



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION 2025 Joint Disparity Study

Prepared for:

Minnesota Department of Administration
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**KEEN
INDEPENDENT
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SUMMARY REPORT — Executive Summary

The State of Minnesota seeks to ensure equitable opportunities for minority- and woman-owned businesses and other historically disadvantaged businesses competing for its construction, professional services, goods and other services contracts. It regularly conducts disparity studies to examine whether disparities between the utilization and availability of minority- and woman-owned businesses are evident in its contracts and the degree to which its programs to promote fairness in procurement have been effective.

The Minnesota Department of Administration (Admin) participated in this joint disparity study with 15 other public entities in Minnesota. Keen Independent Research LLC (Keen Independent) performed the previous joint disparity study led by Admin in 2017. The 2025 Study also examined small businesses and firms owned by veterans, service-disabled veterans and people with a disability.

Information from disparity studies helps government entities such as Admin determine if there are barriers to participation of historically underrepresented firms in their contracts, and if so, what legally defensible actions they can take to address those barriers. The U.S. Supreme Court has set a standard for legal review of race-conscious contract equity programs that allows them only if (a) there is evidence of discrimination affecting those businesses, and if (b) small business enterprise (SBE) programs or other neutral efforts alone are insufficient to address any barriers and that programs meet other narrow tailoring requirements. These programs cannot be quotas or have unlimited duration. (The full report explains applicable legal standards.)

The State has operated the Targeted Group Business (TG) program since the 1990s to address barriers in procurement. Firms owned by people of color, women and persons with substantial physical disabilities are currently eligible for State certification and program participation. Admin operates a parallel program for businesses owned by veterans.

Keen Independent launched the Joint Disparity Study in early 2024, with a mid-2025 completion. An External Stakeholder Group provided input throughout the study.

Utilization, Availability and Disparity Analyses

Keen Independent compared the utilization and availability of minority-owned businesses (MBEs) and white woman-owned businesses (WBEs) in Admin contracts and subcontracts from July 2016, through June 2023. Overall, about 10.5 percent of Admin contract dollars went to MBE/WBEs (including firms not certified as MBE/WBEs). Admin's utilization of MBE/WBEs declined overall compared to the 11.4 percent participation identified in the 2017 Study. In the most recent years, Admin has implemented stronger tools to address any barriers to utilization.

Keen Independent analyzed the availability of MBE/WBEs and other firms to perform Admin contracts and subcontracts based on a survey of companies in Minnesota. MBE/WBEs were about 35 percent of firms indicating qualifications and interest in public sector contracts and subcontracts. Through a contract-by-contract analysis of firms available to perform specific types, sizes and locations of Admin contracts and subcontracts, Keen Independent determined that 21.8 percent of Admin contract dollars might go to MBE/WBEs if there were a level playing field. Admin's utilization of MBE/WBEs (10.5%) was substantially below the 21.8 percent availability benchmark.

Keen Independent then compared utilization and availability for each MBE/WBE group for Admin construction, professional services, goods and other services contracts. There were substantial disparities for Black American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian-owned and white woman-owned companies for Admin contracts even with the Targeted Group Business program. Keen Independent also performed disparity analyses for each MBE/WBE group by industry.

SUMMARY REPORT — Executive Summary

Results for Admin were similar to combined results for the 16 entities participating in this joint disparity study. About 9 percent of entity contract dollars went to MBE/WBEs, less than the 22 percent that might be expected from the availability analysis. There were substantial disparities for each MBE/WBE group even though many entities operate SBE and MBE/WBE-type programs. Combined results for entities without any programs showed only 0.2 percent of contract dollars going to MBEs and 1 percent of dollars going to WBEs. Disparities were substantial for those entities across study industries.

Some of the Minnesota entities with comprehensive SBE and MBE/WBE programs have narrowed or eliminated any disparities in MBE/WBE participation. Hennepin County provides an example of how flexible use of SBE and MBE/WBE program elements can help to level the playing field for minority- and woman-owned businesses in public procurement.

Other Research

Keen Independent performed in-depth interviews with businesses, trade associations and others and examined other data about the Minnesota marketplace, including access to capital. In total, more than 2,200 business owners and other individuals provided input.

Both the quantitative and qualitative research showed a pattern of disparities or barriers for Black Americans, Asian-Pacific Americans, South Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, American Indians and women and the businesses they own.

Keen Independent's marketplace research also found evidence of disadvantages for firms owned by members of the LGBTQ+ community, persons with disabilities, veterans and service-disabled veterans.

Conclusions

The quantitative and qualitative information for Admin contracts and the local marketplace indicates a need for continued Admin remedial actions to level the playing field for minority- and woman-owned firms and promote full opportunities for MBE/WBEs to do business with Admin. The evidence may be consistent with raising an inference of discrimination affecting certain racial and ethnic groups of minority-owned businesses as well as woman-owned businesses in the Minnesota marketplace.

Actions for Admin Consideration

Admin should consider expanding its efforts focused on small businesses, minority- and woman-owned companies, and other firms that may have been affected by discrimination based on the personal characteristics of the business owner. The final pages of this Summary Report discuss specific actions for Admin consideration. They are summarized below.

1. Establish objectives for small business measures and remedial action to address the effects of discrimination
2. Develop and monitor metrics to gauge success
3. Authorize and develop a full set of tools to address objectives
4. Identify registrations and certifications for participation
5. Flexibly operate programs to target businesses needing assistance
6. Provide adequate resources to effectively operate programs

SUMMARY REPORT — Introduction

Background

As part of efforts to ensure fairness in its contracting activities, the State of Minnesota and 15 other public entities commissioned a joint disparity study to determine if there is a level playing field for minority- and woman-owned business enterprises when competing for State and other participating entity contracts.

This research examines whether there are any barriers to minority- and woman-owned businesses seeking work with public entities and with prime contractors doing business with the entities. The study identifies how each entity can develop and implement contract equity program elements to address any observed disparities in their contracts and subcontracts.

Contract Disparity Study

Government programs that provide preferences or requirements regarding use of minority- or woman-owned businesses and certain other diverse businesses can be challenged in court. This joint disparity study provides the types of information needed by public entities to review whether race- and gender-based programs are needed and might be legally supported. The study methodology is based on court decisions that have ruled on the constitutionality of minority- and woman business enterprise (MBE/WBE) programs, especially those within the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which includes Minnesota. The methodology Keen Independent employed in this study has been reviewed and approved by courts.

Figure 1 lists the public entities participating in the 2025 Minnesota Joint Disparity Study. The Minnesota Department of Administration led this effort, as it did for the 2017 Minnesota Joint Disparity Study (2017 Study).

1. Entities participating in 2025 Minnesota Joint Disparity Study

City of Bloomington
City of Brooklyn Park
City of Minneapolis
City of Rochester
City of Saint Paul
Hennepin County
Hennepin Healthcare System
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Metropolitan Council
Metropolitan Mosquito Control District
Minnesota Department of Administration
Minnesota Department of Transportation
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Ramsey County
Saint Paul Public Schools
University of Minnesota

Research methods. The study included:

- Identification of the ownership of prime contractors, subcontractors and other vendors on past entity contracts;
- A survey of firms in Minnesota available to perform public sector work related to construction, professional services, goods and other services (referred to as “study industries”);
- Disparity analyses that compare participation of minority- and woman-owned firms on participating entity contracts with what would be expected from the availability analysis;
- Interviews with business owners and representatives; and
- Other research about the local marketplace.

Appendix A provides definitions of terms used in this study.

SUMMARY REPORT — Introduction

Groups of business owners examined in the study. The original scope of work for the 2025 Joint Disparity Study identified the groups to be examined in the study, which were largely the same as the 2017 Study. At the outset of the 2025 Study, Keen Independent reexamined the rationale for the racial, gender and other groups included and how each group was defined.

Keen Independent reviewed the literature, analyzed Census data, interviewed local experts and obtained public input. Keen Independent assessed (a) whether there was evidence of discrimination against groups of individuals based on their immutable personal characteristics as it pertains to business creation and success in Minnesota, (b) existing data sources for businesses for each group, and (c) how groups might be defined.

Keen Independent submitted the Task 2.7 Group Definitions Report to the participating entities that included the following recommendations:

- All groups in the 2017 Study be included in the 2025 Study;
- Definitions and names for certain racial groups be refined;
- Analysis of persons with substantial disabilities be expanded to persons with disabilities in general;
- Analysis of veterans be expanded to include a sub-analysis for service-disabled veterans (based on USDOD certification);
- LGBTQ-owned businesses be added to the study; and
- Analysis of people from the Middle East and North Africa be added to a future study once there are sufficient data.

Keen Independent also recommended the study include any additional information for subgroups such as firms owned by Somali Americans, Hmong Americans and limited English-speaking immigrants. These recommendations were accepted and Keen Independent proceeded with study analyses for the groups identified in Figure 2.

2. Groups of business owners examined in the 2017 and 2025 Minnesota Joint Disparity Studies

Groups in 2017 Study	Support for continued inclusion	Groups in 2025 Study
Racial groups		
African Americans	Yes	Black Americans
Asian Americans	Yes	Asian-Pacific American* South Asian Americans
Hispanic Americans	Yes	Hispanic Americans
Native Americans	Yes	American Indians
	New	Middle Easterners and North Africans (not 2025 but in future study)
Gender group		
Women	Yes	Women
Other groups (not included in full disparity analyses)		
Persons with a substantial physical disability	Yes	Persons with a disability
Veterans	Some New New	Veterans Service-disabled veterans Members of LGBTQ+ community

* Includes Central, East and Southeast Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.

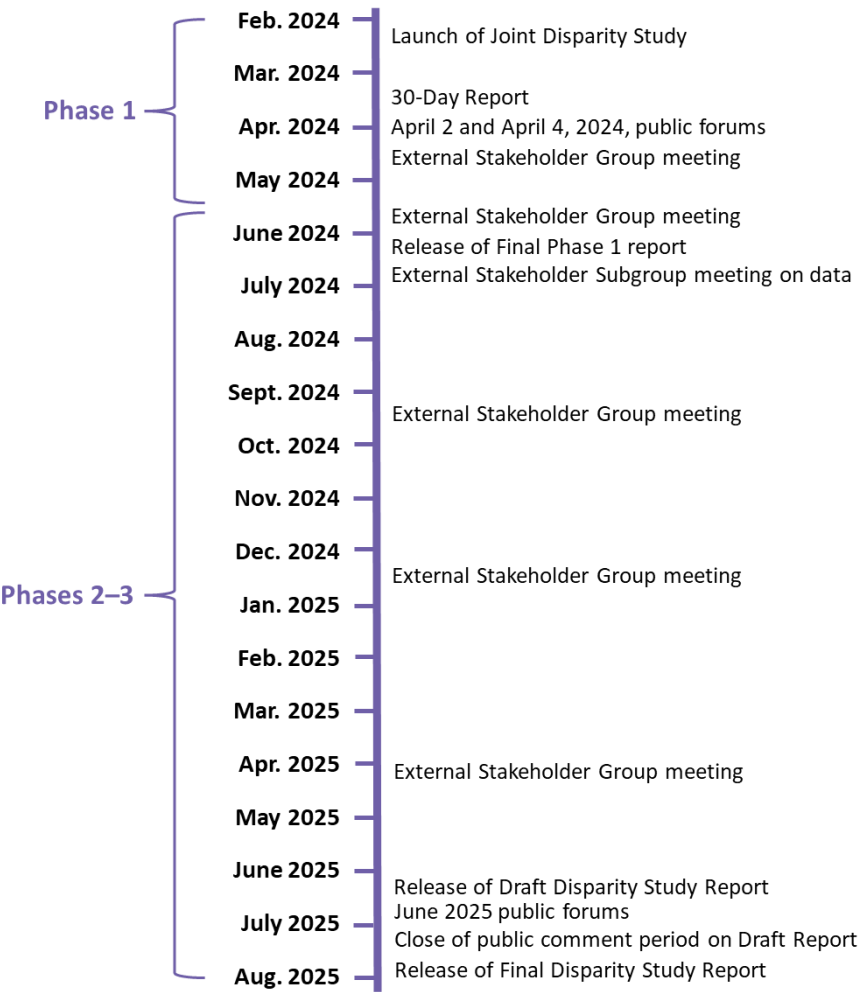
SUMMARY REPORT — Introduction

Study team. Keen Independent is a national economic consulting firm headquartered in Denver. The study team included the national law firm Holland & Knight and survey firm Customer Research International (CRI). Both firms were part of the 2017 Study. Also participating in the 2025 Study were Donaldson Consulting, Market Solutions, etc. and DEBLAR and Associates, qualitative research firms that have worked on past Keen Independent disparity studies. The study team has performed more than 200 similar disparity studies for public entities, including original disparity studies in the 1990s for some of the Minnesota entities participating in the 2025 Study.

