

Discrimination in Housing Markets: (First) Results from a Field Experiment

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Discrimination in housing markets and inequality

Hypotheses

Experimental design

Response quotas

Correspondence test



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Discrimination = unequal treatment on the basis of race or ethnicity (note: disparate impact of rules and regulations is also often considered as discrimination)

Discrimination in housing markets refers to

- rental apartments
- real estate and
- residential segregation



Access to certain objects can be restricted by race or ethnicity and prices eventually differ. In addition, landlords may invest different efforts in maintenance based on ethnicity of renters. A study of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shows an adverse treatment by race in roughly twenty percent of housing searches (several indicators have been used). The implications of discrimination and segregation in housing markets are inequalities in employment chances, health, wealth and inheritance (Pager/Shepherd 2008: 189).

But, discrimination in housing markets differs strongly by metropolitan areas and their local contexts (Turner et al. 2002).



Measurement (Pager/Shepard 2008)

- Perceptions of discrimination
- Report by potential discriminators
- Statistical analyses (use of controls for endowment, "unexplained variance" due to discrimination)
- Experimental studies
 - laboratory experiments (simulating evaluations)
 - field experiments (audits, correspondence tests)



Theories of discrimination

Psychological factors ("racism")
Information ("statistical discrimination")

Determinants

Formalization (reducing individual discretion)
Diversity initiatives (e.g. community development plans)
Networks (e.g. referrals reinforcing homophily)
Market conditions



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Hypotheses

Rental housing

H₁: There is a discrimination against ethnic minority groups concerning market access.

H₂: Ethnic minority groups are required to pay higher rents – controlling other characteristics of the rental objects.

[H₃: There is a reproduction of residential segregation by ethnicity.]



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Experimental design

dependent variable

different reactions on email inquiries

December 2007/January 2008, Munich region, ads in newspapers with an online version (Süddeutsche, Münchner Merkur, tz, Abendzeitung, kurz und fündig) apartments with two or three rooms

first step

gathering information on the rental objects (ads plus telephone inquiries, N=279)



Experimental design

second step

for each object two corresponding emails have been sent to the email address provided on the web site (within one hour, sequence for ethnicity of names by random)

third step

checking the email accounts for possible reactions (time frame: two weeks after sending)

fourth step

creating a data sheet with all information on the rental objects, the measured reaction, and information on the local context (e.g. proportion of foreigners living in the quarter; not yet completed)



Experimental design

fifth step

declining possible viewing with a friendly email

using

24 german (male) names, 24 turkish (male) names 7 different text versions (asking for a viewing and more information, German language) varying information on occupation and legal status

Text sample in German

Guten Tag,

ich interessiere mich für das Mietobjekt ###. Ich bin ledig/verheiratet und derzeit als beruf tätig. Für einen Besichtigungstermin und Informationen zum Objekt wäre ich Ihnen sehr dankbar. Freundliche Grüße

NAME

Beruf/statusniedrig (low status occupation)

Maurer (brick layer)

Kfz-Mechaniker (car mechanic)

Dachdecker (roofer)

Beruf/statushoch (high status occupation)

Bauingenieur (construction engineer)

Informatiker (computer scientist)

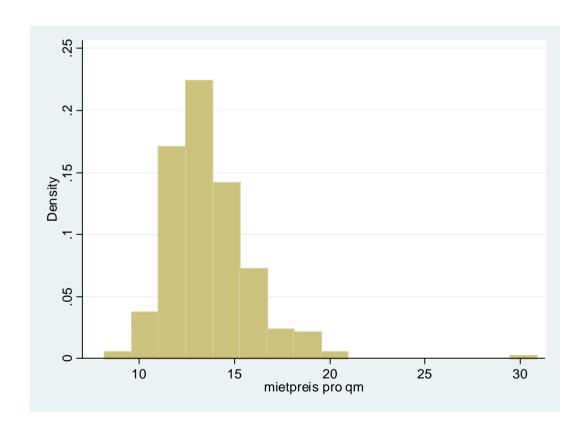
Assistenzarzt (assistant physician)

Familienstand (legal status)

ledig (unmarried)/ verheiratet (married)

German names	Turkish names
Carsten Steiger	Cem Güleryüz
Stefan Gerstman	Burhan Özdemir
Manfred Koch	Osman Yilmaz
Phillip Schönfeld	Selim Aybay
Peter Steinbach	Salam Özcelic
Ralf Herzog	Kenan Sönmez
Sebastian Helmbold	Ferat Akkas
Nico Lange	Ibrahim Bulat
Jan Münscher	Deniz Yetim
Steffen Böhme	Murat Gürbüz
Rene Kalmring	Arcan Sengül
Andre Sperling	Mehrali Ilgaz
Martin Ephardt	Burak Aytekin

rent/sqm



average: 13,7 € (N=264)

