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BLACK HOMEOWNERSHIP COLLABORATIVE









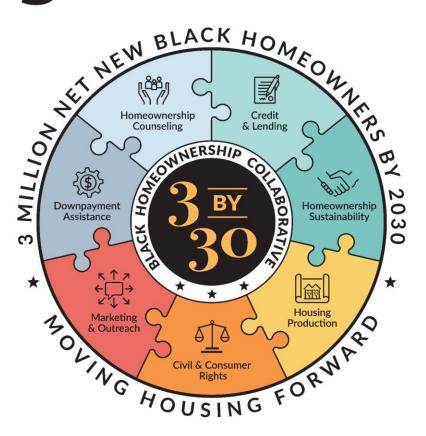












22/23 BHC Annual Report



Black Home Initiative

Closing the racial wealth divide through homeownership

Presented by

Marty Kooistra

To:

Black Homeownership Collaborative

June 18th, 2024

National Housing Conference

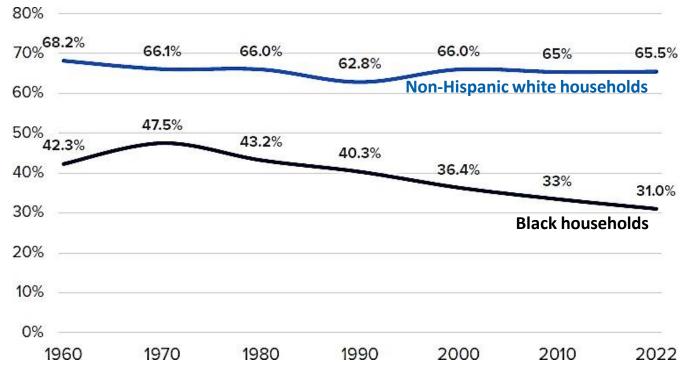


How Did We Get Here?



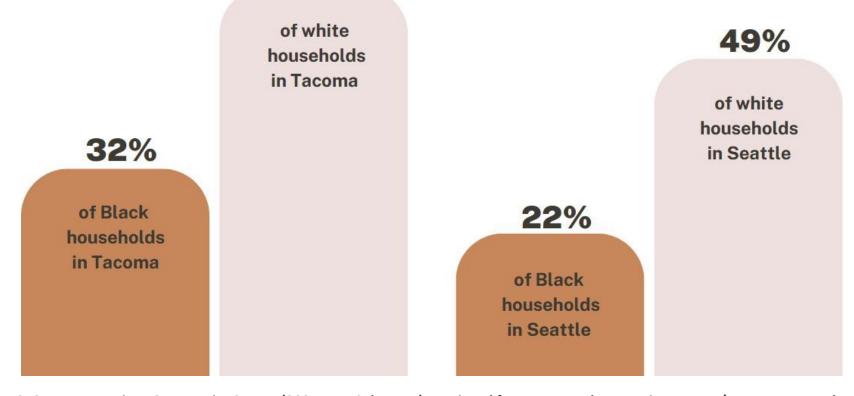
Homeownership Rates in Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, 1960-2022

The percentage of Black homeowners in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue metropolitan area has declined dramatically since passage of the Fair Housing Act in 1968, steadily widening the gap between Black and white homeownership rates.



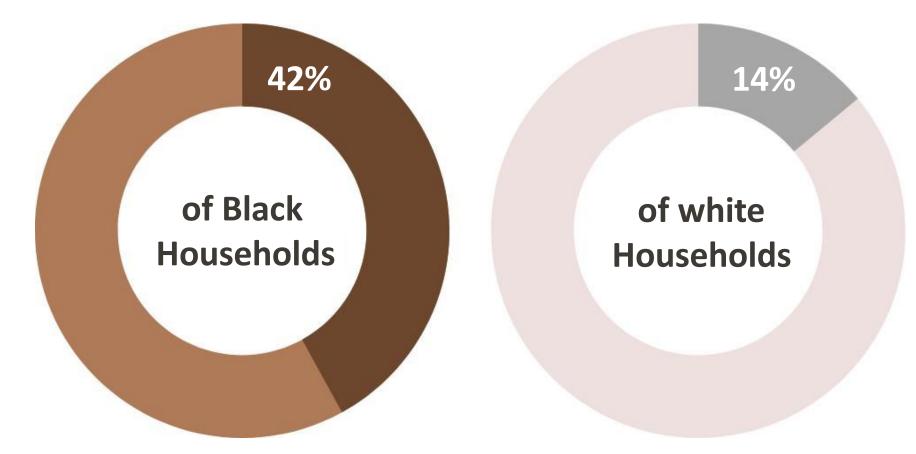
Source: Carr, J.H., & Zonta, M. (2023). 2023 State of Black homeownership in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA, MSA. National Association of Real Estate Brokers Board of Directors.

Who Owned Homes in Tacoma & Seattle in 202



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey (2021 PUMS data set). Retrieved from scorecard.prosperitynow.org/reports#report-data-table

WA State Households with Zero Net Worth



Source: The Racial Wealth Divide in Seattle (2021 scorecard data). Retrieved from www.prosperitynow.org

