

FEBRUARY 25, 2021 J ONLINE

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- To ensure good sound quality, all attendees will be muted during the webinar
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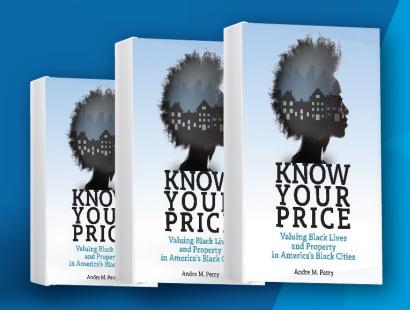








ANDRE PERRY
Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program



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KNOW YOUR PRICE
Valuing Black Lives and Property
in America's Black Cities

A new book by Andre M. Perry

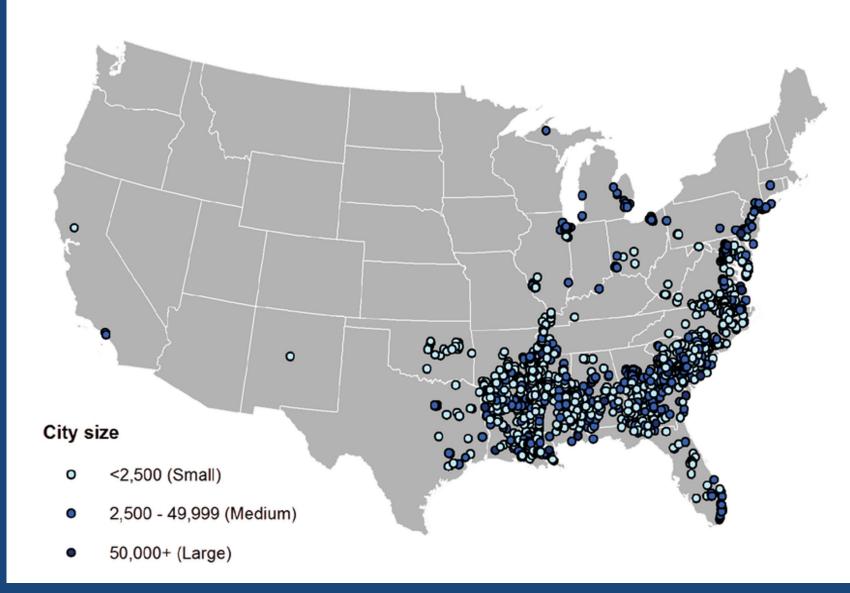
#### All majority-black cities by total population