Public input and overall project timeline. The disparity study started in February 2024 with a June 2025 release of the draft report to the public. The first phase of the study refined the groups to be examined in the study as well as study methodology. Input from the public through two public forums, as well as contributions from External Stakeholder Group members, was considered in the refined study approach.

There were additional opportunities for public input through 2024 and into 2025. Keen Independent reached out to thousands of businesses, trade association representatives and others through surveys, in-depth interviews and other research. More than 2,200 businesses, trade association representatives and other interested individuals provided input through these methods.

3. Project timeline



SUMMARY REPORT — Legal framework

Across the country, state and local governments have enacted efforts such as MBE/WBE programs to ensure there is equitable treatment of minority- and woman-owned firms and the public entity is not a participant in race or gender discrimination against those firms, including as a passive participant in private marketplace discrimination.

Overall Legal Framework

Holland & Knight prepared Appendix N of this report, which provides the legal framework for the study and guides study methodology.

Appendix N identifies the standards of legal review that apply when a public entity must defend a program that includes components for MBEs, WBEs and types of businesses such as small businesses, veteran-owned businesses or businesses owned by persons with disabilities. The different standards of legal review are:

- **Strict scrutiny** (for MBE programs).
- **Intermediate scrutiny** (for WBE programs and LGBTQ+ business programs).
- **Rational basis** (for programs for businesses that are small, veteran-owned or owned by persons with a disability, for example). This is the most easily met standard of legal review, as a government entity need only show that it had a rational basis for enacting a law (see Appendix N).

These are the same legal standards that applied when conducting the 2017 Study. They have not changed with recent court cases.

¹ 488 U.S. 469 (1989).

Strict Scrutiny

In 1989, the U.S. Supreme Court in *City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson Company* established “strict scrutiny” as the standard of legal review for race-conscious programs adopted by state and local governments.¹ Strict scrutiny requires that:

- A governmental entity has a “compelling governmental interest” in remedying past identified discrimination or its present effects; and
- The program adopted be “narrowly tailored” to achieve the goal of remedying the identified discrimination.

Intermediate Scrutiny

Certain courts, including in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and the state of Minnesota, apply intermediate scrutiny when reviewing gender-conscious programs.² Courts have required they be:

- Supported by both “sufficient probative” evidence or “exceedingly persuasive justification” in support of the stated rationale for the program; and
- Substantially related to the achievement of that underlying objective.

As discussed in Appendix N, a program providing preferences for firms owned by members of the LGBTQ+ community would likely be subject to intermediate scrutiny.

² See, *Geyer Signal, Inc.*, 2014 WL 1309092; see, *In re Guardianship, Conservatorship of Durand*, 859 N.W.2d 789 (Minn. 2013); *State ex rel. Forslund v. Bronson*, 305 N.W.2d 748, 750 (Minn.1981).

SUMMARY REPORT — Procurement policies and equity programs

Procurement Policies

Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 16.C, governs state procurement.

Bidding thresholds and requirements. In general, Admin must procure goods, professional and technical services, general services and construction valued at more than \$50,000 through formal solicitation of competitive sealed bids or proposals. Purchases below that amount can be made through informal solicitation, but must be publicly advertised if they are \$25,000 or more. Public advertisement includes posting on a State procurement website and in the State Register. Competition is not required for purchases under \$5,000.

Contract award. Contract awards are typically determined based on low bid or best value. Certain types of professional and technical services contracts must be awarded based on qualifications.

Bonding. At award, firms on public works construction projects in Minnesota must supply a payment and performance bond.

Prompt payment. State law requires the State to pay a valid vendor invoice within 30 days of receiving that invoice and its prime contractors pay subcontractors within 10 days of when the prime receives payment from the State.

Other requirements. The State has other direct and indirect requirements regarding what firms can bid or work on. See Appendix L for additional information.

Procurement Equity Programs

The State of Minnesota operates three primary contract equity programs for its non-federally funded contracts:

- The Minnesota Targeted Group Business (TGB) Program;
- The Minnesota Economically Disadvantaged (ED) Business Program; and
- The Minnesota Veteran-owned (VO or VET) Business Program.

Admin sets TGB/ED/VET subcontracting goals on construction and professional services contracts over \$500,000 that have subcontracting opportunities. Admin provides a price or scoring preference up to 12 percent for TGB/ED/VET firms bidding as prime contractors on certain goods and services (e.g., a certified firm could be awarded a contract if its price or evaluation score were within 12 percent of the low bidder). The preference increased from 6 percent in 2023.

Also, through its Equity Select Program, the State can make a direct award without competition to a certified TGB/ED/VET firm up to \$100,000 (up from \$25,000 prior to 2023).

The Minnesota Department of Administration certifies businesses as TGB/ED and VET firms. Program eligibility is as follows:

- The TGB Program is open to minority- and woman-owned firms and firms owned by persons with a substantial physical disability.
- A company located (or owner residing) in an economically disadvantaged county.
- A firm owned and controlled by a veteran and located in Minnesota can be certified under this program.

SUMMARY REPORT — Admin procurements examined

Contracts Examined

Keen Independent began the process of performing utilization, availability and disparity analyses by collecting and analyzing data on Admin non-federally funded contracts and subcontracts. Keen Independent examined Admin data concerning payments to vendors for construction, professional services, goods and other services contracts.

Contract and Subcontract Data

Admin provided payment data for contracts awarded during the study period (July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2023).

Admin has started tracking payments to subcontractors in the Viva STARS system. However, for data completeness, Keen Independent compiled subcontract payment information from IC134 affidavits on Admin construction procurements.

In total, Keen Independent examined 24,177 contract elements (\$3.3 billion), 1,171 of which were subcontracts (\$87 million).

Keen Independent identified payments to exclude from the study, such as payments to governmental entities, employee benefits and nonprofits as well as types of purchases typically made from national markets (see Appendix B for additional detail regarding exclusions). Utilization, availability and disparity analyses use Admin payment data after removing the identified exclusions.

Types of Work in Admin Contracts

A disparity study focuses on the types of work procured by the individual governmental entity.

Based on information in the contract and subcontract records, Keen Independent coded the primary type of work involved in each prime contract and subcontract using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. NAICS and SIC codes are standardized federal systems for classifying firms into a subindustry according to the type of work they perform. If a company performed more than one type of work on a contract or subcontract, the study team attempted to identify the primary type of work conducted.

Figures 4 through 7 on the following four pages show dollars of prime contracts and subcontracts by subindustry for Admin purchases during the study period (beginning with construction, each page reviews types of spending within a particular industry).

Keen Independent's availability analysis and research on local marketplace conditions focused on the subindustries accounting for the most Admin spending within each industry.

SUMMARY REPORT — Admin procurements examined

Construction

About \$748 million of Admin contract dollars during the study period went to construction contracts and subcontracts. Figure 4 identifies the major types of construction activity, organized by work performed.

- Public, commercial, and multifamily building construction (\$303 million) and plumbing and HVAC (\$89 million) accounted for more than half of Admin construction contract dollars.
- About 9 percent of construction contract dollars went to road construction and paving (about \$66 million).

In total, the 12 major types of construction work listed in Figure 4 accounted for about 85 percent of Admin construction dollars. Other types of construction work were also included in the availability survey but not individually listed in Figure 4. They accounted for another 1.3 percent of total Admin construction contract dollars (“Other surveyed types of work” in Figure 4).

There were some types of work involved in construction contracts that pertained to other industries. They amounted to just 0.2 percent of total dollars of Admin construction contracts.

4. Spending by type of work on Admin construction prime contracts and subcontracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Dollars (\$1,000s)	Share of industry
Public, commercial and multifamily building construction	\$ 302,993	40.5 %
Plumbing and HVAC	89,061	11.9
Road construction and paving	66,049	8.8
Electrical work including lighting and signals	52,768	7.1
Excavation, site prep, grading and drainage	52,661	7.0
Roofing	28,995	3.9
Concrete work	13,592	1.8
Water and sewer lines and related structures	11,426	1.5
Bridge and elevated highway construction	11,364	1.5
Plastering, drywall and installation	2,869	0.4
Striping and pavement marking	865	0.1
Structural steel work	521	0.1
Other surveyed types of work	9,995	1.3
Subtotal	\$ 643,160	86.0 %
Other construction	\$ 102,889	13.8 %
Other types of work	1,749	0.2
Total	\$ 747,798	100.0 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Admin procurements examined

Professional Services

About \$1.4 billion of Admin contracts went to professional services contracts during the study period. Figure 5 examines major areas of Admin spending on professional services.

- IT made up more than one-half of the professional services contract dollars (\$771 million).
- About 18 percent of professional services contract dollars went to management consulting and research (about \$252 million).

The nine major types of professional services work listed in Figure 5 accounted for about 96 percent of Admin professional service contract dollars. These and other types of professional services work were included in the availability survey.

5. Spending by type of work on Admin professional services prime contracts and subcontracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Dollars (\$1,000s)	Share of industry
IT and data services	\$ 770,568	54.5 %
Management consulting and research	251,528	17.8
Architecture and engineering	107,330	7.6
Environmental consulting	100,803	7.1
Marketing, communications and outreach	87,235	6.2
Legal services	18,296	1.3
Testing laboratories	9,746	0.7
Certified public accountant services	7,110	0.5
Surveying and mapping	3,018	0.2
Other surveyed types of work	75	0.0
Subtotal	\$ 1,355,708	95.8 %
Other professional services	\$ 59,363	4.2 %
Other types of work	11	0.0
Total	\$ 1,415,083	100.0 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Admin procurements examined

Goods

Admin goods purchases examined in the study totaled \$770 million over the study period. Figure 6 lists 17 types of goods purchases that together accounted for 89 percent of Admin goods purchases that were analyzed.

- Cars and trucks (\$182 million), medical equipment and supplies (\$116 million) and food purchases (\$94 million) accounted for about 50 percent of Admin goods spending.
- About 7 percent (\$51 million) of Admin spending went to communications and A/V equipment.

The work listed in Figure 6 were among the types of goods included in the availability survey.