BHI Core Team Members



Andrea Caupain

Co-Executive

Director, BIPOC ED

Coalition of

Washington State



Anna Boone

Manager of
Government
Relations, Zillow



Darryl Smith
Executive Director,
HomeSight



Felicia Medlen

Manager of Housing
Division, City of
Tacoma



Nicole Bascomb-Green Head of Community Lending, Umpqua Bank



Gordon McHenry CEO, United Way King County



Gregory Davis

Managing Strategist,
Rainier Beach Action
Coalition



Michelle Merriweather CEO, Urban League of Metropolitan Seattle



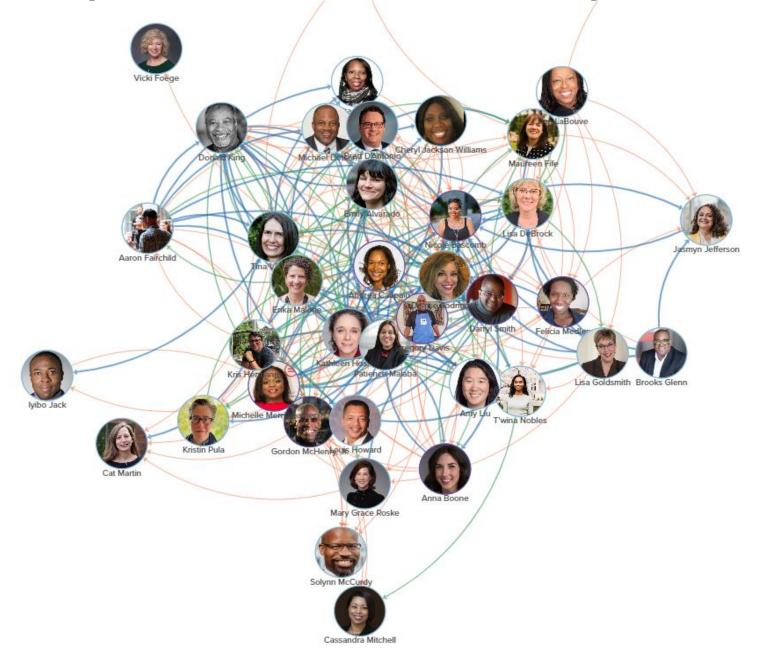
Lauren McGowan

Executive Director,
LISC Puget Sound



Michael Brown
Civic Architect, Civic
Commons

Baseline Map of BHI Network Relationships and Collaboration

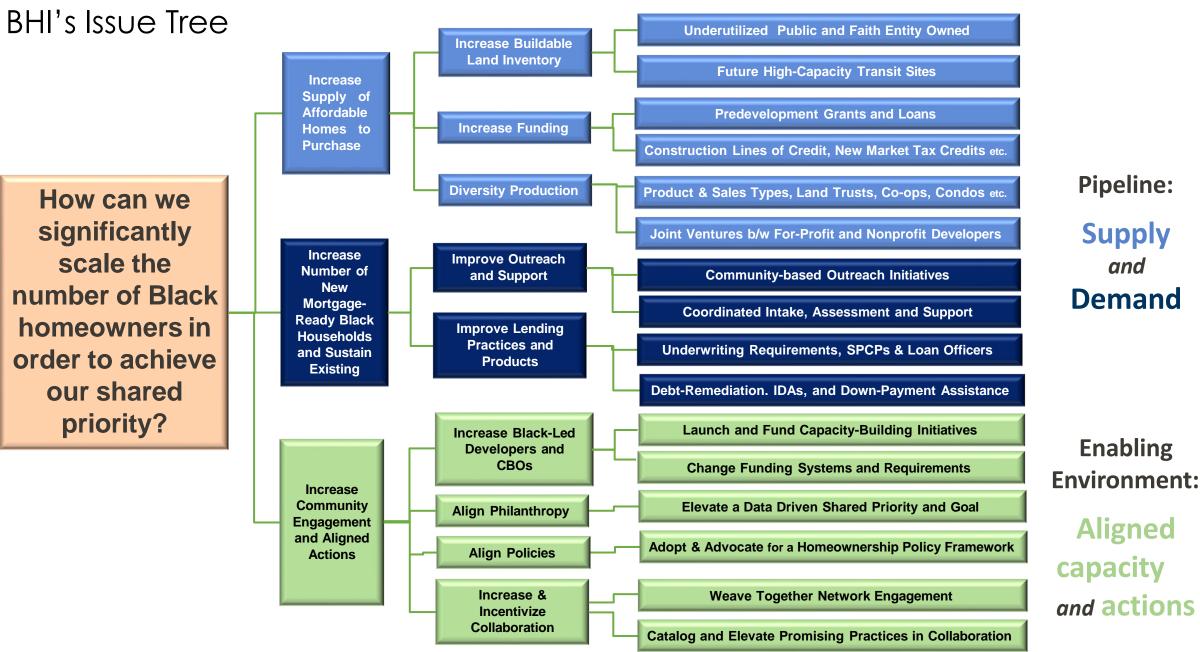


Our Shared Priority and Line of Sight

Provisional Result	The opportunity to own a home, and the potential benefits of that asset, are available to low- and moderate-income Black homeowners who desire it.
Key Performance Indicator	Number of new Black homeowners who have appropriately affordable mortgages and safe, durable, healthy homes.
Ultimate Desired Impact	The <i>reduction</i> of racial inequity and an <i>increase</i> in intergenerational Black household wealth.

December 2032: What we hope to celebrate (outcomes)	 3,000 new Black LMI homeowners (with homes, mortgages, and locations as noted above). Sustained and meaningful progress along a trajectory that leads to the elimination of: disproportionality in homeownership rate between Black and white households systemic barriers, including lending underwriting and real estate practices, that have impeded Black household access to homeownership.
December 2027: What we hope to celebrate (outcomes)	 1,500 new first time Black LMI homeowners (note, independent of sustaining existing buyers) All systems that have impeded access to Black homeownership have been clearly defined and some have been transformed.
July 2024: Progress made towards those outcomes	We are a strongly aligned impact network delivering on the shared priority and outcomes. New productsincluding loans, housing, programs, and resources—are underway. At least one policy win. Strategies to sustain existing buyers are implemented.
In Place: Progress is being made towards those outcomes	 Strong Core Team and group of advisors (Full Team) are in place, and they: demonstrate trusting relationships with each other, are connected to the community, and have honed the project focus, mapped and aligned existing actions, and affirmed the community's shared priorities and developed a workplan. A policy framework is mapped and enables the shared vision.

The Comprehensive Focus:



You might be thinking,

"This is nice—but what's different about this initiative compared to other past attempts?"

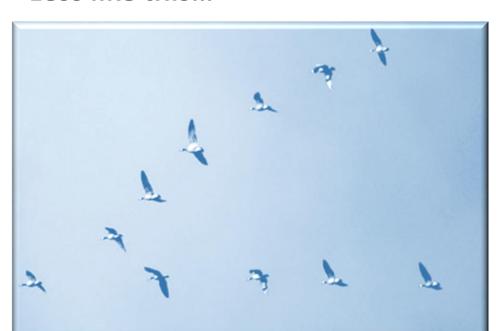
"A network – led by a network weaver weaving on the daily – has the potential to dismantle systems and enact policy better than any existing methodology."

Gregory Davis

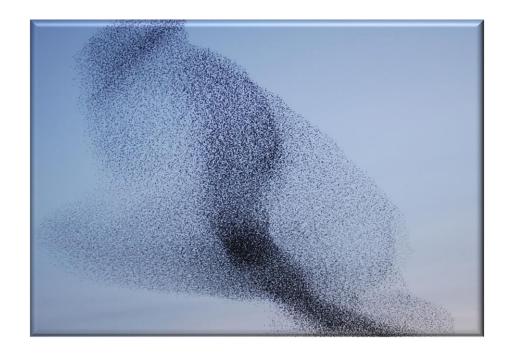
Managing Strategist, Rainier Beach Action Coalition and BHI Core Team Member

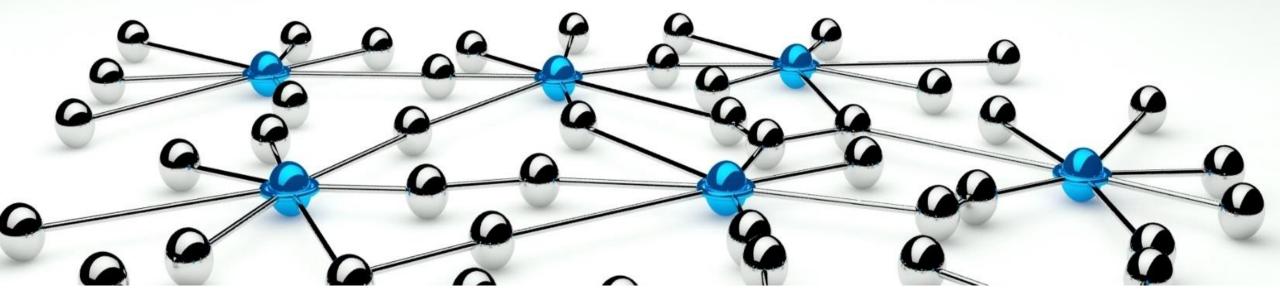
We will accomplish the Shared Priority as a BHI IMPACT NETWORK, with all participants serving as NETWORK WEAVERS.

Less like this...



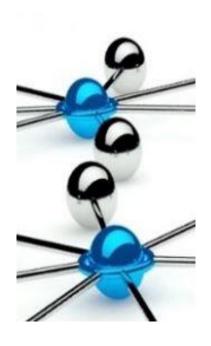
...and more like this.





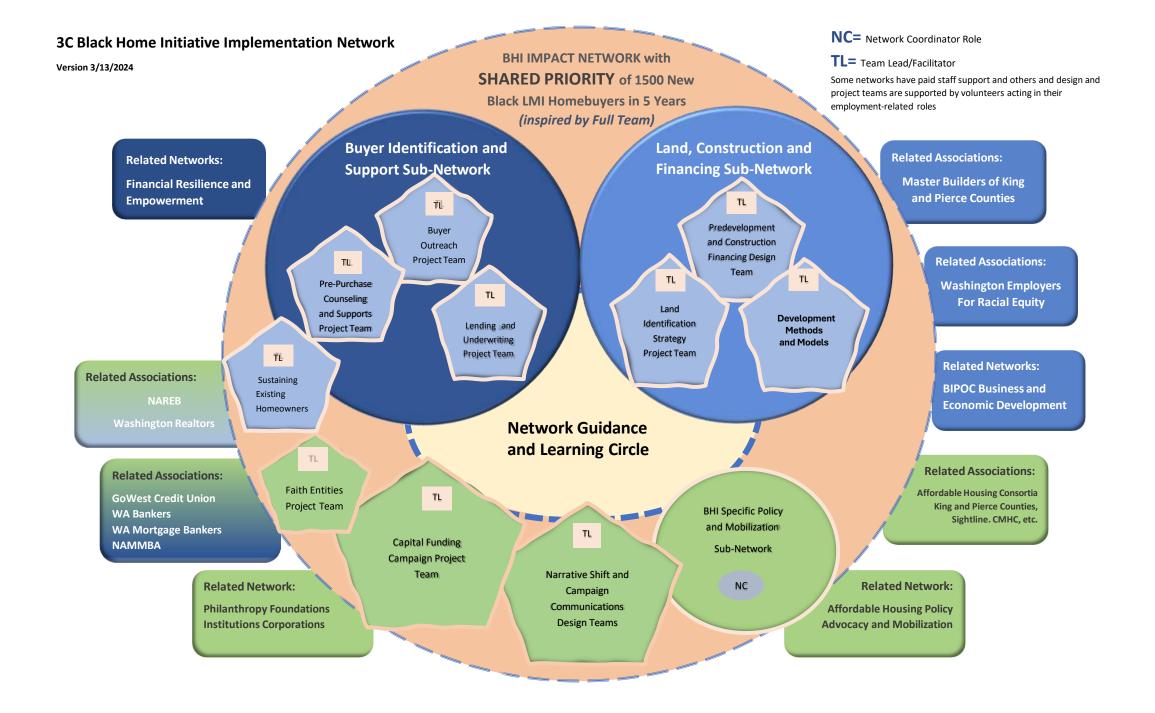
Network Leadership = A mindset shift

...rooted in four counterintuitive principles.