US, 2015

### Black cities

Largely located in the Deep South

and along the **East Coast** 



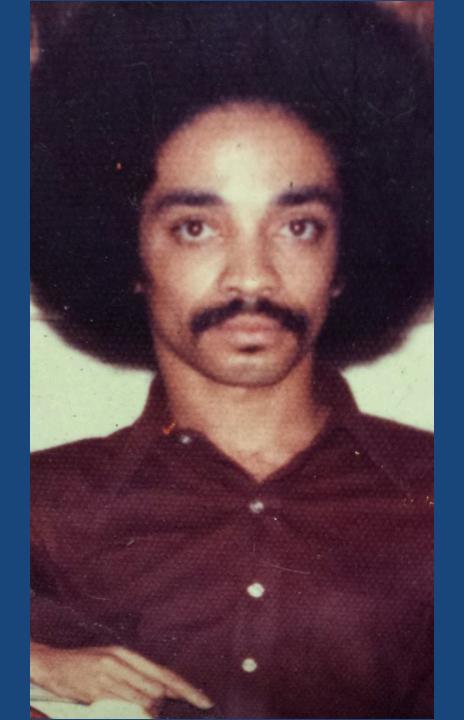


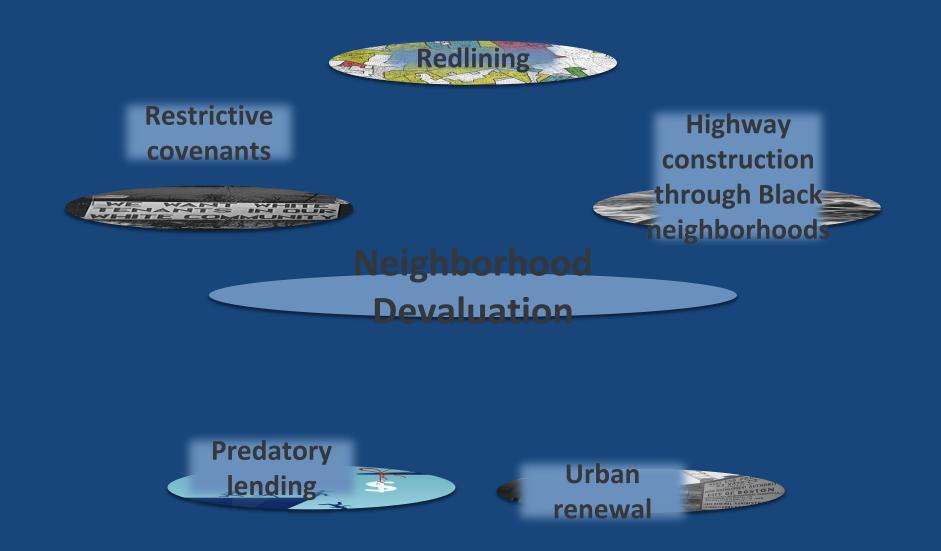










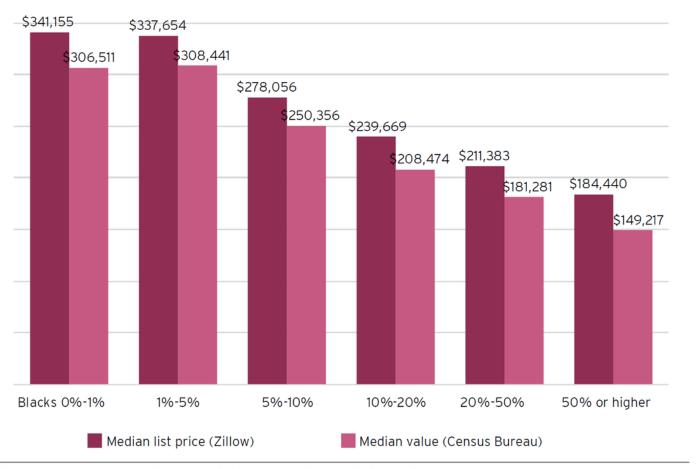


Homes in black neighborhoods are worth less, on average, than homes in <1% black neighborhoods



#### Neighborhood median home value by black population share

U.S. metropolitan areas, 2012-2016



Source: Authors' analysis of Zillow and 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates









Absolute price difference





Absolute price difference



Structural characteristics



Absolute price difference



Structural characteristics



Neighborhood amenities

#### Devaluation

-\$48,000 \ \23%

on average, compared to homes in neighborhoods which are <1% black



@andreperryedu #KNOWYOURPRICE

#### Devaluation

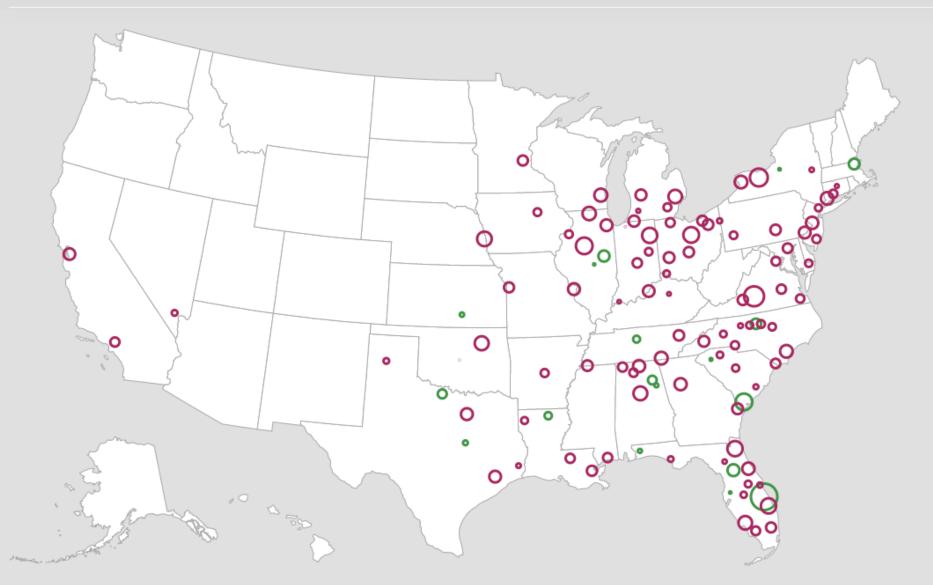
\$156 billion

in cumulative losses



#### Devaluation varies by metro

113 metropolitan areas with at least one majority black neighborhood



Comparing home values in majority black neighborhoods with those where less than 1% of residents are black