Not shown in Figure 6 is the spending for types of goods that Admin primarily purchased from national markets (computer and computer peripheral equipment, for example).³

³ Excluding types of purchases made from a national market is a standard step in a disparity study. Since these purchases are primarily made from a national market and

6. Spending by type of Admin goods procurements, July 2016–June 2023

	Dollars (\$1,000s)	Share of industry
Cars and trucks	\$ 182,185	23.7 %
Medical equipment and supplies	116,455	15.1
Food	93,896	12.2
Communications and A/V equipment	51,261	6.7
Furniture	48,646	6.3
Pharmaceuticals	47,701	6.2
Office equipment	28,731	3.7
Construction and farm machinery and equipment	24,397	3.2
Construction materials	18,750	2.4
Law enforcement equipment and supplies	18,735	2.4
Industrial equipment and supplies	11,594	1.5
Vehicle parts and supplies	10,573	1.4
Office supplies	9,097	1.2
Electrical equipment and supplies	7,956	1.0
Petroleum and petroleum products	5,408	0.7
Chemicals	4,575	0.6
Signs	4,059	0.5
Other surveyed types of work	68	0.0
Subtotal	\$ 684,087	88.8 %
Other goods	\$ 86,045	11.2 %
Other types of work	20	0.0
Total	\$ 770,152	100.0 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

not the relevant geographic market area, they are typically made ineligible for application of contract equity program elements.

SUMMARY REPORT — Admin procurements examined

Other Services

Other services contracts accounted for \$366 million of Admin spending during the study period. Figure 7 examines major areas of Admin spending on other services (not including types of work typically purchased from outside the local area).

Figure 7 lists 19 types of work that together accounted for 82 percent of other services procurement dollars.

- Remediation services (\$69 million), printing and copying (\$57 million) and staffing services (\$47 million) were the largest areas of spending, together representing 47 percent of Admin other services contract dollars.
- Security systems services was the fourth largest area of spending on other services.

The types of other services work in Figure 7 were included in the availability survey.

7. Spending by type of work on Admin other services procurements, July 2016–June 2023

	Dollars (\$1,000s)	Share of industry
Remediation services	\$ 68,621	18.8 %
Printing and copying	56,635	15.5
Staffing services	46,666	12.8
Security systems services	33,509	9.2
Waste collection and disposal	26,074	7.1
Industrial machinery repair	20,408	5.6
Landscape installation and maintenance	13,999	3.8
Helicopter services	6,055	1.7
Automotive repair and maintenance	5,496	1.5
Contracted food services	5,244	1.4
Janitorial services	4,715	1.3
Security guard services	3,167	0.9
Elevators and elevator services	3,094	0.8
Snow removal services	1,989	0.5
Hauling	1,506	0.4
Construction equipment rental	1,308	0.4
Motor vehicle towing	272	0.1
Traffic control services and sign rental	37	0.0
Bus transit services	17	0.0
Other surveyed types of work	1,319	0.4
Subtotal	\$ 300,127	82.0 %
Other services	\$ 65,608	17.9 %
Other types of work	89	0.0
Total	\$ 365,824	100.0 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Admin procurements examined

Geographic Market Area

Firms with a location in Minnesota plus the two Wisconsin counties within the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area (Pierce and St. Croix counties) performed most of the dollars on contracts and subcontracts for Admin, after excluding the types of purchases typically made from national markets. Firms in this area received 77 percent of Admin construction, professional services, goods and other services contract dollars. Keen Independent also refers to this area as the Minnesota marketplace in this report. Figure 8 shows this area as well as the definitions of specific regions of the state used in the availability analysis.

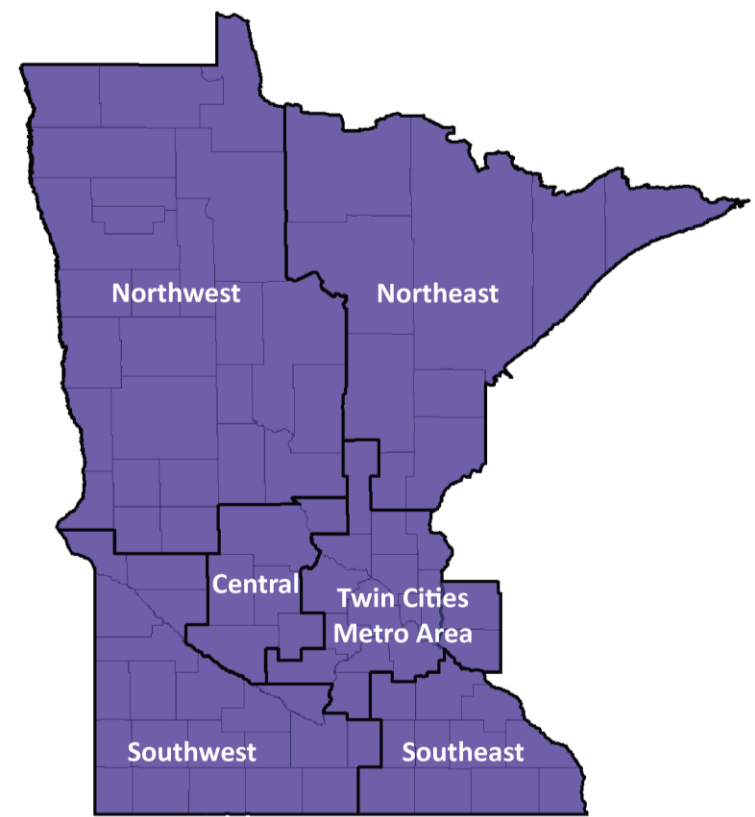
Figure 9 below shows that firms with a location in the Minnesota marketplace obtained a substantial share of Admin contract dollars in each of the study industries. Therefore, examination of marketplace conditions focused on firms in this area for each industry.

9. Dollars of Admin prime contracts and subcontracts by location of firm, July 2016–June 2023

	Dollars (\$1,000s)	Percent in Minnesota
Construction	\$ 747,798	85.8 %
Professional services	1,415,083	74.3
Goods	770,152	72.3
Other services	365,824	85.8

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

8. Relevant geographic market area for Admin contracts



Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Information about marketplace conditions

Keen Independent examined data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the availability survey conducted for this study, and other sources on conditions for minority- and woman-owned firms and other businesses.

Appendices E through H of this report provide results from these analyses. Appendix I explains data sources.

The Keen Independent study team also collected qualitative information from business owners and representatives from trade organizations and business assistance organizations. The study team conducted in-depth interviews, availability surveys, public forums and other activities.

Both the quantitative and qualitative information in the study primarily focus on the time period since the 2017 Study.

For anonymity, Keen Independent analyzed and coded comments from the qualitative research without identifying any of the participants. Keen Independent provided opportunities for public comments via mail and the designated study telephone hotline, website and email address.

Some of the comments from the qualitative research are provided in the following pages. Appendix J provides a much richer analysis of the input received. Appendix J is based on input from more than 2,200 businesses, trade association representatives and others.

Note that the comments in Appendix J and the following pages identify individuals by number, not by name. (Appendix J explains the numbering system in further detail.)

The anecdotal information reflects the point of view of the business owner or other individual making the comments. Comments are the individual perspectives of the respondents. The entirety of the qualitative information (see Appendix J), combined with quantitative results, is important when interpreting results.

The following pages present the analysis of marketplace conditions in the following order:

- Entry and advancement as employees;
- Business ownership;
- Business success; and
- Specific barriers to doing business in the marketplace and with public entities. (This analysis includes topics such as access to capital, information about work opportunities and unfair treatment in the marketplace.)

SUMMARY REPORT — Information about marketplace conditions

Entry and Advancement as Employees

People of color were about 20 percent of the Minnesota workforce from 2018 through 2022. Women accounted for about 47 percent of all workers. Any barriers to entry or advancement as workers in the study industries might affect the relative number of businesses owned by people of these groups in these industries in Minnesota. Analysis of the Minnesota workforce in the study industries indicates disparities in employment consistent with barriers to entry and advancement for some minority groups, women and other groups (see Appendix E). Disparities were particularly evident for the following groups:

- Sub-Saharan African Americans and other Black Americans, Southeast Asian Americans and other Asian-Pacific Americans, South Asian Americans, women, persons with disabilities and people in same-sex couples in the construction industry. (In addition, there appeared to be barriers to advancement for Mexican Americans, other Hispanic Americans and American Indians working in construction.)
- Sub-Saharan African Americans and other Black Americans, American Indians, women and persons with disabilities in the professional services industry (after controlling for education).
- Sub-Saharan African Americans, Southeast Asian Americans, other Asian-Pacific Americans, South Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, other Hispanic Americans and women in the goods industry.
- Southeast Asian Americans, other Asian-Pacific Americans, South Asian Americans, women and people in same-sex couples in the other services industry.

Comments from the qualitative research include those to the right (see Appendix J).

The whole reason I started this business is mostly because of the negativity that I was experiencing in my workplace.

I-53. Black American female owner of an other services firm

Because I speak with an accent ... supervisors have expressed doubts about my education. I ... have a very strong background Yet I faced constant doubts about whether I could perform the work required.

I-34. Hispanic American female owner of a professional services firm

I always thought that women that complained about [discrimination] were whiners, but [it exists] ... The mindset ... is [that women work] for their family ... but women are not really [professionals].

I-10. American Indian female owner of an other services firm

At one time I had someone say to another driver on the radio. ‘She should just go home you know, and she really belongs in the kitchen’ and then the guy made another comment about something.

I-38. American Indian female owner of an other services firm

I ran into glass ceilings; I’ve been passed over and not recognized for contributions That happens in the workplace all the time for the fact that we’re female.

I-60. South Asian American female owner of a professional services firm

If I’m the only African American in the room, and when I speak my words are dismissed ..., [it creates] the feeling ... as if you don’t have any knowledge.

I-71. Black American male service-disabled veteran owner of a construction-related firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Information about marketplace conditions

Business Ownership

Keen Independent examined whether there were differences in business ownership rates for workers in local construction, professional services, goods and other services industries related to race, ethnicity, gender, veteran status, disability and being in a same-sex couple. Appendix F provides detailed results.

- **Construction.** Women working in the Minnesota construction industry were less likely than non-Hispanic whites and men, respectively, to own a business. The disparity was substantial and persisted after controlling for certain other personal and family characteristics (statistically significant difference).

Veterans working in the industry were also less likely to own a business after statistically controlling for other factors.

- **Professional services.** In the Minnesota professional services industry, other Asian-Pacific Americans (Asian-Pacific Americans other than Southeast Asian Americans), South Asian Americans, Mexican Americans and women were less likely than non-Hispanic whites to own a business.

After statistically controlling for factors such as having a four-year or advanced degree, statistically significant differences in business ownership rates persisted for South Asian Americans and white women. These disparities were substantial.

- **Goods.** In the Minnesota goods industry, workers with a disability, workers who were veterans and workers in same-sex couples had lower rates of business ownership than other workers after controlling for certain other personal characteristics (statistically significant differences).
- **Other services.** In the Minnesota other services industry, Asian-Pacific Americans, women, persons with disabilities and people in a same-sex couple working in the industry were less likely to own a business than non-Hispanic whites, men and other workers respectively.

After controlling for personal characteristics, statistically significant differences were identified for Asian Americans, American Indians, white women, veterans, persons with disabilities and people in a same-sex couple.

Further analysis for these disparities for Asian Americans, American Indians and white women found those for Asian Americans and women to be substantial.

Discussion of marketplace barriers later in the Summary Report begin to explain factors that could be related to these disparities in business ownership rates, including results from the qualitative research in Appendix J of the report and the separate Task 2.7 Report. For example:

- There is substantial evidence that the playing field is not level for people of color and some other groups to start a business, especially around access to capital in Minnesota.
- Qualitative research also shows the importance of networks for new business owners to find opportunities for work. There is evidence that people of color, women and other historically disadvantaged groups face additional barriers.

SUMMARY REPORT — Information about marketplace conditions

Business Success

Keen Independent explored many different types of business outcomes in the Minnesota marketplace for minority- and woman-owned firms compared with majority-owned companies. There is a pattern of disparities in outcomes for MBEs and WBEs (see Appendix H).

