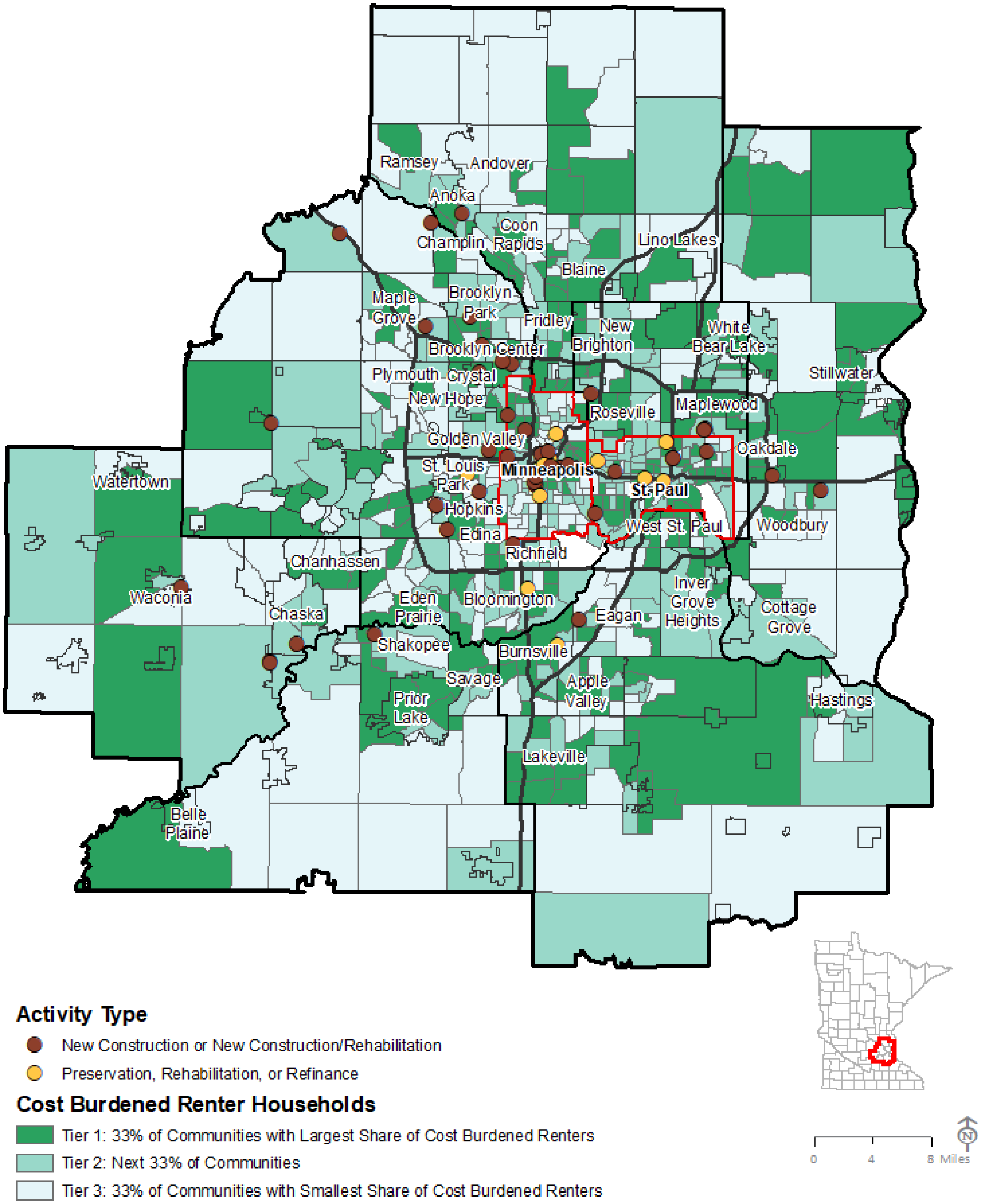


Figure 4: Map of Consolidated RFP Selections in Areas with Cost-Burdened Renter Households, 2020-2024



In Figure 3, the communities with the darkest shades of green have the most limited supply of rental housing that is affordable, providing lower-income renters the fewest choices. In Figure 4, the communities with the darkest shades of green have the highest proportion of renters who are cost burdened by their housing payments, indicating that the demand for affordable rental housing is greater than the supply. In both maps, the dots show the location of the developments we selected for funding in our Consolidated Request for Proposals in 2020 through 2024.