Devaluation: Comparable homes in majority black neighborhoods are worth less ➤



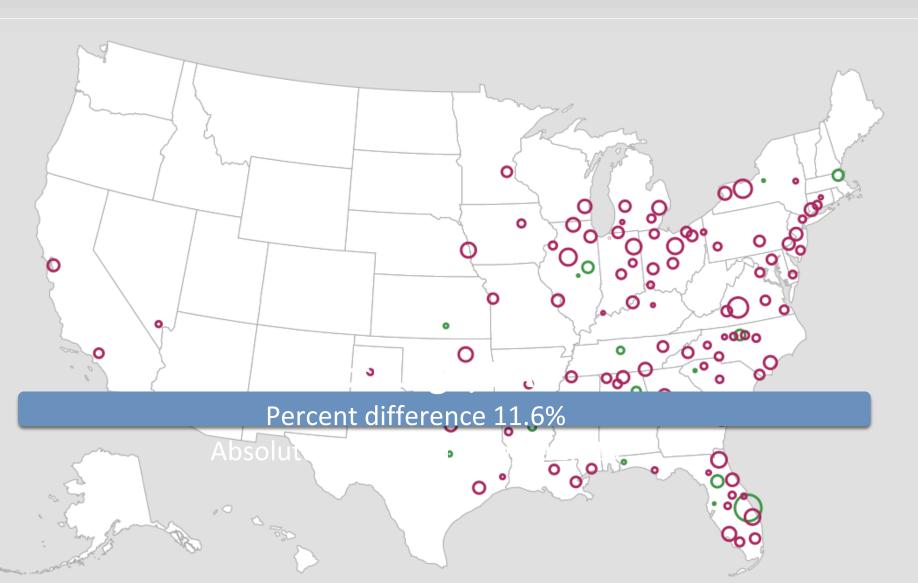
Appreciation: Comparable homes in majority black neighborhoods are worth more /



Devaluation and appreciation are represented by percent difference between comparable homes. Hover over metro areas for detail on the magnitude of devaluation.

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113 metropolitan areas with at least one majority black neighborhood



Comparing home values in majority black neighborhoods with those where less than 1% of residents are black

Devaluation: Comparable homes in majority black neighborhoods are worth less ▶



Appreciation: Comparable homes in majority black neighborhoods are worth more 🗸



Devaluation and appreciation are represented by percent difference between comparable homes. Hover over metro areas for detail on the magnitude of devaluation.

## Homes in Black neighborhoods are significantly devalued in many metro areas

Metro Area	Valuation of homes in black neighborhoods
Example areas with negative valuation of homes in black neighborhoods	
Lynchburg, VA	-81%
Rochester, NY	-65%
Jacksonville, FL	-47%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	-37%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL, IN,WI	-28%
Example areas with positive valuation of homes in black neighborhoods	
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	+10%
Wichita Falls, TX	+16%
Boston, MA	+23%
Champaign-Urbana, IL	+25%
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	+58%

#### Devaluation

\$156 billion

in cumulative losses







4.4 million black-owned businesses

Source: Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research



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**8.1** million four-year degrees

Source: National Center for Education Statistics



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Replace pipes in Flint, MI nearly 3,000 times

Source: American Water Works Association



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97% of the damage of Hurricane Katrina

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



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**Double** the annual economic burden of the opioid crisis

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2013)

### There is nothing wrong with Black people that ending racism can't solve.





# **Business Devaluation**



# The state of small business before the coronavirus became a pandemic

# Barriers to business



- Black people represent 13.7% of the U.S. population, but only 2.2% of the nation's 5.7 million businesses with employees (2017).