Business closure. The study team used different data sources to explore whether there were disparities in the rates of business closures for minority- and woman-owned businesses compared with other businesses. Three different data sources specific to Minnesota for three different time periods (2002–2006, 2017–2024 and during the COVID-19 pandemic) found MBEs more likely to close than majority-owned firms.

For example, Keen Independent analyzed the rate of closure of businesses in the 2017 availability survey conducted as part of the 2017 Minnesota Joint Disparity Study. Minority-owned firms were more than twice as likely to close by early 2025 as majority-owned firms. (MBEs certified under a federal program or state or local program in Minnesota were less likely to close than non-certified firms, however.)

The data for 2017–2024 and the COVID-19 pandemic also found WBEs more likely to close than other firms.

Business revenue and earnings. The study team used data from several different sources to analyze business receipts and earnings for businesses owned by people of color and women.

- In general, U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2022 Annual Business Survey showed lower average receipts for businesses owned by people of color, women and veterans in Minnesota than businesses owned by non-minorities, men or nonveterans.

- Data from 2018–2022 American Community Survey for the Minnesota marketplace indicated the following statistically significant differences in business earnings:
 - For the study industries combined, Black American, Hispanic American, and American Indian business owners had lower business earnings than non-Hispanic white business owners, women had lower business earnings than men, veterans had lower business earnings than nonveterans, and persons with disabilities had lower business earnings than other business owners (statistically significant differences).
 - After statistically accounting for certain race- and gender-neutral factors, there were statistically significant differences in earnings for Black American, Hispanic American, Asian American and American Indian, and woman business owners as well as business owners with disabilities.
- Data from the 2024 availability survey showed lower revenue for MBEs and WBEs compared with majority-owned firms. For example, only 9 percent of MBEs and 12 percent of WBEs had average annual revenue of \$1 million or more compared with 19 percent of majority-owned firms.

Bid capacity. Keen Independent’s availability survey asked firms to identify the largest contracts they had bid or worked on in the past eight years (the study team labels this value measure of “bid capacity”). Minority- and woman-owned firms had lower bid capacity than majority-owned firms in the Minnesota study industries, but those differences did not persist after accounting for the types of work they perform and length of time in business.

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Keen Independent researched why certain disparities in business outcomes might be occurring. Appendices E through J and the Task 2.7 Report provide in-depth analysis of this question. We summarize results here.

Access to Capital

Business start-up and long-term business success depend on access to capital. Discrimination at any link in that chain may produce cascading effects that result in racial and gender disparities in business formation and success as well as the competitiveness of MBE/WBE businesses for public sector contracts.

Discrimination in housing. Appendix G of this study and the Task 2.7 Report present substantial evidence of racial disparities in access to capital and some evidence of unequal access to capital for women in Minnesota. Some of the racial disparities may be due to past public and private sector discrimination affecting housing for people of color in the state. For example, sundown laws, restrictive covenants and the building of I-94 have contributed to housing and wealth inequity for Black Minnesotans today.

Historically, redlining referred to mortgage lending discrimination against geographic areas based on racial or ethnic characteristics of a neighborhood.⁴ Presently, the concept of redlining includes an examination of the availability of and access to credit in predominantly

minority neighborhoods, and the credit terms offered within a lender's assessment area.⁵

Research from 2022 indicates that the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA had the highest Black and white homeownership gap in the country, surpassing the national average by more than 20 percentage points.⁶ Furthermore, the practice of redlining in previous decades within the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA is believed to have limited the amount of wealth that minorities could accumulate and transfer on to future generations, creating a recurring problem.⁷

As discussed in Appendix G, Keen Independent's analysis of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data for 2018 through 2022 show home mortgage denial rates among high income households to be substantially higher for each minority group compared to non-Hispanic whites (in the case of South Asian Americans, three times higher rates of mortgage denials).

Discrimination in housing and home mortgages is not limited to race or gender. Nearly one-third of LGBTQI+ adults reported experiencing housing discrimination or harassment, including during the process of buying or renting a home.⁸

⁴Burnison, T. R., & Boccia, B. (2017). Redlining everything old is new again. *ABA Banking Journal*, 109(2).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Habitat for Humanity (2022). Closing the racial homeownership gap in the Twin Cities. Retrieved from <https://www.habitat.org/stories/closing-racial-homeownership-gap-twin-cities>

⁷ Habitat for Humanity (2024). Race and housing series: Racial covenants. Retrieved from <https://www.tchabitat.org/blog/racial-covenants>

⁸ Gruber, S. et. al, (2020). The state of the LGBTQ community in 2020. CAP Survey Data. Retrieved from: <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/state-lgbtq-community-2020/#:~:text=NORC%20conducted%20a%20pretest%20and%20then%20fielded,in%20their%20access%20to%20critical%20health%20care.>

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

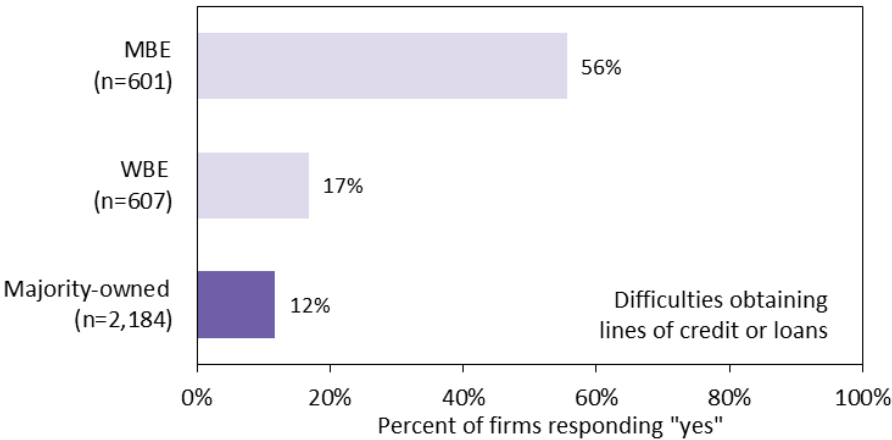
Disparities in access to business loans. There is substantial national evidence of disparities in access to business loans for minority-owned companies. Evidence within Minnesota includes disparities in access to Paycheck Protection Program loans for minority-owned businesses during the COVID-19 Pandemic (see Appendix G).

The 2024 availability survey asked respondents “Has your company experienced any difficulties in obtaining lines of credit or loans?”

As shown in Figure 10, more than half (56%) of MBEs experienced difficulties obtaining lines of credit or loans. Additionally, a somewhat greater share of WBEs (17%) reported having difficulties obtaining lines of credit or loans when compared to majority-owned firms (12%). These results are especially notable given that most of the businesses (MBE, WBE and majority-owned) in the availability survey database are small.

Further analysis (not shown) indicated that the difficulties that minority-owned firms often reported regarding access to capital affected each racial group. Among respondents to this question in the availability survey, each group of MBE firms (Black American-, Asian-Pacific American-, South Asian American-, Hispanic American- and American Indian-owned firms) was more likely to report difficulties obtaining lines of credit or loans than were majority owned firms.

10. Responses to availability survey question concerning loans



Source: Keen Independent Research from 2024 availability survey.

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Qualitative information about access to capital. Business owners and others participating in the availability survey, in-depth interviews and other qualitative research discussed access to capital, reporting that it was critical to success and difficult for companies to secure.

Many individuals described the importance of personal or family wealth, home ownership and the amount of equity in a home when starting their businesses and accessing resources for growth. The interviews make it clear that any racial discrimination in the housing market, including home mortgages, place potential and current business owners of color at a disadvantage compared with other individuals. Examples from the in-depth interviews are shown below.

I basically took my life savings and put ... most of it into the business.

I-41. Hispanic American female owner of a construction-related firm

We didn't really seek any outside funding. We just took money out of our own mortgage and that's how we founded the company.

I-20. South Asian American female owner of a professional services firm

Some commented on barriers specific to people of color and women. Examples of comments are to the right.

The majority of capital is still controlled by older white guys, and they all have their biases.

I-21. White female with a disability and owner of a professional services firm

A Black woman, one of my members, went into the bank and asked for a business line of credit. She had put millions of dollars through this bank. That was her bank The white old man banker said, 'we don't have that product here. You're going to have to go somewhere else.' Of course they had that. They didn't even take an application, so they didn't have to report on it.

TO-16. White female representative of a business assistance organization

... it takes longer for our native businesses to really get up [and] running like a regular white-owned business. It doesn't happen as quickly because we don't have the same kinds of assets, and especially if you're a tribal member living on your traditional territories. Your home ownership has no value to a bank, because they can't repossess your home.

TO-18. Indian American female representative of a business assistance organization

When you're able to sit down in front of your bank A lot of times for us minorities, even though we may have our business attire on, and our hands are clean, we get looked at [differently].

I-29. Hispanic American male owner of a construction-related firm

I've encountered a couple of fellow female [business] owners ... One was [asked] directly, 'Can your husband co-sign for this loan?'

I-21. White female owner with a disability of a professional services firm

A woman-owned company [that I know] ... does have problems trying to get access to capital ... because she's a woman.

I-24. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Bonding

Bonding requirements can present difficulties for construction firms in the state. Barriers to obtaining bonding and increasing bonding capacity are closely related to barriers regarding access to capital.

The 2024 availability survey asked construction firms if they had tried to obtain bonding for a project or contract. About one-half of construction firms indicated that they had tried to obtain bonding.

Firms that had tried to obtain a bond were then asked, “Has your company had any difficulties obtaining bonds needed for a project or contract?” Of those that had tried to obtain a bond, MBEs and WBEs were more likely than other firms to report difficulties obtaining a bond.

Figure 11 presents these results. Examples of comments from the qualitative research are shown below.

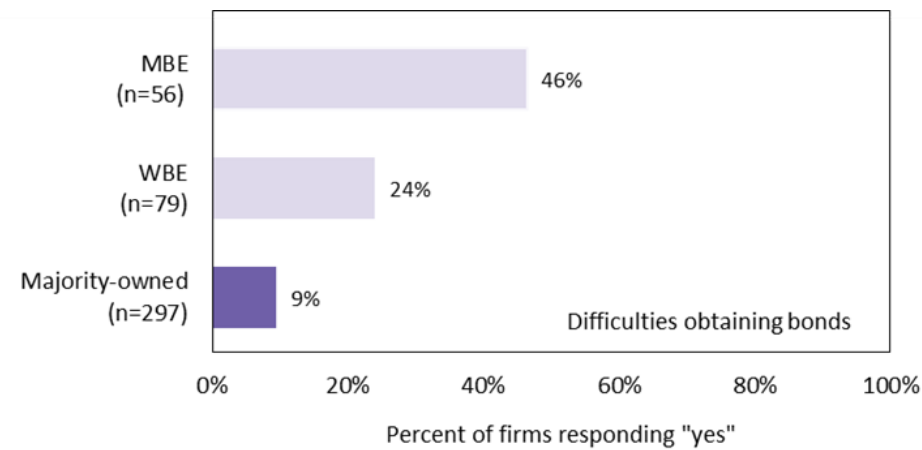
There's always issues with bonding. Diverse populations don't have the same access
To-5b. Black American female representative of a trade association

As a new minority contractor, [the bonding rate] kills you.
I-27B. Black American owner of a construction-related firm

I have friends who ... were trying to go for a construction contract, and they couldn't get bonding He is a person of color. His wife is a person of color.
I-57. Asian-Pacific male owner of a goods firm

[The bonding requirements] systematically [deny] us fair access into the broader construction trades opportunities.
I-5. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

11. Responses to availability survey question concerning bonding



Source: Keen Independent Research from 2024 availability survey.