over 80 percent with a balcony, bathrooms and central heating

•	Summary of restadtbezirk	ent/sqm Mean	Std. Dev.	Freq.
•		· 		
•	altstadt	15.790592	3.4995378	5
•	ludwigvor	12.885265	1.9207112	7
•	maxvorsta	16.555146	5.0828358	2
•	schwabing	16.394988	4.0226425	17
•	au - haid	14.326864	2.2049838	10
•	sendling	12.998648	1.033514	8
•	sendling	13.593785	1.9001924	4
•	schwantha	15.410256	0	1
•	neuhausen	15.12795	2.2579561	11
•	moosach	12.711071	1.2133188	8
•	milbertsh	13.586667	1.8770323	5
•	schwabing	15.301564	2.4718599	8
•	bogenhaus	13.767699	2.0710896	17
•	berg am l	13.037093	1.4209874	4
•	trudering	13.049556	1.3355022	18
•	ramersdor	12.512336	1.3369193	19
•	obergiesi	12.547135	1.2733278	7
•	untergies	13.927575	2.1307835	19
•	thalkirch	14.15278	1.8899711	23
•	hadern	13.641482	1.0562178	7
•	pasing -	13.493018	1.5492509	22
•	aubing-lo	12.883201	1.3480781	3
•	allach-un	12.858887	1.3905866	6
•	feldmochi	12.266667	5.7511357	2
•	laim	12.682017	1.0708164	13
•				
•	Total	13.78371	2.2703105	246

Reactions

The following analyses are restricted to simple, easily measured outcomes. For testing of hypotheses H_1 and H_2 , contingency tables/logistic regressions are calculated with additional variables for applicants and the characteristics of the rental objects.