  Source: Census Bureau 2018 Annual Business Survey
- Only 1% of Black business owners were able to obtain loans in their founding year, compared with 7% of white entrepreneurs.

Source: Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research

Black entrepreneurs are denied bank loans more than twice as often as their white peers -53% to 25%.

Source: Federal Reserve

# The state of small business before the coronavirus became a pandemic

# Barriers to business

People of color pay higher interest rates on average than their white peers —
 7.8% to 6.4%.

Source: Census Bureau 2018 Annual Business Survey



 About half of Black businesses survived the Great Recession, compared to 60% of whiteowned firms.

Source: Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies (CES)

95% of Black-owned businesses did not receive PPP loans as part of the CARES Act.

Source: Federal Reserve

## Dorian Moorefield

Founder, Owner, Chef at Grandma B's

located in Pittsburgh's Hill District







## Dorian Moorefield

**Grandma B's** 

45 Yelp reviews
Avg rating: 4.64 / 5





### Hill District Pittsburgh

**Throughout** the 20<sup>th</sup> century above 95% Black

Since 2010, roughly 80% Black





#### How do we measure business devaluation?



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Business revenue

via Dun & Bradstreet data for establishments





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Business revenue

via Dun & Bradstreet data for establishments



**Business quality** 





#### How do we measure business devaluation?



Business revenue

via Dun & Bradstreet data for establishments



**Business quality** 





Neighborhood conditions/wealth

via US Census Bureau





Black, Brown and Asianowned businesses are rated just as highly or higher than Whiteowned businesses on Yelp, on average

Source: Analysis of Dun & Bradstreet and Yelp data



But, businesses in Black neighborhoods receive

50 - 100 fewerreviews and are rated0.2 stars lower

on average

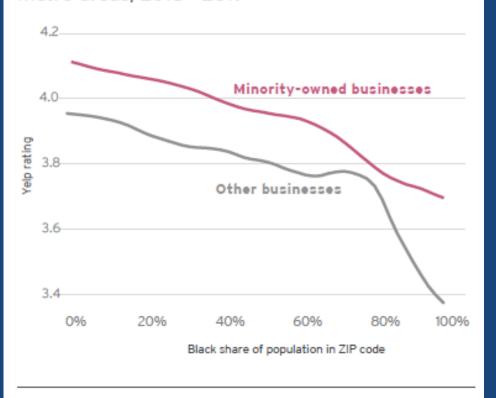
Source: Analysis of Yelp and American Community Survey data



#### FIGURE 4

#### Yelp ratings decrease as Black share of population increases

Yelp sample of businesses in ZIP codes across 86 metro areas, 2016 - 2019



Source: Author analysis of merged data from Yelp and National Establishment Time Series Database (NETS) and 2017 American Community Survey estimates.



Highly rated businesses in Black neighborhoods experience lower revenue growth than poorly rated businesses in neighborhoods that are less than 1% Black

Source: Analysis of Dun & Bradstreet and Yelp data



#### What is the cost?

- Low estimate: \$1.3B in annual revenue lost
- High estimate: \$3.9B in annual revenue lost

Source: Analysis of Dun & Bradstreet and Yelp data

## "Our ice is just as cold." - Black elders

#### How to counter devaluation

#### **Invest in PEOPLE**

- Direct capital toward minority-owned firms, (DBEs) and homeowners (Cut the Check)
- Remove unnecessary bureaucratic barriers to entry for entrepreneurs from Black communities

#### **Invest in PLACES**

- Make targeted infrastructure investments in Black neighborhoods
- Partner with businesses and developers to incentivize renovation and provide commercial spaces

#### **Divest from RACISM**

- Remove policies
   that extract wealth
   from Black
   communities
- Install anti-racist
   polices that
   encourage inclusion