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Insurance

Public sector construction, professional services and other services contracts typically require different types of insurance, often in excess of what is required for private sector work.

The availability survey asked firms about difficulties due to insurance requirements. About one-third of MBEs and 18 percent of WBEs reported such difficulties compared to 11 percent of majority-owned firms.

Many business owners participating in the qualitative research had comments about insurance requirements, often suggesting that the types of levels of insurance required by public entities, even for small contracts, were excessive. Examples of comments are shown to the right.

The final comment to the right provides one example of where a local government's flexibility in insurance requirements helped a firm get a contract.

The amount of insurance seems unnecessary.

AS-1833. White female owner of a professional services firm

... The insurance requirements have been the biggest barrier. This keeps business owners of color out of the game and away from the table.

AS-16. Black American female owner of a professional services firm

Better insurance [requirements]. Don't make me go out and get a \$25 million insurance policy for your job. I don't need for the \$100,000 job I'm going to do.

I-77. White female owner of a construction-related firm

... it seems that between state and counties where we've been awarded work, they have different insurance requirements which are, outsized, irrelevant and another barrier to smaller minority-owned companies in engaging with these opportunities.

AS-1147. Representative of a woman-owned professional services firm

The City of Minneapolis has waived [insurance] requirements for us They have their generic insurance requirements that they want for people who are doing City contracts, and oftentimes those are well above what a small business can afford.

I-65. White female owner of a professional services firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Issues with Prompt Payment

Small businesses can be more negatively affected by slow payment than larger businesses with more established cash flow. Because of disparities in access to capital for minority- and woman-owned firms (and certain other groups of businesses) that affect their working capital, slow payment for work can disproportionately affect those businesses.

The availability survey asked firms whether they experienced difficulties receiving payment from public entities, prime contractors and other customers.

- About one-quarter of MBEs indicated that they experienced difficulties receiving payment from public entities, about twice the share of majority-owned firms expressing difficulties.
- A similar percentage of MBEs and WBEs indicated difficulties receiving payment from prime contractors, somewhat higher than found for majority-owned firms.

Some firms gave specific instances of slow payment. Examples are shown to the right (and discussed in more detail in Appendix J). (Note that there were only a few comments that pointed out difficulties with a specific participating entity.)

Doing work and not being paid for 3 months on jobs ... presents a great challenge to hire and maintain staff.

AS-1080. Black American female owner of an other services firm

The payment schedule is so slow that we've had to go into our own pockets to cover the costs.

AS-1587. Black American male owner of a professional services firm

When payment isn't prompt, they're being asked to finance the operations of the [entity].

TO-4. White female representative of a trade association

No small company should ever finance a bigger company.

I-2. White female owner of a construction-related firm

Cash flow is always an issue with the smaller companies If payments are delayed, that's an issue for smaller businesses.

I-30. Service-disabled veteran owner of a goods firm

The contractors want to use you to help them get a government job, to show participation. But they ... pay slowly [and] know how to manipulate and use your company. They end up putting a lot of the minority businesses out of business and then they don't have to pay them.

I-29. Hispanic American male owner of a construction-related firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Information on Work Opportunities

Study participants provided insights into their experiences learning about bid opportunities.

Learning about public sector bid opportunities. The availability survey asked firms if they experienced difficulties learning about bid opportunities with (a) public sector entities in Minnesota, (b) private sector opportunities in Minnesota, and (c) subcontracting opportunities in Minnesota. In each instance, MBEs and WBEs were considerably more likely to report experiencing difficulties than were majority-owned companies. For example, two-thirds of MBEs reported difficulties learning about bid opportunities with public entities in Minnesota compared to about one-third of majority-owned firms.

Availability survey participants and individuals who completed in-depth interviews gave insights into these difficulties. Appendix J discusses this issue. Examples of comments and some of the ideas for improvement mentioned by business owners and others are shown to the right.

Examples of comments specific to Admin are provided below.

Understanding how the State contracts with businesses for the types of services ... [they need is] very difficult ... unless you have some sort of connection with an agency or with the State Office of Procurement.

I-64. White male representative of a woman-owned professional services firm

The State ... needs to redesign [its] online [procurement] access

AS-1587. Black American male owner of a professional services firm

Have a portal for small businesses to be able to connect with [the State] [or] customer service lines

I-90. Black American male owner of an other services firm

Have actual humans that could talk to someone on the phone and help to explain the process and that's their job to do that [would be critical].

I-64. White male representative of a woman-owned professional services firm

What if, as a state, there was one central place where all these bids end up? They end up in a ton of different places There's only so many resources that go around.

I-68. White female owner of construction-related firm

Be more holistic, feels very fractured, hard to manage what opportunities are out there. Everything seems more fragmented.

AS-1866. White female owner of a goods firm

Bid listings are hard to find, a consolidated listing would be helpful.

AS-1642. Representative of a majority-owned other services firm

It'd be great if the [bid] information [for the participating entities] could be more centralized so that there's an easy access, somewhat of a one-stop shop to find and register for things

I-71. Black American service-disabled veteran owner of a construction-related firm

Narrowing down the type of opportunities that apply to our company would help a great deal, sometimes we are on alerts that have wildly irrelevant opportunities to sift through.

AS-686. Asian-Pacific American female owner of a professional services firm

To get registered in [each procurement software] system and then to get trained to use it properly [is cumbersome]. [The software] changes every year and some consistency would be terrific.

I-55. White male owner of a construction-related firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Learning about subcontract opportunities with prime contractors.

As mentioned on the previous page, MBEs (70%) and WBEs (50%) were more likely to report difficulties learning about subcontract opportunities than majority-owned firms (33%) when asked about that potential barrier in the availability survey.

Some business owners and representatives reported that certain prime contractors or customers are reluctant to work with newer or smaller businesses. Some business owners indicated that they were at a disadvantage trying to work with prime contractors because of their race or gender.

There were also comments that working with some prime contractors could actually be harmful to a minority-owned business.

Examples of comments are shown to the right (see Appendix J for more information).

When I started [this] business, I wanted to do some subcontracting work specializing in [my trade] Most of the bigger contractors have a preference of the companies that they want to use for such projects, so it was very hard to get something meaningful.

I-6. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

Construction is a relationship business There's a lot of minority contractors that don't have the relationships It hurts their companies.

I-27b. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

Since I started doing my job, I have never got[ten] anybody who [is] interested to make me their sub I have been struggling with that [Prime contractors are] already enclose[d] [in] their groups It takes a lot of energy [to break into new networks].

I-58. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

There are larger GCs in the state If it doesn't serve them politically to work with small businesses and minorities, they don't.

I-56. Black American female owner of a construction-related firm

[Closed networks are] something that [prime contractors] don't even realize they do

I-76. Black American female owner of a construction-related firm

[I have] a list of contractors in my desk that I don't bid [because] they put so many minority businesses out of business.

I-29. Hispanic American male owner of a construction-related firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Importance of relationships to finding and winning work. Business relationships and networks are critical to finding opportunities and winning work, according to business owners and others providing input in this study.

The importance of “who you know” extends to the public sector based on these comments. Examples are provided to the right.

Our work is ... based on relationships Otherwise, it's hard to know ... what's out there to bid on ... especially with government work

I-33. White female representative of a white male-owned construction-related firm

[Relationships are] the bone of my business structure When I am communicating with the [client] at the first meeting, I try to figure out where [we have common ground].

I-58. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

My business has been about my one-to-one personal relationships and networking

I-71. Black American service-disabled veteran owner of a construction-related firm

The most important [marketing tool] is networking and developing relationships

I-74. White female LGBTQ+ owner of a construction-related firm

At the end of the day, I learned all that comes is still through connections, who you know, even in the government side.

I-20. South Asian American female owner of a professional services firm

... the few projects that I've done with the State have been handled ... basically through personal connections that I have made or somebody just reaching out to me.

I-22. American Indian male rep. of an American Indian-owned professional services firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Meeting Bid Specifications, Costs of Bidding and Other Barriers to Obtaining Public Sector Contracts

Business owners and others discussed whether there were barriers to bidding on participating entities' work. Many discussed financial and time restraints, access to procurement information, unclear bid requirements and restrictive contract specifications as barriers.

Financial restraints and time investment to bid. Interviewees commented on the financial and time restraints faced by small and minority-owned firms when bidding on projects.

The process of bidding for contracts and completing RFPs are quite complex, cumbersome and requires a lot of technicalities that makes it difficult for small business owners that cannot afford the services of professionals like bidders, estimators, accountants and lawyers, etc.

AS-1270. Black American owner of a professional services firm

The RFP process takes a lot of time, and ... the paperwork required to read through and manage it is dense, confusing, and overwhelming.

AS-1272. American Indian male owner of a goods firm

The bidding process for state ... and federal government projects is very arduous. There's not [a lot] of support that can help you It was very much ... trial and error.

I-71. Black American service-disabled veteran owner of a construction-related firm

Unclear bid requirements and access to procurement information. Business owners and representatives reported that they have experienced difficulties accessing procurement information. Some reported that bid and proposal requirements can be difficult to understand.

[Simplify]. The fog factor in government communication in contracts is silly.

I-57. Asian-Pacific male owner of a goods firm

I've been looking at more state and city contracts lately ... honestly, it's tough as a small business trying to go through those I swear they make the verbiage ... so difficult to read that you have to be an engineer to understand it [MnDOT's bid required] lots of paperwork to fill out, lots of things to try and decipher....

I-62. White male owner of a construction-related firm

... there's no support [during the bidding process], and if you do it wrong, then you either obviously don't win the bid or you bid yourself into a situation of where you're [taking] a [financial] loss.

I-71. Black American service-disabled veteran owner of a construction-related firm

I did register with the state of Minnesota, but it never went anywhere. I never heard back from them or anyone of the entities. None of them.

I-83. White male owner of an other services firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Restrictive contract specifications. Many business owners and representatives commented on what they viewed as restrictive specifications or other requirements.

For these ... larger [entities], whether it's MnDOT or [Minnesota State] or Department of Admin, there must be more flexibility for small businesses. They have these lists of what you can include in your accounting ledger of your overhead expenses, and they're very specific if you're a small business none of that makes sense, and none of it directly correlates.

I-65. White female owner of a professional services firm

Over 90 percent of the bids requires 5 or more years in business Other bids require a deposit of \$5,000, especially for the Metropolitan Council. As a small business, I don't have \$5,000 for deposit and ... getting a small business loan is not possible because the bank would most [likely] want to see that there's an awarded contract.

AS-67. Black American female owner of an other services firm

Expand the date range of prior experience to a 10-year time frame.

AS-1454. Representative of a majority-owned professional services firm

Denial of opportunity. Some interviewees described situations where they were denied opportunities.

There were a number of times where we were selected for projects ... when they found out we were woman-owned they deleted the contract.

I-16. White female owner of a professional services firm

[Minorities experience] denial of opportunity If a white contractor can get away from ... using us, they will [not use us].

I-5. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

A lot of times that if I'm doing a proposal, I will sign it [with my male business partner's name], because as [a female], they ignore me.

I-10. American Indian female owner of an other services firm

Sometimes the bids are sent to very specific people, and [if] you're not one of them, you don't have a say in that matter.

I-14. White male owner of a goods firm

It seems like these RFPs come out, and they are intended for one audience. That's the audience that's already been pre-chosen to win the RFP.

I-22. American Indian male rep. of an American Indian-owned professional services firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Other Perceptions of Unfair Treatment

Interviewees shared their perceptions of unfair treatment in the marketplace.