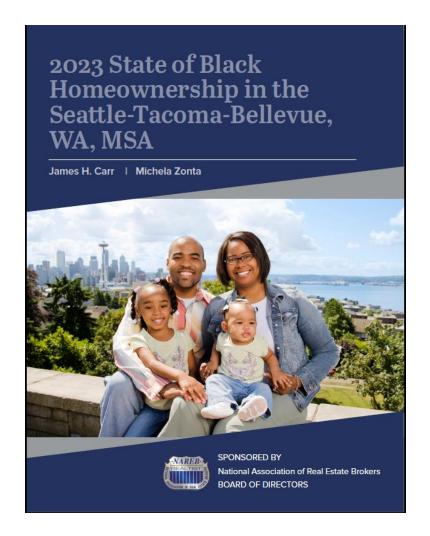


The Four Key Network Principles

- 1. Mission, Not Organization.
- 2. **Trust**, Not Control.
- 3. **Humility**, Not Brand.
- 4. Constellations, Not Stars.



First in the Nation—Local SHIBA Report



Completion of and release at community symposium of the first in the nation "State of Housing in Black America (SHIBA)" report focused specifically on the BHI focus area which included a fair for communitybased organizations to connect with community members. This was a partnership effort with NAREB

2023+Black+Homeownership+Seattle+Paper_Final_V5+WEB+(1).p df (squarespace.com)



Progress Designing and Launching Key BHI Funds/Programs Supporting Buyer ID and Prep.

- ➤ Black Homeownership Legacy Fund (BHLF) (capacity building) This fund is housed at the Greater Tacoma Community Foundation.
 - ➤ Launched in September 2023 to support BIPOC led nonprofit organizations.
 - Figure 1. Grant Committee formed and has made first awards totaling \$338,000.00
 - Sole source of funding to date has been from JPMC
- > **Debt Reduction Fund (DRF)** This fund is being set up HomeSight.
 - ➤ Launch in July 2024
 - For Grants up to 25k to alleviate "life event" debt prohibiting closing on a mortgage after debt remediation work with homeownership and credit counselors
 - Funders to date include JPMC and UWKC

BHI Funds/Programs to Increase Supply

- Field Order 15 Fund and Program (pre-development) This fund is created and managed by HomeSight for BIPOC developers.
 - > Includes technical support navigator
 - Launched on January 16th, 2024—First three projects being awarded



> Construction Financing In process of analysis and design.

Progress on Changing Policies and Systems

Passage of the Covenants
Homeownership Account







Local
Comprehensive
Plans



Advancing Black Homeownership

Developing our diversity, equity, and inclusion knowledge and capacity

Developing trust and partnerships

Strategies to address barriers

Deepening our core work in community engagement, local Habitat organization capacity building, and financing strategies — specifically to increase Black homeownership

196
affiliates
enrolled

34 states represented







The Advancing Black Homeownership initiative

- Identify and remove barrier and bias from HFH policies nationally and locally
- Trauma informed, culturally competent financial coaching & counseling
- Black Homeownership Exhibit



Intergenerational wealth research and design

- Housing quality and access to lending/repairs
- Barriers to wealth transfer
 - Tangled title & heirs property
 - Medicaid estate recovery
- Solutions from the participatory design process

Region specific strategies

Habitat for Humanity Seattle-King & Kittitas Counties

- Habitat affiliate will pay off up to \$50,000 of debt to help homebuyers qualify for financing
- Program open to all; affiliate understands Black homebuyers are more likely to be denied mortgages because of higher debt resulting from the legacy of racism across systems

East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity

- "We WILL Leave a Legacy"
- Designed will creation event after participating in intergenerational wealth participatory design group

Twin Cities Habitat for Humanity

- Disaggregated data to understand discrepancies in access to services between recent immigrant Black homebuyers and Foundational Black Americans
- Developed a Special Purpose Credit Program which offers more flexible underwriting criteria and additional financial assistance to Black homebuyers

MBA's CONVERGENCE Initiative Turning Gaps into Opportunities

Wendy Penn

AVP, Affordable Housing Initiatives wpenn@mba.org



The Mission

How CONVERGENCE turns gaps into opportunities



CONVERGENCE

was created to address systemic barriers to homeownership for Black, Hispanic, and other minority groups by bridging gaps that create barriers to homeownership.

Closing the Gaps

MBA identified four gaps that CONVERGENCE closes to create homeownership opportunities

Information Gap Trust Gap Market Gap Resource Gap Combat myths and Develop strategies for Address consumer Maximize industry and misperceptions that cause reluctance, especially in addressing housing consumer awareness of, many consumers to selfminority communities, to inventory challenges, and access to, financial select out of the market. trust financial institutions including issues of housing subsidies and related quality and neighborhood not knowing they qualify for fear of being mistreated affordable lending programs/ products for homeownership amenities or victimized

32

CONVERGENCE

CONVERGENCE turns these gaps into opportunities to create long-term housing options for underserved communities

CONVERGENCE Goals:

Creates Homeownership Opportunities

Mortgage Ready Now & The Future Market

Grows Market Opportunities

V

Reaching New Borrowers via Collaborative Framework

Elevates Community Partners

Network of Alliances & Relationships (Validators)

CONVERGENCE Outcomes and Impact:

Extract learnings and best practices

Develop & share toolkits, templates and guides

Create a learning community for continued sharing

Expand business opportunities & close homeownership gaps











June 18, 2024

Black Homeownership Collaborative Third Anniversary Event

The State of Black Homeownership: Data and Evidence to Close the Gap

Jung Hyun Choi | Principal Research Associate







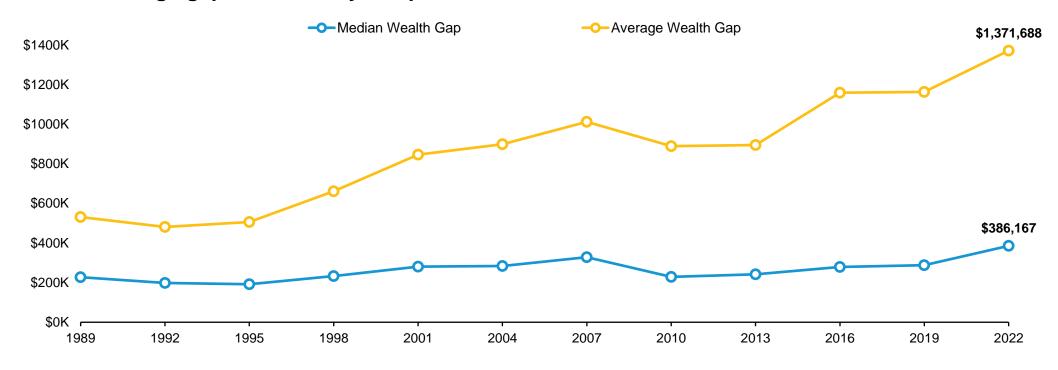
Contents

- 1. Homeownership & Wealth
- 2. 3by30 Trajectory: How Are We Doing?
- 3. Black Homeownership Trends: DC vs. US
- 4. Recent Innovations
- 5. Challenges and Uncertainty Ahead