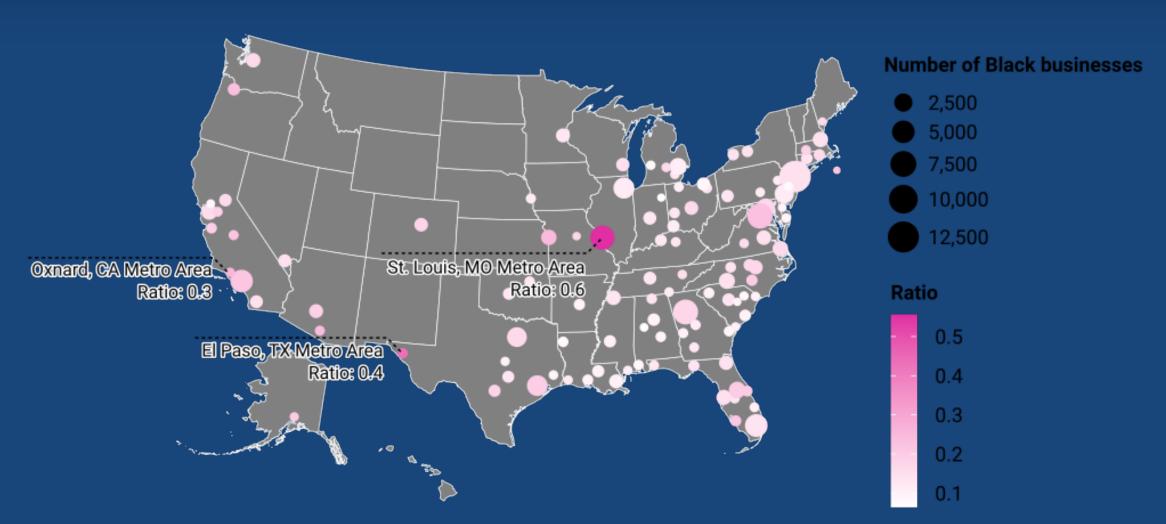




Black people comprise approximately 14% of the U.S. population, but Black businesses are only 2.2% of the nation's 5.7 million employer businesses

If Black businesses were the equivalent of the Black population, there would be more than 800,000 more Black businesses.

## St. Louis metro area has the best representation of Black population in businesses



Note: A ratio of 1 would signify perfect representation. Source: Brookings analysis of 2018 ABS and 2018 ACS data



## St. Louis metro area has the best representation of Black population in businesses

Representation of Black businesses relative to population varies widely in metro areas around the country.

• Some of the highest ratios of Black population share to Black businesses ownership are found in the El Paso, TX metro area (0.4) and Oxnard, CA metro area (0.3), near Los Angeles.

In the St. Louis metro area, 20% of residents are Black and 11% of businesses are Black-owned (a ratio of 0.6).

• Perfect representation would mean that 20% of businesses are Black-owned (a ratio of 1.0), so while St. Louis has the highest level of representation, there is still room to improve.

This shortage of Black businesses throttles employment and the development of Black communities. Furthermore, the underrepresentation of Black businesses is costing the U.S. economy millions of jobs and billions of dollars in unrealized revenues.

Cource: Brookings analysis of 2018 ABS and 2018 ACS dat

Currently, Black businesses bring in an average yearly revenue of about \$1 million compared to non-Black businesses' \$6.5 million.

If Black businesses increased their average revenue to the level of non-Black businesses, we would see an increase in total revenue by \$676 Billion.

Black businesses create an average of 10 jobs per firm, compared to 23 for non-Black businesses.

If the average employees per Black business increased to 23, approximately 1.6 million jobs would be created.

Black businesses pay their employees an average of \$30,000, compared to non-Black businesses' at \$51,000.

If Black businesses paid as much as non-Black businesses, then those employees would see an increase in pay by approximately \$25 billion.

### Sole proprietors

For Black employer businesses to account for 14.2% of employer businesses, Black entrepreneurs would need to start 806,218 new employer businesses.

Sole proprietors are a great resource for investors to tap into entrepreneurs who may not have the startup capital to grow their business but have the ideas and customers that are already demonstrating opportunity.

There are currently 2,951,000 Black sole proprietors, if 27.3% of these sole proprietors became employer businesses, Black employer business would achieve representational equity.