Bid shopping. Many interviewees provided examples of predatory bid shopping by prime contractors and others. Sometimes the comments suggested that the intent was to avoid having to work with a minority- or woman-owned company. Appendix J provides more information.

[Primes] get a quote from a Native business to be a partner Once they get the contract, they hire their buddies

TO-18. American Indian female representative of a business assistance organization

We were approached once by a larger firm that needed to have a minority quota ..., and that just seemed wrong ... because they're just using me as a puppet.

I-57. Asian-Pacific male owner of a goods firm

Many times ... a request is sent to us [last minute]. Hardly enough time to submit a proper response. It leaves me with the impression that whoever is sending it won't consider my response and seems to only want minority-owned business participation in the bidding process.

AS-177. American Indian male owner of a professional services firm

Evidence of a “good ol’ boy” and other closed networks. Many business owners and representatives reported that “good ol’ boy” networks or other closed networks persist in the marketplace.

I still feel like it's an old boys club out there

I-16. White female owner of a professional services firm

In the Minneapolis/St. Paul marketplace, [closed networks are] actually quite prevalent

I-88. White male owner of a professional services firm

[Most of the participating entities] don't make any effort to try to reach a broader market That's where the 'good ol' boys' network ... comes from.

I-6. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

[There is] definitely a network Rural ..., white males.

I-43. Hispanic American female owner of a professional services firm

The larger contractors ... already have deals in place ... and just use us smaller business as another number for their bids, knowing they won't use us either way. This hurts us because we find yourself working hard on entering these bids only to find out we never even had a chance.

AS-170. American Indian male owner of a construction-related firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Stereotyping and double standards specific to diverse business owners. Some participants discussed whether there are stereotypes or double standards that impact a firm's ability to perform or secure work and noted clear instances of discriminatory and biased behavior. The comments below and on the right are examples (see Appendix J for more discussion).

I am a female owner. I show up to a meeting or a site visit and I'm surrounded by males. It's a male dominant industry.... I get looked at like, 'What are you doing here?'

I-41. Hispanic American female owner of a construction-related firm

[If] it's a woman-owned business, it's a passion project That's a stereotype. They don't think I can run it like a business. It's just me having fun.

I-45. South Asian American female owner of a goods firm

They profile you because you are Latino, and they might think you might not do a good job....

I-43. Hispanic American female owner of a professional services firm

[Racism is] alive and well here in the state

I-90. Black American male owner of an other services firm

[This industry] is mostly men, because there's a lot of heavy work involved. A lot of times, even now people will come in and they're looking for the guy.

I-18. White female owner of a goods firm

LGBTQ+ businesses face definite disadvantages in Minnesota

PF-11. Public forum participant

It takes time to build trust. As a veteran business, if I can show them that I can do the work and am qualified to do the work, they won't have to get three bids.

I-104. White male owner of an SDVOSB certified

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Competitive disadvantages due to pricing from suppliers.

When asked in the availability survey if they had any competitive disadvantages due to pricing from suppliers, 57 percent of MBEs and 28 percent of WBEs answering that question said “yes” compared to only 23 percent of majority-owned firms. (This is notable as most MBEs, WBEs and majority-owned companies participating in the availability survey were small businesses.)

The comments to the right related to reports of unfavorable pricing or other relationships with manufacturers and suppliers. These may be related to being a small business or perhaps based on the race of the business owner.

The larger companies have the pricing ... their largest advantage.

I-41. Hispanic American female owner of a construction-related firm

One of the disadvantages I deal with is, I don't do a lot of volume ... and I don't get as good of a pricing....

I-12. White male owner of a construction-related firm

Small companies have a disadvantage because they do not have [the] scale of purchasing power.

AS-1005. White woman-owned goods firm

A large company ... may have a little bit more buying power with [a] particular supplier ... so they get a better price.

I-48. White male representative of an American Indian woman-owned other services firm

[Large] manufacturers do a lot of discrimination. I had one company that said, 'You better shut your business down. We're going to drive you out of business in six months.'

I-63. South Asian American male owner of a goods firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Business Assistance and Certifications

Interviewees provided comments about their experiences with business assistance programs and obtaining certification.

Business assistance programs. Some of the business owners interviewed as part of this study were knowledgeable of and participated in different types of technical assistance or other training programs. Some said that they would be interested in those resources but did not know about them. Appendix J provides more information about knowledge, perceptions and value received from those programs.

I ended up meeting a ... mentor who helped me understand how to become a targeted business group within the state and get my SDVOSB certification that would allow me to have an advantage on federal projects.

I-71. Black American service-disabled veteran owner of a construction-related firm

I got a connection ... at Women Venture and it just happened that there was ... women business classes starting up. I went through [some] courses and that helped so much ... helping with the ... business finances and operations.

I-53. Black American female owner of an other services firm

I've been a part of continuing education programs through ... MnDOT, ... [the] Association of Women Contractors ... [and the Women Venture] Scale Up program that was instrumental in helping me understand my finances and [operate effectively] ... to grow [my business].

I-2. White female owner of a construction-related firm

I know the state of Minnesota has a few programs, but when I go and talk to them ... they just do it to say they're doing something to help [small minority-owned businesses] but they don't do anything because they already [have] a contract ... they don't help anyone.

I-15. Hispanic American male owner of a construction-related firm

It's been difficult to learn about [business assistance programs]. Entities should do more to advertise those opportunities for learning.

I-64. White male representative of a woman-owned professional services firm

With programs like SURGE (Start Up and Rapid Growth Enterprises) and APEX, it would be nice if they put the two different programs in line with each other.

AS-1843. Representative of a white woman-owned construction-related firm

SUMMARY REPORT — Specific barriers in the marketplace and doing business with public entities

Certification. Keen Independent also discussed programs that required certification. Many participants mentioned that they were unaware of what certifications were or how to become certified.

Keen Independent found that approximately 42 percent of MBEs and 35 percent of WBEs in the availability database had a business certification. Overall, 38 percent of MBE/WBEs in the availability database were certified firms.

Some of the perceived barriers to certification are evident in the comments from the qualitative research (see examples to the right).

Some business owners indicated a negative stigma from being certified. For example:

These minority designations and certifications, they really are harmful when you really think about it. Because if I never tell anybody that I have a women's business enterprise or a minority business enterprise designation, I get a lot more conversations.

I-103. Black American female owner of a professional services firm

Some white male business owners said they face discrimination based on their race or gender. For example:

We actually feel like we're in an inferior position compared to a woman-owned or any of the [disadvantaged business enterprises]. We feel we're far inferior in terms of opportunities that we get as a small business.

I-14. White male owner of a goods firm

... all of these [certifications] exist. But how do small businesses know about them? And can we get a capsule of the benefits – the costs, the applicability.

I-57. Asian-Pacific male owner of a goods firm

It was a lot of work it was a heavy lift I have to do some work on an annual basis. It seems like a bit much.

I-35. Hispanic American male owner of a professional services firm

I've been trying to get my business registered through the state for that CERT program. I've emailed them and I just haven't heard back Make the process a little bit easier.

AS-1489. Black American male owner of a construction-related firm

[Getting certified] was somewhat difficult We actually had to get an attorney involved to get it pushed through.

I-48. Representative of an American Indian woman-owned other services firm

Many of the small businesses don't even try to either get the [CERT] certification or get the project because they are intimidated by the process and the amount of paperwork that is required.

I-34. Hispanic American female owner of a professional services firm

I've known some [businesses] that had 11 different certifications [to work with various clients], and each of those required a recertification process. It was burdensome to them [Entities need to] broaden the certifications that they recognize The current certification process is really a challenge for diverse firms.

TO-4. White female representative of a trade association

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

The next section of this Summary Report examines the utilization and availability of minority- and woman-owned firms for locally funded Admin contracts. The study team analyzed the utilization of other groups of businesses as well.

The utilization analysis is followed by availability and disparity analyses that compare MBE/WBE utilization and availability by industry and group.

Admin Utilization of Minority- and Woman-owned Firms and Other Businesses

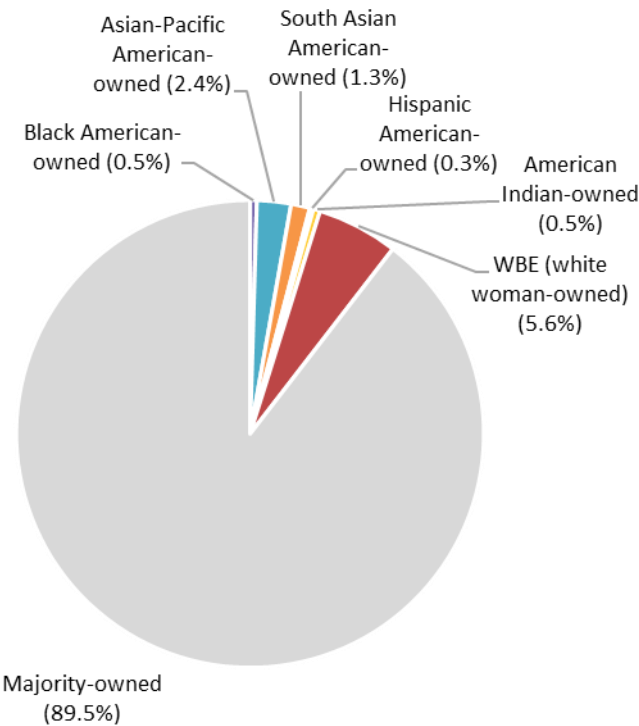
Keen Independent examined the ownership of firms performing Admin contracts and subcontractors awarded during the July 2016 through June 2023, study period.

There were more than 6,500 companies that received at least one contract or subcontract during this time. Of those companies, 706 were minority- or woman-owned (246 MBEs and 460 WBEs).

Of the \$3.3 billion in Admin contract dollars going to businesses during this period \$345 million (10%) went to minority- and woman-owned companies (including non-certified firms). Figure 12 presents these results.

Note that in the following pages Keen Independent uses the term “contracts” synonymously with “procurements” or “purchases” and is not referring to the specific type of legal agreement used to acquire a good or service.

12. Share of Admin contract dollars going to MBEs and WBEs, July 2016–June 2023



Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Utilization Analysis by Group

Participation of MBE/WBEs on Admin contracts and subcontracts (July 2016–June 2023) included:

- About \$160 million going to minority-owned businesses (1,049 contracts or subcontracts); and
- About \$185 million going to white woman-owned businesses (1,951 contracts or subcontracts).

The bottom portion of Figure 13 examines utilization for different groups of firms. First, 55 percent of contract dollars went to small businesses (based on U.S. Small Business Administration size standards). Results for certified firms used the following certifications:

- Firms certified as DBEs, MBEs or WBEs (as noted) by the following groups: DBEs by Minnesota Unified Certification Program, State-certified MBEs and WBEs (TGBs), Central Certification Program (CERT) MBEs and WBEs, National Minority Supplier Development Council MBEs, and Women’s Business Enterprise National Council WBEs.
- Small business enterprises certified through CERT.
- Veteran-owned businesses certified through the State or through the federal government (VetBiz).
- Service-disabled businesses certified through the federal government.
- Firms owned by persons with disabilities that are certified as TGBs by the State or certified by DisabilityIN.
- Firms owned by members of the LGBTQ+ community in the Twin Cities Quorum directory.

Results in the row labeled “firms eligible for entity program” includes businesses with any of the above certifications.