1. Homeownership & Wealth

In 2022, Homeowner-Renter Wealth Gap Reached a Historic High

Between 1989-2022, median wealth gap between homeowners and renters increased by 70 percent and the average gap increased by 258 percent

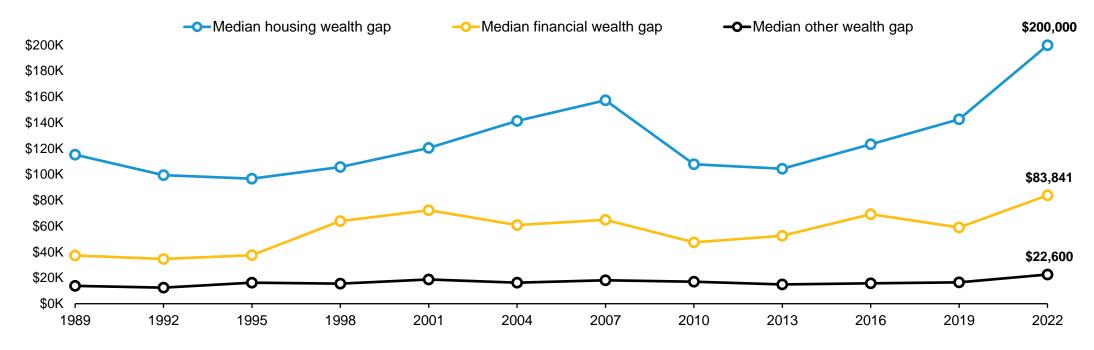


Source: Survey of Consumer Finances

Note: Wealth adjusted to 2022 dollars using Consumer Price Index

For Typical Households, Housing Wealth Has Fueled the Wealth Gap between Homeowners and Renters

In the past decade, with the acute housing supply shortage, the median housing wealth gap increased the most

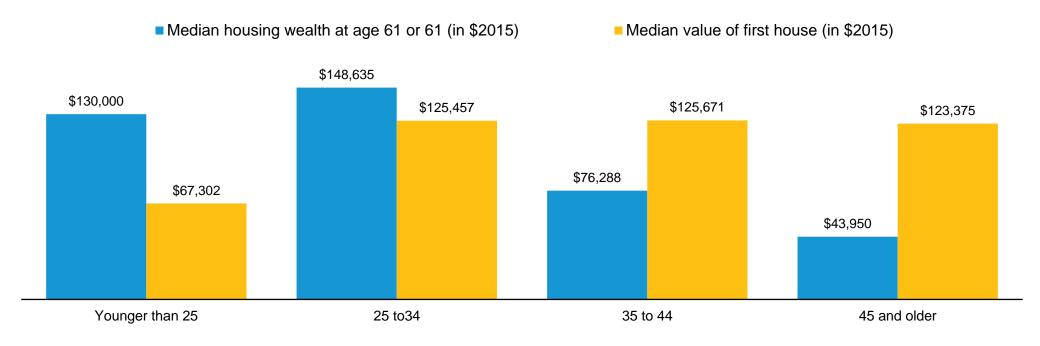


Source: Survey of Consumer Finances

Note: Wealth adjusted to 2022 dollars using Consumer Price Index. Note that adding the median wealth gap for the three categories is smaller than the overall median wealth gap. This is because the distribution of the three wealth categories. Financial and other wealth are significantly skewed towards right, especially for homeowners. Housing wealth is also skewed towards right but by a less extent.

Homeownership affects future wealth

Those who bought their first homes at younger age have greater housing wealth at age near retirement



Source: Panel Study of Income Dynamics

Homeownership affects the wealth of future generations

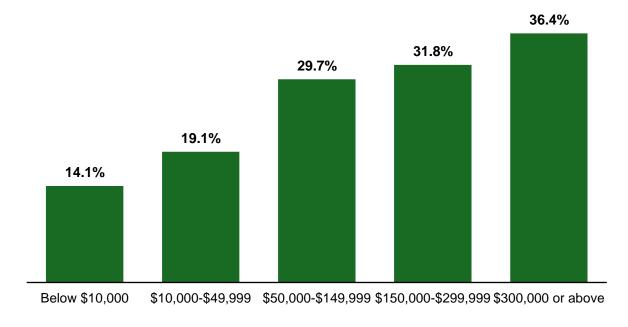
• Children of homeowner parents are 4-5 percentage points more likely to be homeowners, all else equal. A 10 percent increase in parental wealth increases child's likelihood of owning by 0.15-0.20 percentage points.

Child (Age 18-34) Homeownership by Parent Ownership

14.4% Parent: Renter Parent: Owner

Source: Panel Study of Income Dynamics

Child Homeownership by Parent's Wealth



Source: Panel Study of Income Dynamics

2. 3by30 Trajectory: How Are We Doing?

3by30 Goal: 3 Million Net New Black Homeowners by 2030

= 9.457 Million Total Black Homeowners by 2030

From 2019 to 2022:

- Black homeowners increased by 466 thousand reaching 6.92 million Black homeowners.
- Black homeownership rate increased by 2.1 percentage points,
- Black-white homeownership gap declined by 1.3 percentage points

Changes in the Homeownership Rate, by Race or Ethnicity, from 2021 to 2022

	Black	Latine	White	Asian	Total
ACS	0.1%	0.4%	-0.3%	0.6%	-0.2%
CPS/HVS	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%

Source: 2021 and 2022 data from the ACS and the CPS/HVS. **Notes:** ACS = American Community Survey; CPS/HVS = Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancies and Homeownership Survey. For the CPS/HVS data, the authors calculated the annual homeownership rate by averaging the four quarterly numbers.

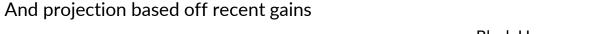
Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, we have made progress in increasing Black homeownership. However, more work is needed to accomplish the 3by30 goal

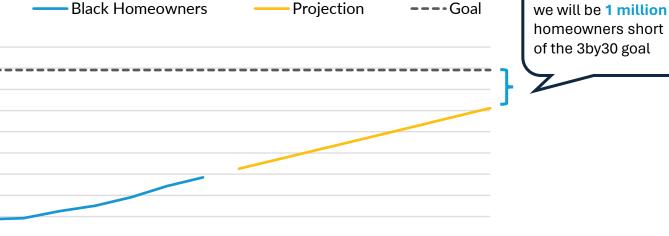
Number of Black Homeowning Households

millions of homeowners

10.00

9.50 9.00 8.50 8.00 7.50 7.00 6.50 6.00 5.50





Source: American Community Survey 2006-2022 and Urban Institute Calculations.

Note: Projection based on annual gains from 2021 to 2022

At the current pace.

3. Black Homeownership Trends: DC vs. US

Map of DC

Washington DC, City

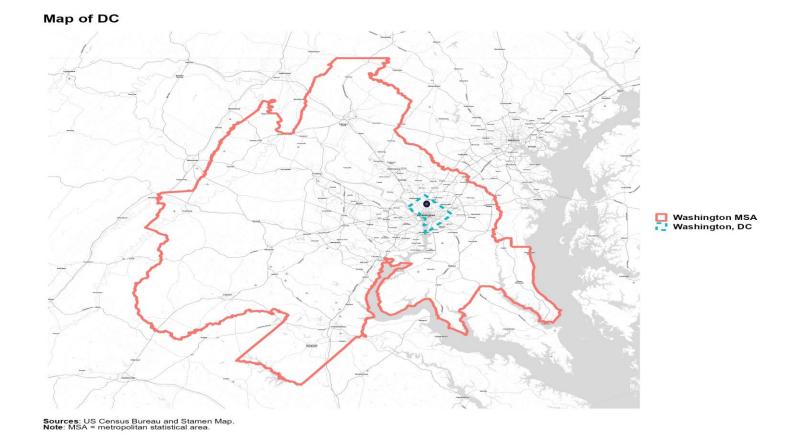
• **Population**: 670K

• Households: 320K

Washington DC, MSA

• **Population**: 6.4M

• Households: 2.4M



Black households account for a higher share of households in both the City of DC and DC Metro compared to the nation as a whole