response quotas

yes/no

correspondence tests

yes/no
yes and rejection
yes and appointment for viewing



Discrimination in housing markets and inequality

Hypotheses

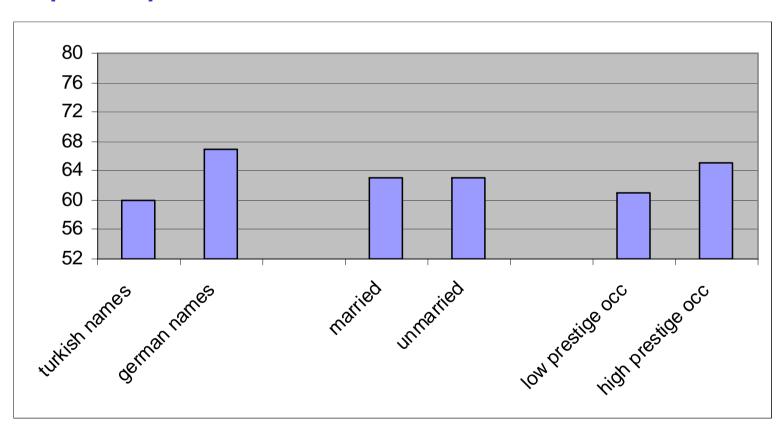
Experimental design

Response quotas

Correspondence test

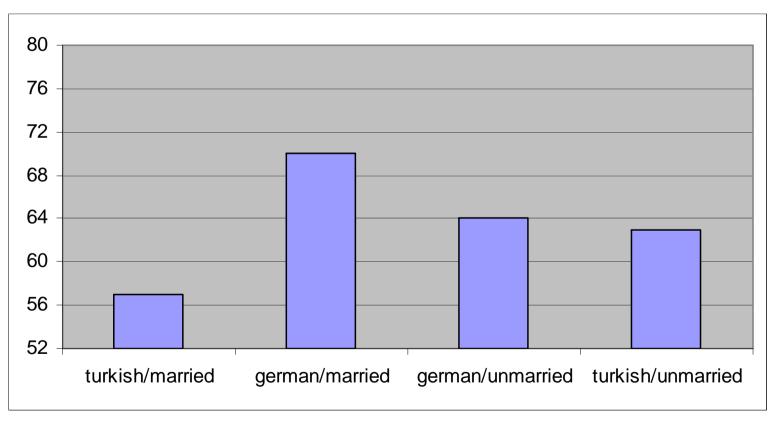


Response quotas



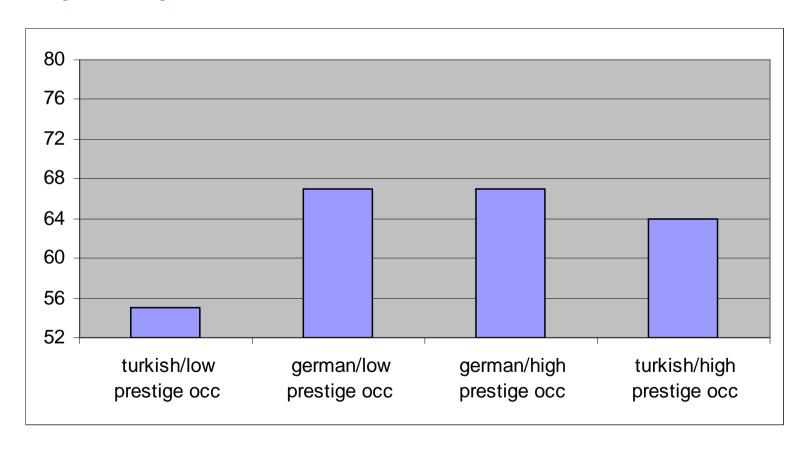
$$p = 0.079$$





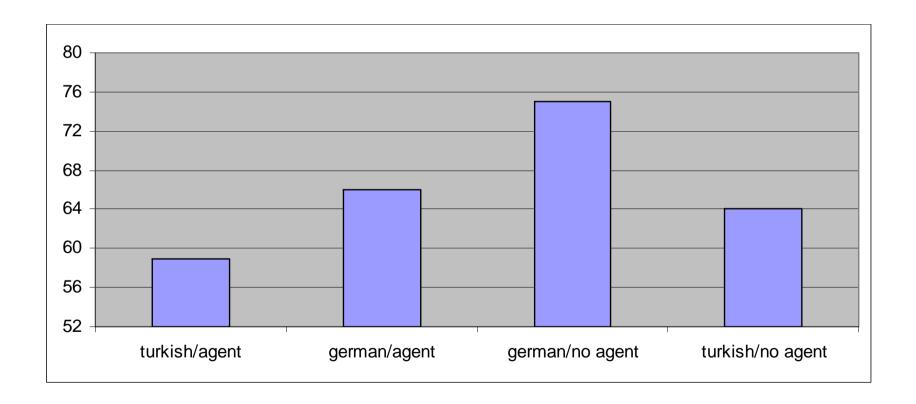
$$p = 0.018$$





$$p = 0.040$$







Coefficients of response models

turkish -0.31 (p=0.079) -0.31 (p=0.088) -2.24 (p=0.049)

rent/sqm -0.01 (p=0.821) -0.08 (p=0.164)

interaction term 0,14 (p=0,085)

The response for emails with turkish names is better if the apartments are relatively high priced.



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	GERMAN NAME response		_	t discrimination:)95
TURKISH NAME	no	yes	Total	
no	68 24.37	44 15.77	112 40.14	
yes	24 8.60	143 51.25	167 59.86	
Total	92 32.97	187 67.03	279 100.00	



disc_group	both unmarried	-	only germans	both married	Total
both	33	28	40	42	143
response	76.74	50.91	71.43	73.68	67.77
turks	2	12	5	5	24
response	4.65	21.82	8.93	8.77	11.37
germans	8	15	11	10	44
response	18.60	27.27	19.64	17.54	20.85
Total	43	55	56	57	211
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Pearson chi2(6) = 12.3696 Pr = 0.054



disc_group	both low status occ s		Total
both response	+	78 72.22	143 67.77
turks response	11 10.68	13 12.04	24 11.37
germans Response	27 26.21	17 15.74	44 20.85
Total P	103 100.00 earson chi2(2)	108 100.00 = 3.5047	211 100.00 Pr = 0.173



Total

rejection	1		
	 germ	nans	
turks	no	yes	Total
no	+ 122 89.71	1 0.74	123
yes	1 0.74	12 8.82	13 9.56

123 13 |

90.44 9.56 |

136

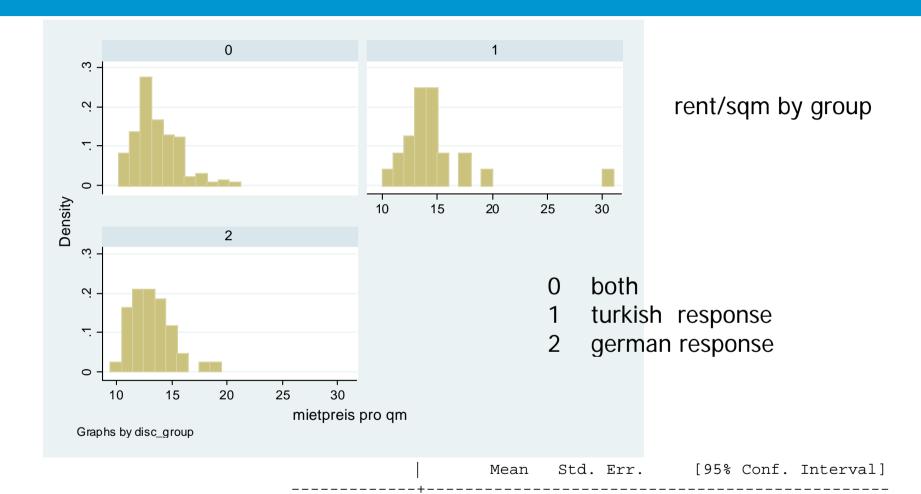
100.00



viewing

	germans		
turks	no no	yes	; Total
no	18 14.52	6 4.84	24 19.35
yes	2 1.61	98 79.03	100
Total	20 16.13	104 83.87	124





13.61695

14.7097

13.2333

.1736154

.8177274

.2913663

13.27456

13.09708

12.65871

13.95933

16.32233

13.8079

Rent/sqm

0

1



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Outlook

Some evidence for discrimination by ethnicity.

- Inquiries from applicants with Turkish names receive fewer responses, especially if they are married or have low status occupation.
- Turkish applicants get a relatively higher response in case of (very) high rents.

However, response is a rather vague indicator for discrimination.

More information on local contexts is needed. There might be a tendency for desegregation (gentrification).

References

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