13. Share of Admin contract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	209	\$ 15,295	0.46 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	382	77,753	2.36
South Asian American-owned	242	43,007	1.30
Hispanic American-owned	138	8,194	0.25
American Indian-owned	78	15,724	0.48
Total MBE	1,049	\$ 159,973	4.85 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	1,951	185,219	5.61
Total MBE/WBE	3,000	\$ 345,192	10.46 %
Majority-owned	21,177	2,953,665	89.54
Total	24,177	\$ 3,298,857	100.00 %
Business classification or certification			
All small businesses	17,196	\$ 1,800,437	54.58 %
Firms eligible for entity program	1,683	200,318	6.07
General certification			
MBE/WBE/DBE	1,682	200,566	6.08
SBE (CERT)	925	90,117	2.73
Veteran (VO, VetBiz, SDVOB)	297	52,005	1.58
Service-disabled (SDVOB)	123	19,089	0.58
Disability (TG, DisabilityIN)	58	17,593	0.53
LGBTQ+ (NGLCC)	2	25	0.00

Note: Number of procurements includes contracts and subcontracts.

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Keen Independent also analyzed MBE and WBE utilization and other business utilization for each study industry.

Construction

Keen Independent examined MBE and WBE participation in 4,061 Admin construction contracts and subcontracts in the July 2016–June 2023 study period. Of the \$748 million in construction contract dollars, about 11 percent went to minority- or woman-owned companies.

The bottom of Figure 14 shows utilization for small businesses and certified firms. Small businesses obtained slightly less than one-half of total construction contract dollars. About \$52 million of the \$85 million going to MBEs and WBEs went to firms certified as MBEs, WBEs or DBEs.

About 4 percent of Admin construction contract dollars went to firms certified as veteran-owned.

14. Admin construction contract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	12	\$ 2,088	0.28 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	83	20,035	2.68
South Asian American-owned	9	1,249	0.17
Hispanic American-owned	18	3,166	0.42
American Indian-owned	27	2,686	0.36
Total MBE	149	\$ 29,224	3.91 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	453	56,148	7.51
Total MBE/WBE	602	\$ 85,371	11.42 %
Majority-owned	3,459	662,427	88.58
Total	4,061	\$ 747,798	100.00 %
Business classification or certification			
All small businesses	2,492	\$ 364,815	48.79 %
Firms eligible for entity program	482	75,691	10.12
General certification			
MBE/WBE/DBE	361	52,058	6.96
SBE (CERT)	249	27,726	3.71
Veteran (VO, VetBiz, SDVOB)	151	31,671	4.24
Service-disabled (SDVOB)	88	15,252	2.04
Disability (TG, DisabilityIN)	14	2,320	0.31
LGBTQ+ (NGLCC)	0	0	0.00

Note: Number of procurements includes contracts and subcontracts.

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Construction prime contracts. Figure 15 examines utilization for Admin construction prime contracts. The dollar values in Figure 15 reflect the amount of the construction contracts that was not subcontracted.

As shown, MBE/WBEs accounted for about 12 percent of total construction prime contract dollars for Admin.

15. Admin construction prime contract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	11	\$ 1,873	0.28 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	76	19,827	2.99
South Asian American-owned	7	1,065	0.16
Hispanic American-owned	9	1,870	0.28
American Indian-owned	12	1,714	0.26
Total MBE	115	\$ 26,349	3.98 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	315	51,276	7.74
Total MBE/WBE	430	\$ 77,625	11.71 %
Majority-owned	2,522	584,993	88.29
Total	2,952	\$ 662,619	100.00 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Construction subcontracts. Figure 16 shows the utilization of MBEs, WBEs and other firms on subcontracts for Admin construction subcontracts.

There were 1,109 subcontracts totaling \$85 million for Admin construction contracts during the study period. The approximately 9 percent of subcontract dollars going to MBE/WBEs was lower than the share of prime contract dollars going to MBE/WBEs.

16. Admin construction subcontract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	1	\$ 215	0.25 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	7	208	0.24
South Asian American-owned	2	184	0.22
Hispanic American-owned	9	1,296	1.52
American Indian-owned	15	972	1.14
Total MBE	34	\$ 2,875	3.37 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	138	4,871	5.72
Total MBE/WBE	172	\$ 7,746	9.09 %
Majority-owned	937	77,434	90.91
Total	1,109	\$ 85,180	100.00 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016-June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Professional Services

Keen Independent examined MBE and WBE participation in 8,102 Admin professional services contracts in the July 2016–June 2023 study period. Of the \$1.4 billion in professional services contract dollars, about 12 percent went to minority- or woman-owned companies.

As shown in the bottom portion of Figure 17, more than half of Admin professional services contract dollars went to small businesses.

The bottom of Figure 17 also shows utilization for certified firms. About two-thirds of the professional services contract dollars going to MBEs and WBEs went to certified firms.

17. Admin professional services contract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	142	\$ 10,855	0.77 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	201	36,425	2.57
South Asian American-owned	190	40,050	2.83
Hispanic American-owned	63	1,510	0.11
American Indian-owned	7	433	0.03
Total MBE	603	\$ 89,273	6.31 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	744	79,723	5.63
Total MBE/WBE	1,347	\$ 168,996	11.94 %
Majority-owned	6,755	1,246,087	88.06
Total	8,102	\$ 1,415,083	100.00 %
Business classification or certification			
All small businesses	5,322	\$ 755,335	53.38 %
Firms eligible for entity program	684	78,570	5.55
General certification			
MBE/WBE/DBE	871	108,038	7.63
SBE (CERT)	440	46,420	3.28
Veteran (VO, VetBiz, SDVOB)	49	5,848	0.41
Service-disabled (SDVOB)	22	3,621	0.26
Disability (TG, DisabilityIN)	18	3,456	0.24
LGBTQ+ (NGLCC)	2	25	0.00

Note: Number of procurements includes contracts and subcontracts.

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Goods

MBEs and WBEs were awarded about 6 percent of Admin’s goods contract dollars. Figure 18 presents these results.

Among all businesses, 64 percent of Admin goods purchases went to small businesses. Figure 18 presents these results. (Note that this analysis excludes the types of goods purchases that Admin typically procures from a national marketplace.)

The bottom of Figure 18 also shows utilization for certified firms. Certified MBE/WBE/DBEs accounted for about \$14 million of the Admin goods purchases going to MBEs and WBEs. About \$12 million went to firms certified as veteran-owned and a similar amount went to firms certified as owned by a person with a disability.

18. Admin goods contract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	16	\$ 1,119	0.15 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	28	7,987	1.04
South Asian American-owned	30	818	0.11
Hispanic American-owned	44	3,397	0.44
American Indian-owned	21	11,636	1.51
Total MBE	139	\$ 24,957	3.24 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	359	22,445	2.91
Total MBE/WBE	498	\$ 47,401	6.15 %
Majority-owned	7,089	722,750	93.85
Total	7,587	\$ 770,152	100.00 %
Business classification or certification			
All small businesses	5,786	\$ 495,872	64.39 %
Firms eligible for entity program	200	23,632	3.07
General certification			
MBE/WBE/DBE	197	13,577	1.76
SBE (CERT)	114	6,689	0.87
Veteran (VO, VetBiz, SDVOB)	41	11,888	1.54
Service-disabled (SDVOB)	6	71	0.01
Disability (TG, DisabilityIN)	24	11,790	1.53
LGBTQ+ (NGLCC)	0	0	0.00

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Other Services

Keen Independent examined MBE and WBE participation in 4,427 Admin other services contracts totaling \$366 million. Of these dollars, 12 percent went to MBE/WBEs.

The bottom of Figure 19 shows utilization for other groups of firms. One-half of Admin’s other services contract dollars went to small businesses. About 7 percent went to MBE/WBE/DBE-certified firms.

19. Admin other services contract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	39	\$ 1,234	0.34 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	70	13,306	3.64
South Asian American-owned	13	890	0.24
Hispanic American-owned	13	120	0.03
American Indian-owned	23	970	0.27
Total MBE	158	\$ 16,520	4.52 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	395	26,903	7.35
Total MBE/WBE	553	\$ 43,423	11.87 %
Majority-owned	3,874	322,401	88.13
Total	4,427	\$ 365,824	100.00 %
Business classification or certification			
All small businesses	3,596	\$ 184,416	50.41 %
Firms eligible for entity program	317	22,424	6.13
General certification			
MBE/WBE/DBE	253	26,893	7.35
SBE (CERT)	122	9,282	2.54
Veteran (VO, VetBiz, SDVOB)	56	2,599	0.71
Service-disabled (SDVOB)	7	145	0.04
Disability (TG, DisabilityIN)	2	27	0.01
LGBTQ+ (NGLCC)	0	0	0.00

Source: Keen Independent analysis of City procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

MBE/WBE Utilization by Size of Contract

For each entity participating in the disparity study, Keen Independent examined purchases up to \$100,000, between \$100,000 and \$500,000 and more than \$500,000. These analyses exclude subcontracts.

Contracts up to \$100,000. As shown in Figure 20, for all Admin contracts valued at \$100,000 or less, about 13 percent of contract dollars went to MBE/WBEs.

20. Admin contract dollars going to MBEs and WBEs, contracts \$100,000 and under, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	177	\$ 4,364	1.00 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	206	7,513	1.73
South Asian American-owned	119	4,798	1.10
Hispanic American-owned	118	2,796	0.64
American Indian-owned	50	1,298	0.30
Total MBE	670	\$ 20,769	4.78 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	1,447	36,408	8.37
Total MBE/WBE	2,117	\$ 57,177	13.15 %
Majority-owned	17,080	377,653	86.85
Total	19,197	\$ 434,829	100.00 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Contracts from \$100,001 to \$500,000. As shown in Figure 21, about 21 percent of contract dollars for Admin contracts valued from \$100,001 to \$500,000 went to MBEs and WBEs, a higher percentage than for smaller procurements.

21. Admin contract dollars going to MBEs and WBEs, contracts \$100,001 to \$500,000, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	24	\$ 5,281	0.84 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	140	34,886	5.58
South Asian American-owned	106	26,420	4.22
Hispanic American-owned	7	1,186	0.19
American Indian-owned	9	1,553	0.25
Total MBE	286	\$ 69,326	11.08 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	281	64,044	10.24
Total MBE/WBE	567	\$ 133,371	21.31 %
Majority-owned	2,248	492,353	78.69
Total	2,815	\$ 625,724	100.00 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

Contracts over \$500,000. For Admin contracts over \$500,000, about 7 percent of contract dollars went to MBEs and WBEs.

22. Admin contract dollars going to MBEs and WBEs, contracts over \$500,000, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	7	\$ 5,435	0.25 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	29	35,147	1.63
South Asian American-owned	15	11,605	0.54
Hispanic American-owned	4	2,915	0.14
American Indian-owned	4	11,901	0.55
Total MBE	59	\$ 67,003	3.11 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	80	79,758	3.71
Total MBE/WBE	139	\$ 146,762	6.82 %
Majority-owned	855	2,004,645	93.18
Total	994	\$ 2,151,406	100.00 %

Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

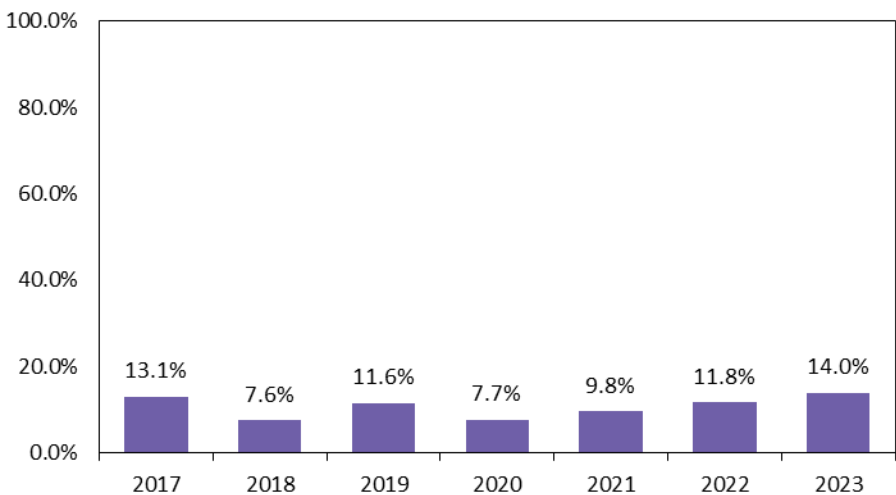
SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

MBE/WBE Utilization by Year

Admin utilization of MBE/WBEs could have been affected by changes in procurements and market conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Figure 23 examines MBE/WBE utilization from July 1 through June 30 of each 12-month period starting July 2016.