### Sole proprietors sectors

The top 3 industries industries are for Black non-employer businesses

Personal and laundry services with 537,000 sole proprietorships

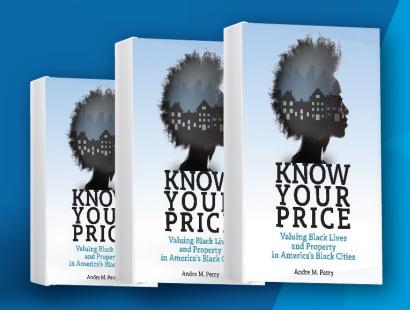
Transit and ground passenger transportation with 322,000 sole proprietorships

Administrative and support services with 312,000 sole proprietorships

### Brookings-Ashoka Challenge Competition

The goal of the project is to foster a new generation of structural innovations that enable homeowners in Black-majority neighborhoods to realize the value and appreciation of their assets, including:

- New offerings from banks to address this previously underserved portion of the market
- New investment vehicles that enable communities to benefit from the growing property values in Black-majority neighborhoods
- New financial products in the secondary market that will have a curative affect
- New standard of practice in the Appraisal industry.



Now available wherever books are sold

KNOW YOUR PRICE
Valuing Black Lives and Property
in America's Black Cities

A new book by Andre M. Perry

#### NMHC Housing Equity Team



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Communications and
Marketing



Paula Cino
Vice President,
Construction, Development
And Land Use Policy





#### The Housing Equity Toolkit

A set of digital and web-based resources to:

- Articulate the role multifamily investors, developers and operators can play in creating equity and resiliency in historically underinvested areas
- Support NMHC members in addressing equity both internally (i.e. in their own work and practices) and externally (i.e. in the communities where they operate).
- Ensure the apartment communities they develop, own and manage better serve residents of all incomes in all types of neighborhoods





#### Who We Are

Our mission is to make home and community places of pride, power and belonging, and platforms for resilience and upward mobility for all.







Since 1983, Enterprise has been investing in affordable housing and community development across the country.

\$53 billion

662,000 homes

13,000

invested in communities

built or preserved through our support

homes we own and operate





#### What Do We Mean by Equity?

#### Our Starting Place: Racial Equity is Housing Equity

- A 2017 study funded by the Knight Foundation found 57 times more white men in senior executive jobs in the U.S. commercial real estate industry than Black men, and more than 14 times more white women than BIPOC women held senior executive-level jobs.
- The progress made during Reconstruction (1865-1877) has been consistently undermined through intentional efforts (Jim Crow, racial zoning, red lining, urban renewal).
- Our country's historic racial wealth inequality is perpetuated by the lack of equitable access to opportunity.
- Elected officials and policymakers are moving with urgency to redevelop neglected urban neighborhoods, many of the same communities of color that were denied access to suburban homeownership and displaced by "infrastructure" projects.

Racial Equity furthers Housing Equity. Housing Equity does not, necessarily, further Racial Equity.





#### What Do We Mean by Equity?

#### Supporting Our Understanding:

The "housing bundle" – five interconnected housing goals, grounded in research and practice, known to affect upward mobility

- Housing affordability
- Housing quality
- Housing stability
- Neighborhood context
- Housing that builds assets and wealth





# Why Does Equity Matter to the Multifamily Housing Industry?

Address systemic disparities in housing policy and practice

- Improve resident well-being
  - Housing affordability & stability
  - Non-housing outcomes
- Operational and competitive advantage
  - Increase resident retention and rent receipts
  - Reputational benefits





# What Does Success Look Like for this Project?

How do we hope people will use this toolkit?

- What outcomes do you imagine this toolkit would enable and how would we know these are occurring?
  - For NMHC
  - For NMHC Members
  - For the housing industry or communities?





## The Housing Equity Toolkit - Proposed Content

- Definitions of equity and how they apply in different housing contexts
- Review of historical policies and practices that fostered inequity in housing markets
- Examples of housing providers/agents who have sought to incorporate equity into their operations
- Briefs on federal, state, and local policies to advance equity through housing
- Self-assessment and progress metric tools





#### **Process Overview**



# Mar

## Jan

#### Kickoff and Foundational Material Development

- Defining equity and why it matters to NMHC members
- Orientation toward NMHC members and perspective
- Grounding toolkit in research and Enterprise/NMHC experience



#### Core Content Development

- Information gathering with NMHC and stakeholders
- Supplementary research & interviews
- Developing all tools, case studies and narrative content



#### Design for Optimal Use and Release

- Graphic design of narrative content and tools
- Migrating designed version to interactive website
- Roll-out











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