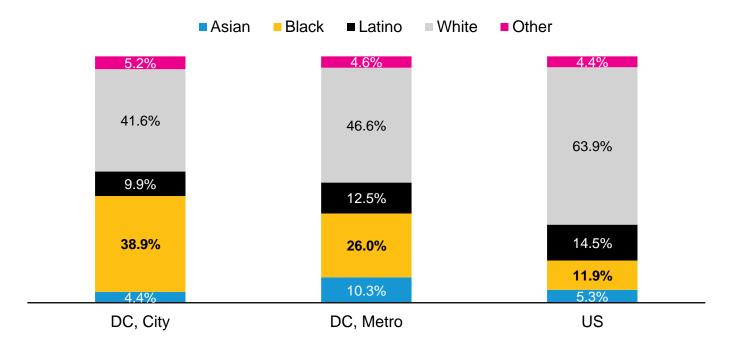
Race and Ethnic Composition (%)

Share of Black Households

• City of DC: 39%

DC Metro: 26%

• US: **12**%

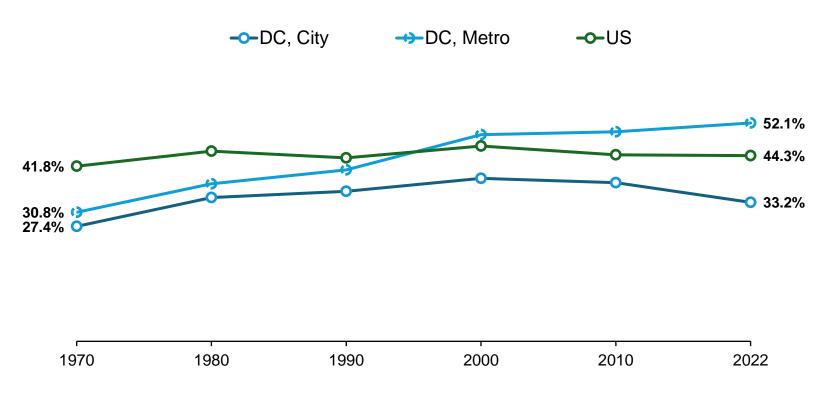


URBAN INSTITUTE

Black homeownership trajectory largely differs between the City of DC and DC Metro

- Since 1970, the DC Metro Black homeownership rate increased by more than 21 ppts.
- The increase was 6 and 2.5 ppts in the city and the nation, respectively.
- Unlike DC Metro, the City of DC has experienced a continuous decline in Black homeownership since 2000.

Black Homeownership Rate (%)

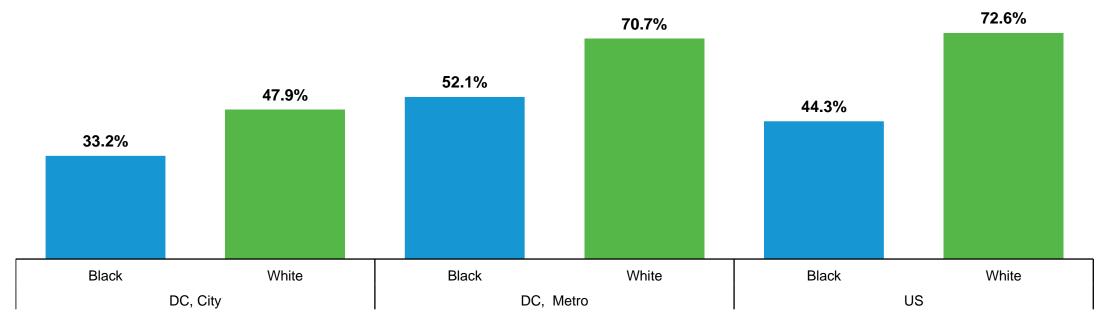


Source: Decennial Census & American Community Survey

The Black-White homeownership gap is smaller in both DC regions than in the US

• In 2022, the Black-White homeownership gap is 15 ppts in the City of DC, 19 ppts in DC Metro and 28 ppts in the US.

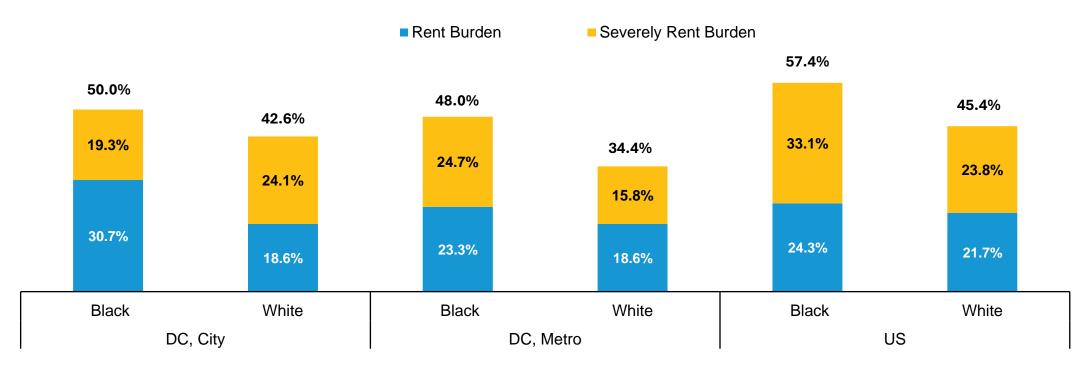
Black & White Homeownership Rate (%)



Black renters are more likely to be rent-burdened than white renters, but the share of rent burden households is lower in DC than in the US

A greater share of Black renters pay more than 30 percent of their income on rent.

Share of Rent-Burdened Renters (%)



Black homeowners have lower median home values than white homeowners. This gap is larger in DC.

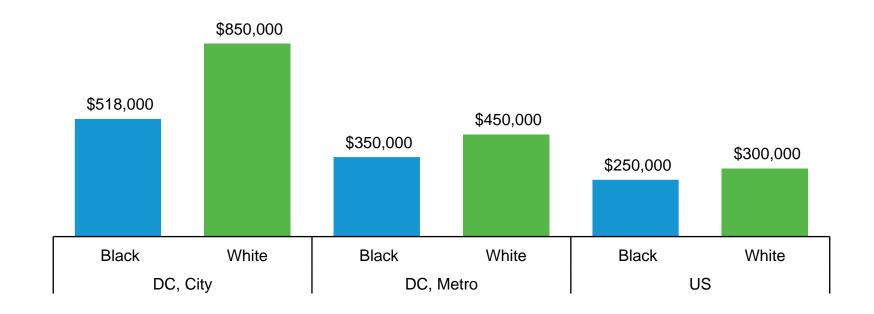
Black & White Median Home Values (\$)

Black-White Median House Value Gap

City of DC: \$332,000

DC Metro: \$100,000

US: \$50,000

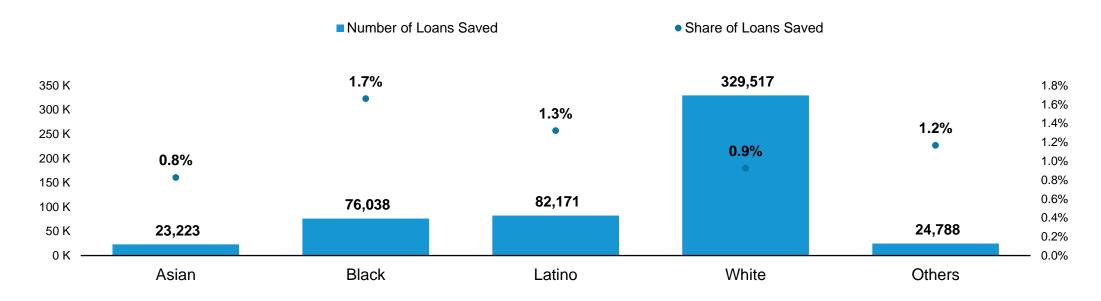


4. Recent Innovations

Despite the COVID-19 Pandemic, forbearance and loss mitigation programs helped many Black households to sustain homeownership

- Almost 20% of Black homeowners with a mortgage entered forbearance during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Forbearance saved over 76,000 Black homeowners with a mortgage (1.7%) from foreclosure.

Number & Share of Loans Saved Because of Forbearance



Source: Goodman and Jun Zhu. Forthcoming. "Improved Loss Mitigation: Estimated Number of Loans Saved During COVID-19. Washington, DC: Urban Institute...