Table 3 aggregates and summarizes the locations of the selected developments and compares it with where renters are currently living. For example, the first set of numbers in the top row show that 15% of the new construction units are in Tier 1 communities with a lack of affordable rental housing (the 33% of communities with the smallest share of affordable rental housing), 28% are in Tier 2 communities, and the final 57% are in Tier 3 communities.

Table 3: Share of Units in Developments Selected for Funding through the 2020-2024 Consolidated RFPs in Each Tier, Seven-County Metro Area

	Lack of Affordable Rental Housing			Large Share of Cost-Burdened Renters			
Activity Type	**Tier 1: 33% of Communities with Smallest Share of Affordable Rental**	**Tier 2: Next 33% of Communities**	**Tier 3: 33% of Communities with Largest Share of Affordable Rental**	**Tier 1: 33% of Communities with Largest Share of Cost-Burdened**	**Tier 2: Next 33% of Communities**	**Tier 3: 33% of Communities with Smallest Share of Cost-Burdened**	**# of Units or Households**
Community Characteristics: Where Selected Developed Are Located							
Units in New Construction Projects **OR** New Construction Combined with Rehabilitation	15%	28%	57%	30%	65%	5%	2,121 units
Units in Preservation/ Rehabilitation/ Refinance Projects	3%	13%	84%	49%	43%	8%	718 units
All Units (Two Categories Combined)	12%	24%	64%	35%	59%	6%	2,839 units
Community Characteristics: Where Current Renters Live							
All Renter Households	14%	31%	55%	33%	42%	25%	388,372 households
All Lower-Income Renter Households (<$50,000 annual income)	9%	26%	65%	42%	42%	16%	171,744 households

The ability to serve different types of communities depends heavily on the feasibility of proposed projects submitted during the RFP cycle and Minnesota Housing's selections are limited by the applications submitted. Nevertheless, these data show how Minnesota Housing is attempting to serve different types of communities and taking steps to increase renter choice and deconcentrate wealth by incentivizing proposed projects in communities with the smallest share of affordable housing. For example, the share of new construction units going into the communities with the most limited supply of affordable housing is slightly greater than share of lower-income renter households living there (15% versus 9%), while the proportion of new construction units going to the area with the greatest share of existing affordable housing is less than the share of lower-income renter households living there (57% versus 65%). This strategy increases affordable rental housing in communities with the most limited supply so that renters have more opportunities to live a community of their choice.

Higher-income communities generally have a smaller stock of affordable rental housing, and developing affordable rental housing in these higher-income communities deconcentrates wealth.[8] It gives lower-income households, who are disproportionally[9] Indigenous, Black and households of color, the opportunity to live in higher income communities if that is their choice.

In our funding application process to develop rental housing, we formally adopted in the fall of 2020 the priority of selecting developments that are in either communities with a limited supply of affordable rental housing (Tier 1 or 2) or communities with a large share of cost-burdened renter households (Tier 1 or 2). This change went into effective for the 2021 RFP selections.[10] Four of the five years of selections data in Figure 3, Figure 4, and Table 3 fall under the new scoring criteria.

As in the home-mortgage market, Minnesota Housing only finances a small share of new rental units. In 2024, 10% of new rental units in Minnesota were financed by Minnesota Housing.[11] Only an industry-wide effort to prioritize affordable rental developments in communities with limited affordable housing stock and those with a high concentration of cost-burdened renters ensures that all low-income renters have options to live in affordable housing in the community of their choice.

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[8] The correlation coefficient between share of the housing stock that is affordable rental and median household income is -0.77, which is a strong association. In other words, about 59% of the variation across communities in the share of the housing stock that is affordable rental is explained by median household income.

[9] In the 7-county metro, 46% of renter households making less than $50,000 annually are Indigenous, Black and households of color compared to 27% of the total metro population. Minnesota Housing analysis of 2023 American Community Survey 5-year sample, iPUMS microdata.

[10] RFP selections in 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 respectively allocated 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 tax credits.

[11] Minnesota Housing analysis of internal data and building permit data from HUD’s State of the Cities Data Systems.