# "Blockbusting" in the 21st Century?: Minority Move-ins and Neighborhood Home Value Appreciation

**Emerson Schryver** 

March 5, 2025

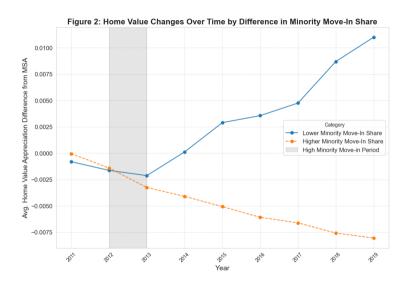
#### Introduction

- Investigates whether minority move-ins suppress home-value appreciation.
- Uses Ioan data (Fannie Mae & Freddie Mac), ACS (Census) data for normalization, and Zillow ZHVI for home prices.
- Methodology:
  - Select majority-white zip codes with minority move-ins (2009-2010).
  - Track change in minority move-in share (2012-2013) as treatment.
  - Analyze home price appreciation over following six years (until 2019).
- Findings: The relationship between minority move-in share and home-value appreciation is unclear—while the treatment group shows lower appreciation, variation is extremely high.

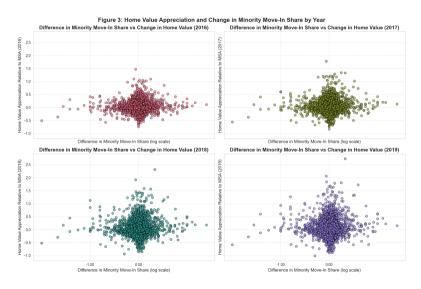
# Background

- Housing discrimination: long-running problem in US
- Common historical tactics: racial deed covenants, redlining, white flight, and blockbusting (Rothstein, 2017).
- Long-term effects:
   Deed covenants improve relative neighborhood quality (Sood, Ehrman-Solberg, 2024), Redlining localizes poverty (Appel, Nickerson, 2016), Majority-Black neighborhoods still have lower quality of opportunity (Chetty et al., 2014),
- Modern discrimination persists:
   Lending disparities (Quillian, Lee, Honoré, 2020). Racial steering in real estate (Glenn, 2018).

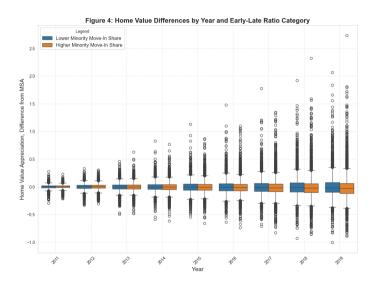
## Results



### Results



# Results



#### Conclusion

- There is little to no clear association between an increase in minority move-ins and changes in home values at the zip-code level.
- The analysis normalizes home value changes to the MSA and initial home values for a more accurate comparison.
- While controlling for initial home values and MSA-level appreciation, the data does not provide strong evidence that minority move-ins impact future home values.
- Due to data limitations, the extent to which minority move-ins influence home values remains inconclusive.