Special Purpose Credit Programs have gained great attention, and many lenders have developed and SPCPs

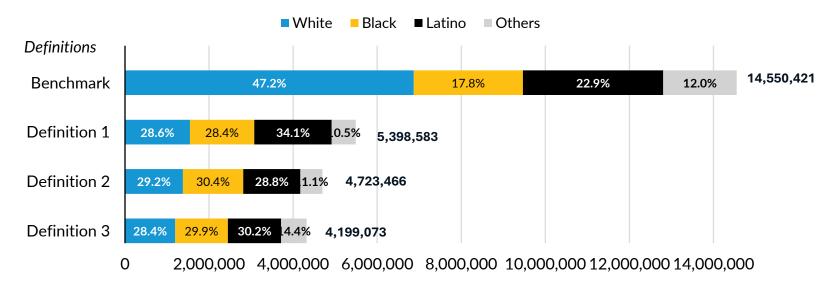
- In recent years, special-purpose credit programs have grown in popularity as a way for lenders to offer credit to underserved borrowers
- Several lenders (e.g. JPMorgan Chase, Wells Fargo, TD Bank)
 have launched SPCPs
- In 2022 and 2023, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also launched their own SPCP pilot programs and also started to purchase SPCP loans from lenders
- In 2024, NFHA and Urban Institute launched an <u>SPCP data</u> toolkit to help lenders analyze the need for SPCPs in their

While waiting for the federal government to taken actions, many states and localities have initiated First-generation DPA programs

- First-generation DPA programs can better target Black homebuyers compared to typical DPA programs with income criteria
- First-generation DPA program was announced in the Biden Administration's Build Back Better proposal and also in the recent White House Housing Plan to lower housing costs for working families
- Several states and localities have created first-generation DPA programs, including CA, CO, MA, ME, MN, NC, NJ, RI and VT
- Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have collaborated and announced their definition of first-generation homebuyers in the 2024 Equitable Housing Finance Plan

Potential Program Participants

By definition of "first-generation homebuyer"



of potential program participants

Source: Urban Institute Calculation Using 2021 Panel Study of Income Dynamics

Note: PSID is a panel data set which allows to match parent and children data. Though the data is weighted to be nationally representative, it oversamples white and Black individuals, and under samples Latino households and households of other races, which could yield some inaccuracies. Thus, this data should be interpreted with caution, and analysis should be considered as directional but not precise.

GSEs and FHA have started to incorporate rental payments in mortgage underwriting

Positive Rent Reporting:

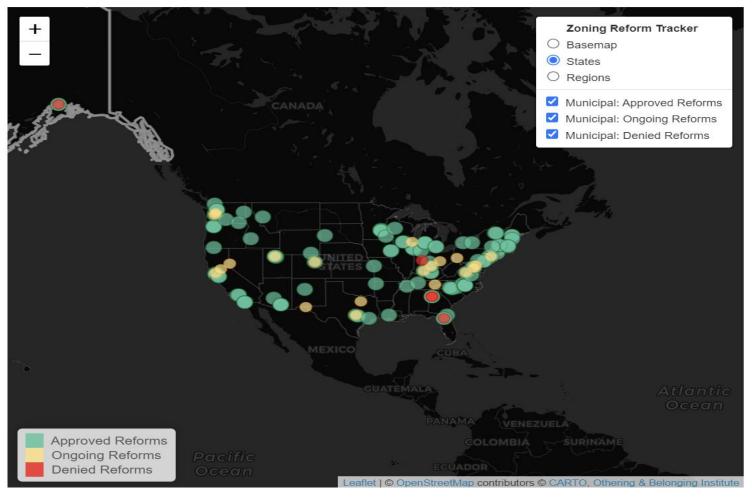
- Since 2022, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac launched free or substantially discounted rent reporting services to landlords of their multifamily properties.
- Several start-ups, including Avail, Esusu, and Bilt, are providing rentreporting services to landlords and tenants.

Cash Flow Underwriting:

- GSEs have started pilot programs to include rental payment history in their Desktop Underwriting
- FHA also included positive rental history as an element of their TOTAL
 Scorecard

More and more States and Municipalities are reforming Single Family Zoning

 Over the past several years, many states and municipalities reformed singlefamily zoning to allow 2-4 units, ADUs, and facilitate **Transit Oriented** Development

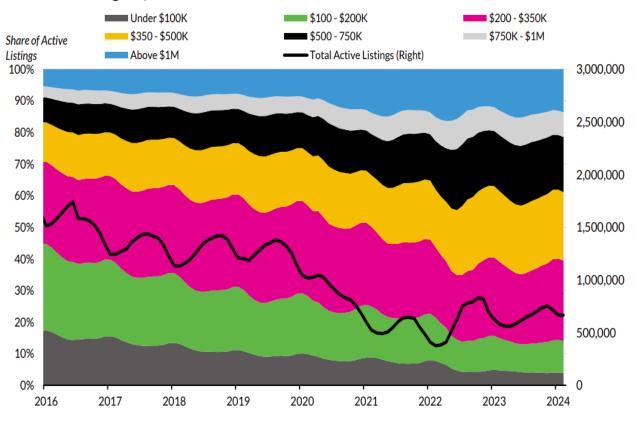


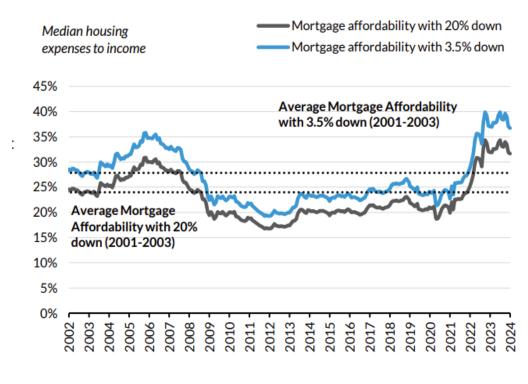
Source: https://belonging.berkeley.edu/zoning-reform-tracker

5. Challenges and Uncertainty Ahead

Due to the ongoing lack of supply and the surge in interest rates, Black renters face greater challenges in accessing homeownership

Active Listings by Price Tier Over Time





Source: Urban Institute Housing Finance Monthly Chartbook Marth

Since 2021, the number of Black homebuyer mortgage originations have dropped significantly

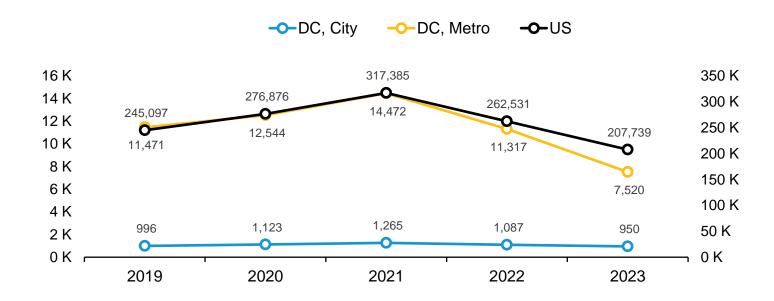
 Between 2021 and 2023 home purchase mortgage originations for Black borrowers dropped substantially:

• City of DC: 25%

• DC Metro: 48%

• US: 35%

Home Purchase Origination (#)



Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

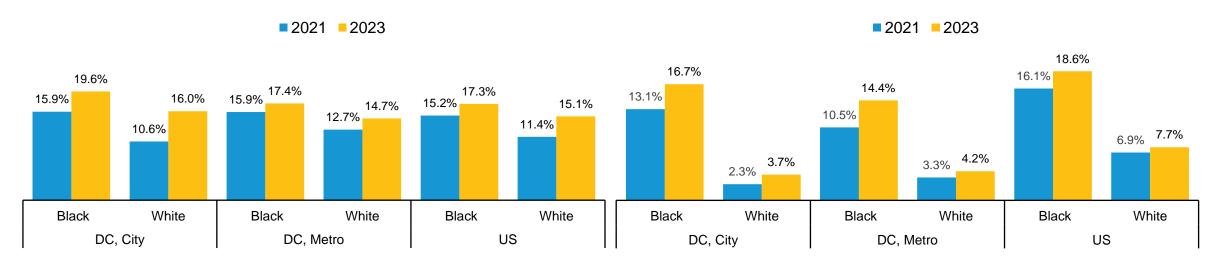
Note: 1st Lien Owner Occupied Purchase Loans Only

Black applicants are more likely to withdraw from mortgage applications and have a higher denial rate

- In 2023, a higher share of applicants are withdrawing their applications compared to 2021.
- The mortgage denial rate has also increased.

% Application Withdrawn

Denial Rate (%)



Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Note: 1st Lien Owner Occupied Purchase Loans Only.

Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure act.

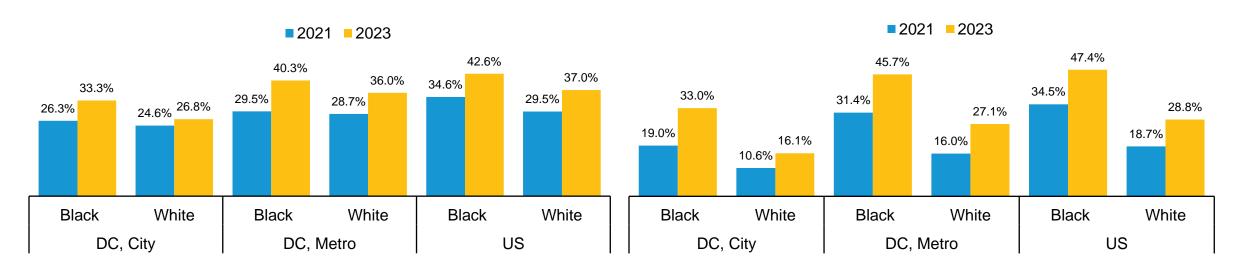
Note: 1st Lien Owner Occupied Purchase Loans Only. Application withdrawn by application, File closed for incompleteness and purchase loans by institutions are excluded.

Debt-to-Income has become the dominant reason for mortgage denial, especially for Black households

- The rise in interest rates has increased the share of applicants denied because of the DTI ratio.
- The share of borrowers with a DTI ratio above 45% has increased significantly since 2021.

Share of Applicants Denied Because of DTI (%)

Share of Borrowers with DTI 45% and above (%)



Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Note: 1st Lien Owner Occupied Purchase Loans Only.

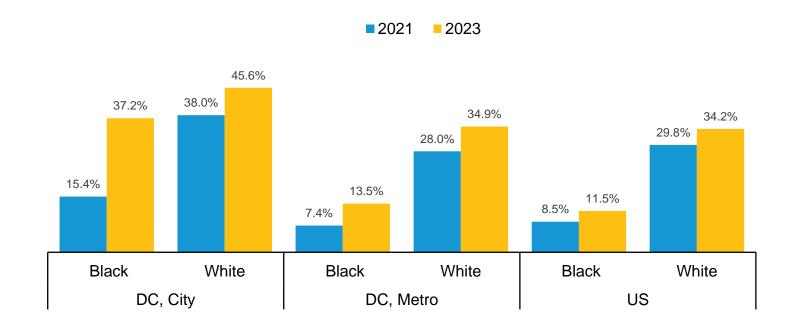
Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Note: 1st Lien Owner Occupied Purchase Loans Only.

Black borrowers are less likely to put 20 percent down, but the share of borrowers putting 20 percent or more down has increased

Borrowers putting 20% or more as downpayment

More borrowers
 are putting more
 than 20 percent
 down to lower the
 monthly mortgage
 payment.



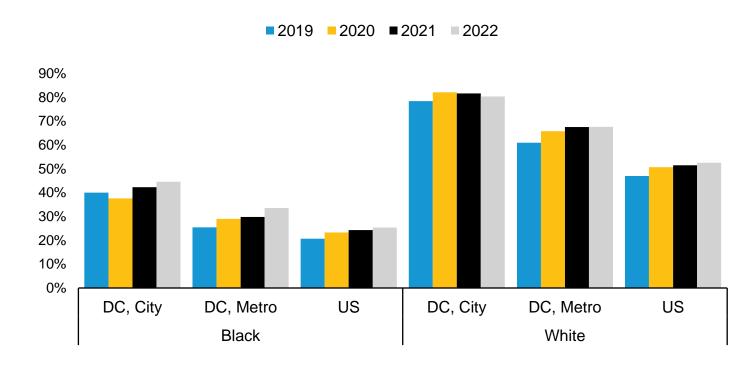
Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Note: 1st Lien Owner Occupied Purchase Loans Only.

The share of borrowers with FICO scores above 750 has risen since 2020

- DC homebuyers have a higher share of high FICO score borrowers
- Black borrowers in all three regions have a lower share of those with above 750 FICO score

Share of Borrowers with FICO score above 750

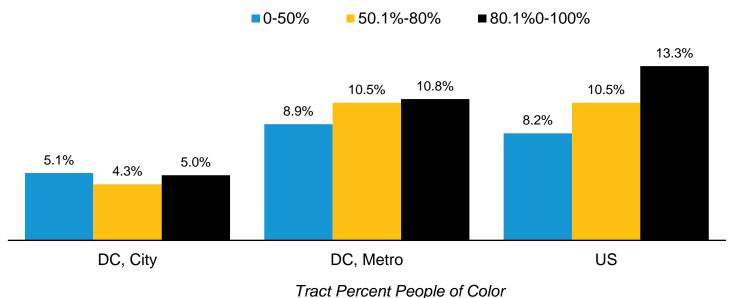


Source: HMDA-Black Knight Merged Dataset Note: 1st lien Owner Occupied Purchase Loans Only

The share of homes appraised below contract price tends to be higher in neighborhoods with a higher share of people of color

- In the US and DC Metro, the share of homes appraised below contract price increases with the share of minority population in the neighborhood
- Properties in the City of DC are less likely to be appraised below contract price

% Appraisal Below Contract Price (2023)

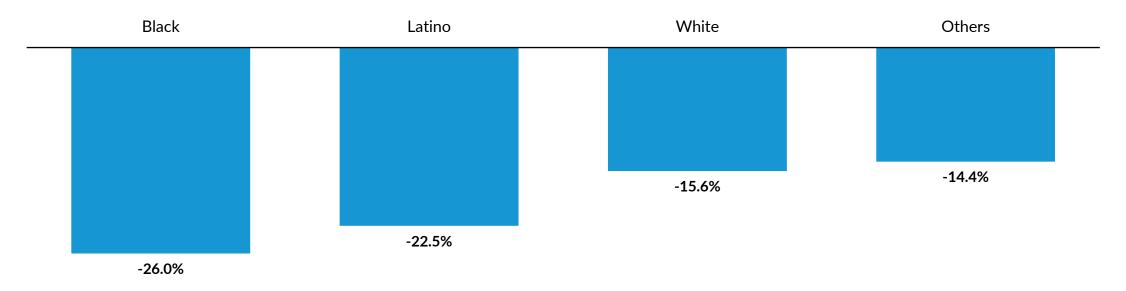


Source: FHFA Uniform Appraisal Dataset Fair Lending Dashboard

Shifts in the compensation structure of real estate brokers (decoupling agent fee) could disproportionately harm Black homebuyers

• A recent study estimates that if homebuyers are required to pay a 3 percent fee to their real estate broker, the number of renters who can qualify for a \$250,000 mortgage will fall most for Black renters

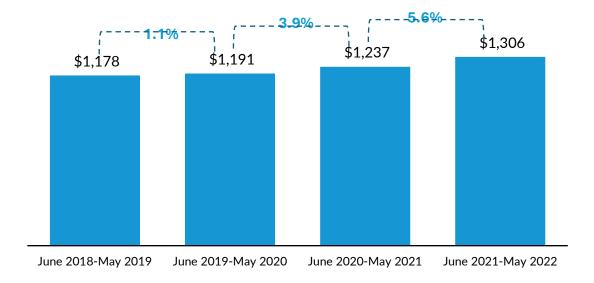
Percent Change in the Estimated Number of Qualified Renters if Buyers Are Required to Pay 3 Percent Broker Fee



Source: Ann Schnare, Amy Crew Cutts, Vanessa Gail Perry. 2022. "Be Careful What You Ask for: The Economic Impact of Changing the Structure of Real Estate Agent Fees." Available at SSRN: https://papers.csrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4106600.

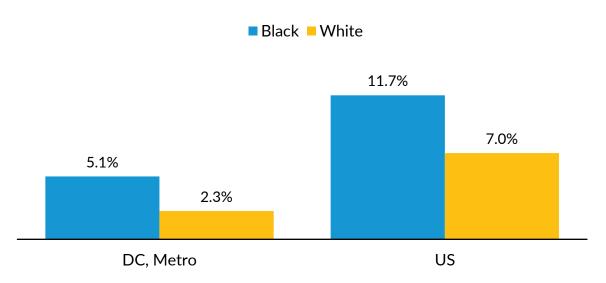
Climate change is increasing the cost of home insurance. Black homeowners are less likely to have home insurance.

Average Homeowners Insurance Premiums



Source: Maltics

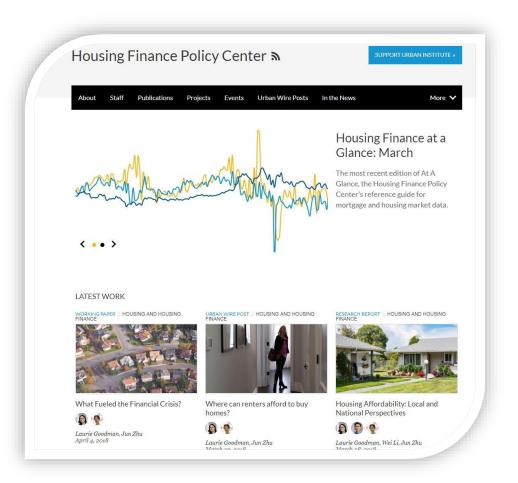
Percent of Households Without Homeowners' Insurance



Source: 2021 American Housing Survey

Stay connected to our research

- Check the Housing Finance Policy Center website: www.urban.org/center/hfpc
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A Methodological Approach to Estimate Residential Heirs' Property in the United States

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in collaboration with Fannie Mae
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Heirs' Property

Definitions:

- Property owner dies without a will
- Property owner leaves the property to multiple descendants

Systemic Causes:

- Exclusion and exploitation from the financial and legal system
- Financial constraints
- Legal and financial deserts



Household and Community Implications

Property titles are required for:

- Market Participation
- Loans
- Insurance
- Federal Grants

Impacts of not having clear title:

- Decreased agency for property owners
- Vulnerable to Property Loss
- Loss of Generational Wealth
- Decreased tax base and property tax revenue



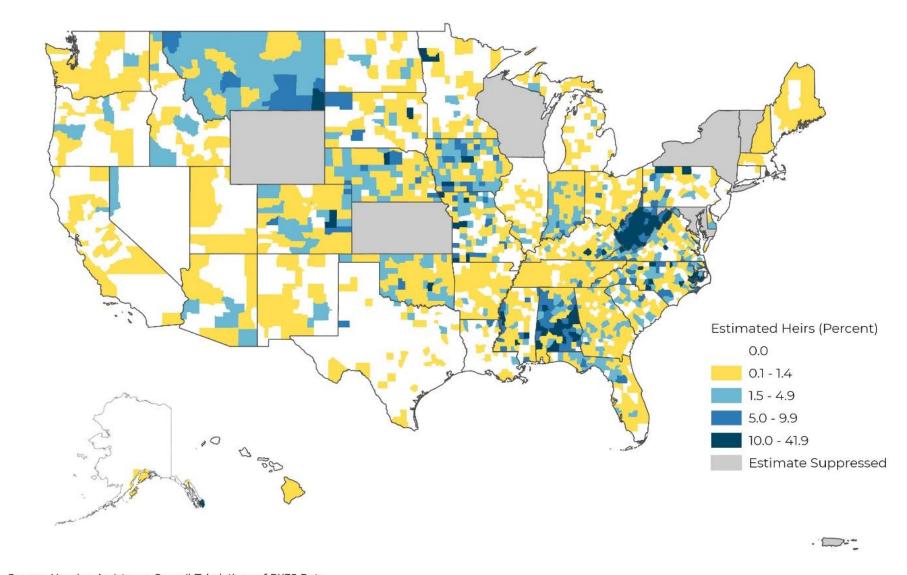
Photo: Rory Doyle / <u>There is More Work to be Done</u>

Preliminary Findings

Total Estimate of Identified Residential Heirs' Properties: 580,371 (0.6%)

Total Assessed Value for Identified Residential Heirs' Properties: \$32.3 Billion

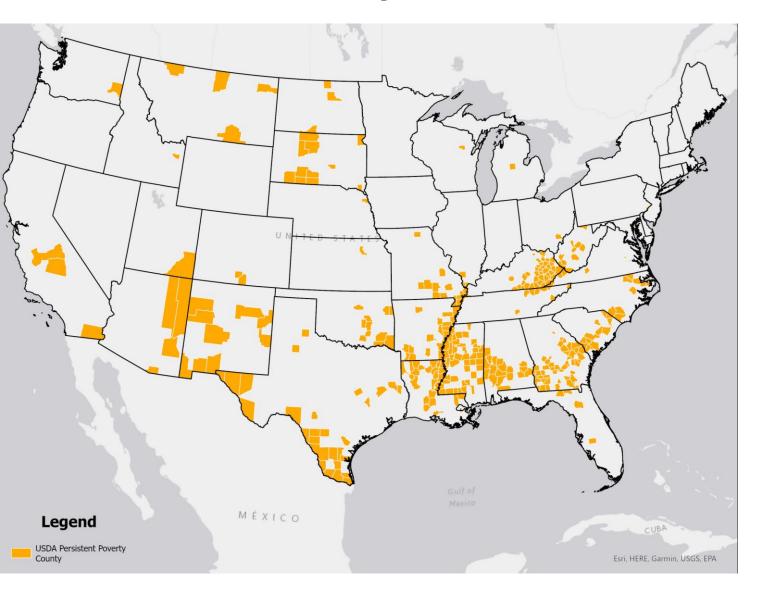
Prevalence of Heirs' Property by County (Estimate)



Source: Housing Assistance Council Tabulations of BKFS Data.

*The findings are based on estimates from 44 States and the District of Columbia.
The omitted states are Kansas, Maryland, New York, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Persistent Poverty Counties



Classification	Percent Identified Heirs' Property
Persistent Poverty	1.2%
All Other Counties	0.6%

Counties with poverty rates of 20% or higher over three decades.

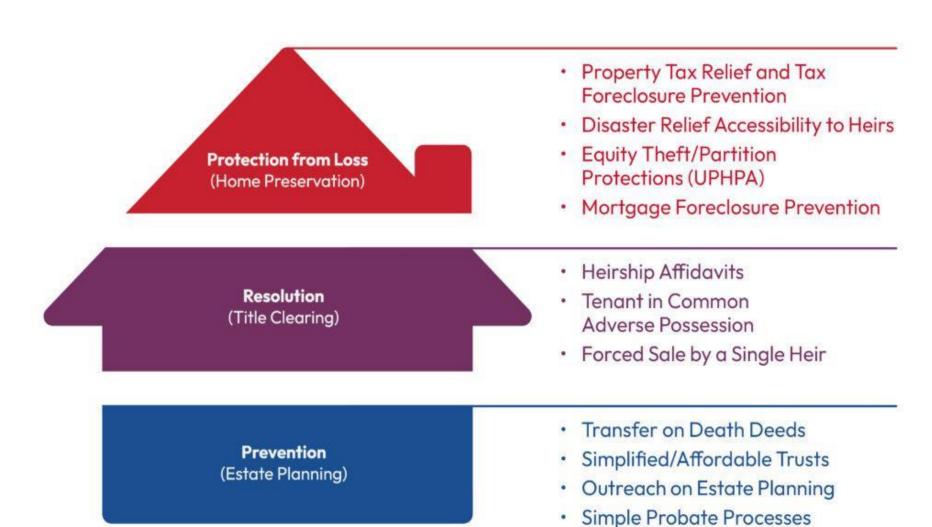


Photo: Jennifer Emerling-There is More Work to Be Done

Practitioner Recommendations:

- More inclusive definitions homeownership
- Expanded options for proof of homeownership
- Financial products that do not require liens on owned land
- Financial products for rehabilitation and construction for current and former heirs' property owners that include financing for legal costs and clearing liens

Summary of Heirs Property Legal Interventions



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