MBE/WBE participation was lowest (7.6%) during the 12-month period ending in June 2018, and it also dipped to nearly the same level (7.7%) in the fiscal year ending June 2020. Utilization increased in each successive year since FY2020.

23. Admin contract dollars going to MBE/WBEs by 12-month period, July 2016–June 2023



Source: Keen Independent analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization analysis

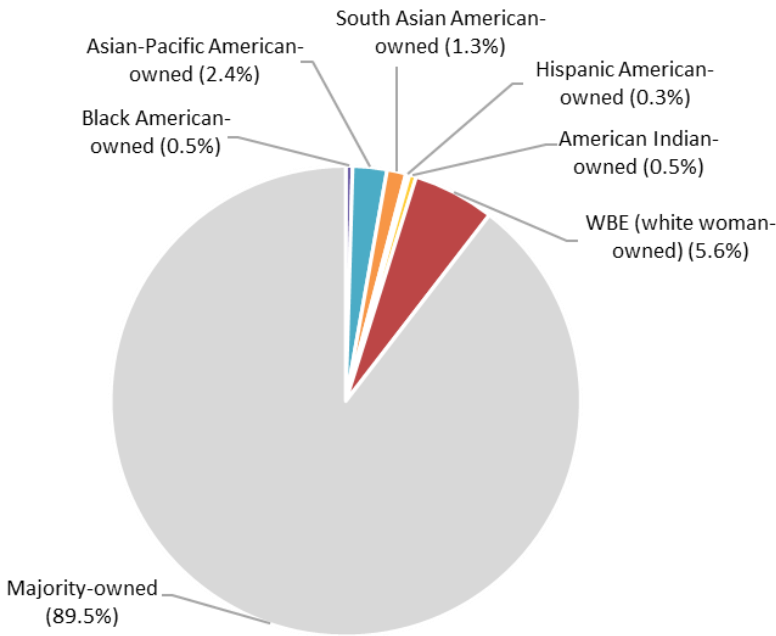
Comparing Overall MBE/WBE Utilization with 2017 Results

This page provides a comparison of Admin utilization in its procurements from July 2017 to June 2023 and the utilization reported for it in the 2017 disparity study.

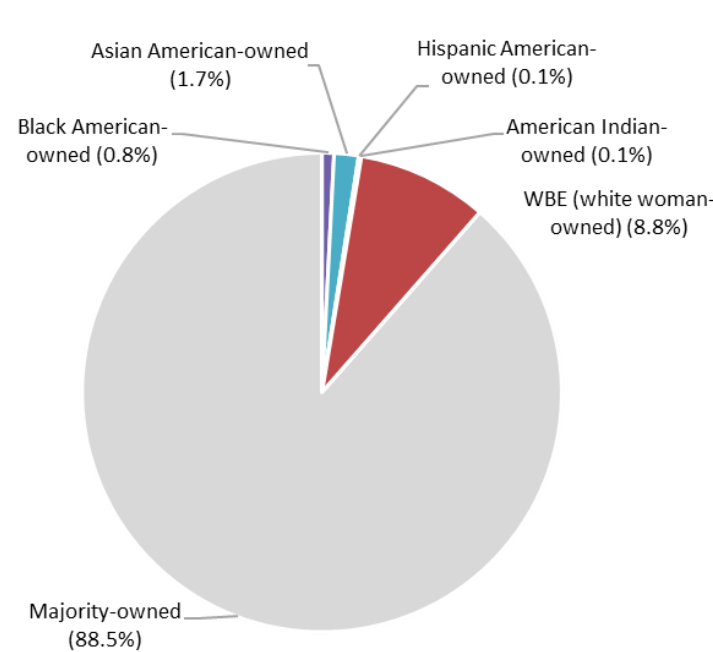
As shown in Figure 24, the share of Admin procurement dollars going to MBEs and WBEs during the current study period (10.5%) was slightly lower than the utilization reported in the 2017 study (11.5%).

24. Utilization of MBE/WBEs for Admin contracts, July 2016–June 2023 and July 2011–June 2016

Share of Admin contract dollars, July 2016–June 2023



Share of Admin contract dollars, July 2011–June 2016



Source: Keen Independent Research analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023 and July 2011–June 2016.

SUMMARY REPORT — Availability analysis

Disparity studies compare the actual utilization of MBE/WBEs to what would be expected based on the availability of firms to perform that work. Keen Independent conducted a survey of businesses in Minnesota (and Pierce and St. Croix counties in western Wisconsin) to identify companies indicating they were qualified and interested (ready, willing and able) to work on public sector contracts and subcontracts.

The survey asked about the types of work performed, sizes of contracts they bid, regions of the state they serve and the ownership of the firm.

Figure 25 outlines the steps to completing the survey.

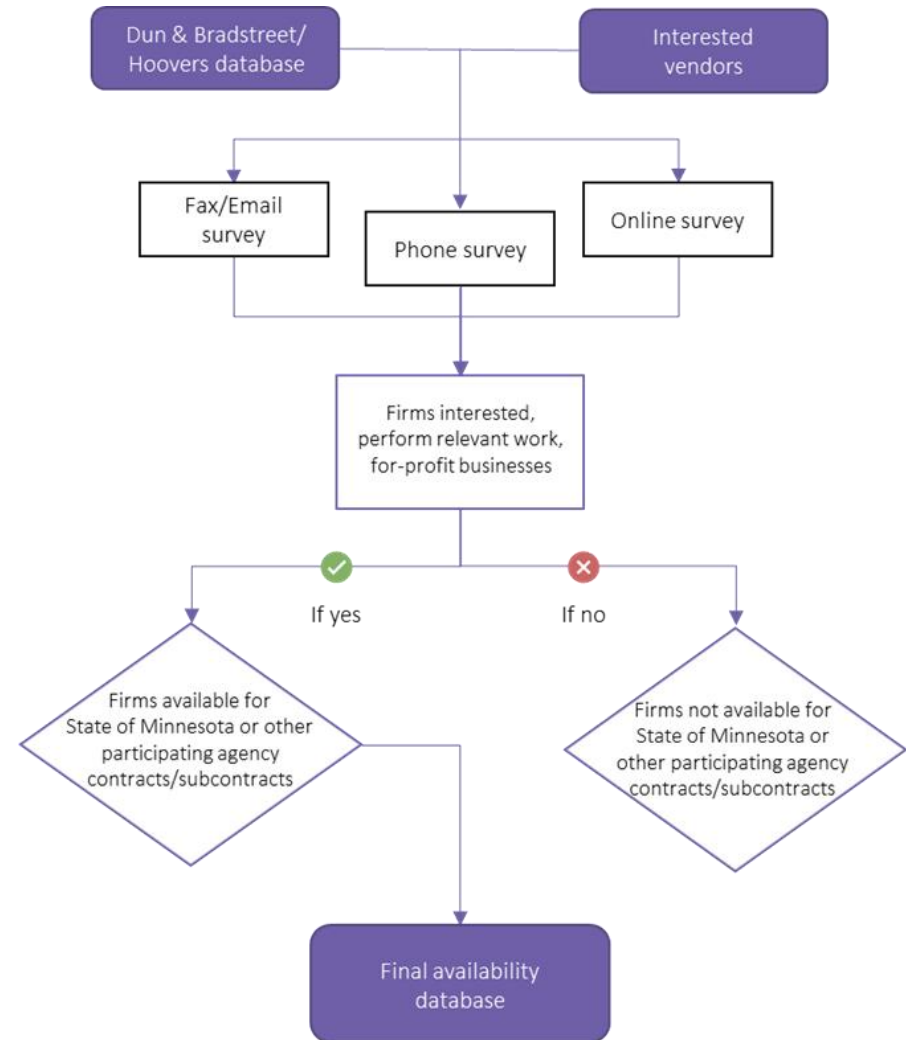
Methodology

List of firms to be contacted. Keen Independent developed the list of firms to be contacted in the availability survey by collecting and combining each participating entity's list of firms that had indicated interest in bid opportunities, supplemented by data from Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) Hoover's business establishment database. This was the same approach Keen Independent employed in the 2017 Study, and it has been accepted and approved by federal courts in connection with disparity study methodology.

More than 75,000 business establishments were on this initial list. Only some of the firms expressed qualifications and interest in State of Minnesota or other participating agency contracts, as described in the following pages.

Keen Independent did not draw a sample of firms for the availability analysis; rather, the study team attempted to contact each relevant business identified in the combined interested firm list and D&B list. Some courts have referred to similar approaches to gathering availability data as a "custom census."

25. Availability survey process



SUMMARY REPORT — Availability analysis

Online surveys. Keen Independent developed an online availability survey that could be completed by any firm. Companies could go to the Minnesota Joint Disparity Study website to complete an availability survey or click on a link on an email received from the State of Minnesota Department of Administration. Admin emailed the first request to participate in the survey on September 30, 2024, and made follow-up requests through October.

Telephone surveys. Keen Independent also prepared a phone version of the availability survey. Keen Independent submitted a list of firms to Customer Research International (CRI), which then conducted telephone surveys.

- **Firms contacted by telephone.** CRI attempted to contact each firm at different times of day and different days of the week. CRI made at least five attempts to reach a business. CRI introduced the survey in Spanish, as necessary.
- **Survey sponsorship.** CRI began by saying that the call was made on behalf of the State of Minnesota. CRI explained, “The State and 15 cities, counties and other public agencies are updating a list of local companies interested in working on a wide range of public sector contracts, and our firm is helping them do that.”
- **Survey period.** CRI began surveys on October 10, 2024, and completed them on November 25, 2024. Firms not responding to a request to complete an online survey were contacted by phone as long as they had a working number.

Other avenues to complete a survey. Business owners could complete the survey online or using a fillable form that could be returned via email or fax.

Information collected. Survey questions covered topics including:

- Types of work performed or goods supplied;
- Qualifications and interest in performing work or supplying goods for public entities in Minnesota;
- Qualifications and interest in performing work as a prime contractor and/or as a subcontractor;
- Geographic areas in Minnesota where the firm can work (six different regions of the state);
- Largest prime contract or subcontract bid on or performed in Minnesota in the past eight years;
- Annual revenue;
- Year of establishment;
- Race/ethnicity and gender of firm owners; and
- Potential barriers in the marketplace.

Screening firms for the availability database. Keen Independent considered businesses to be potentially available for a public sector contract or subcontracts if they reported possessing all of the following characteristics:

- Were a private, for-profit business with a local in Minnesota or Pierce or St. Croix counties in Wisconsin;
- Expressed qualifications and interest in public sector work; and
- Performed work relevant to public sector contracts.

There were 5,079 unique firms completing the survey that met these criteria, which was comparable to the number of firms in the availability database for the 2017 Study.

Availability Survey Results

The study team successfully contacted 23,056 businesses in the phone and online surveys. Most of those businesses did not indicate interest or qualifications in performing work for public entities in Minnesota. Combining both phone and online survey responses, the following results are for those firms that did indicate qualifications and interest in working with public entities.

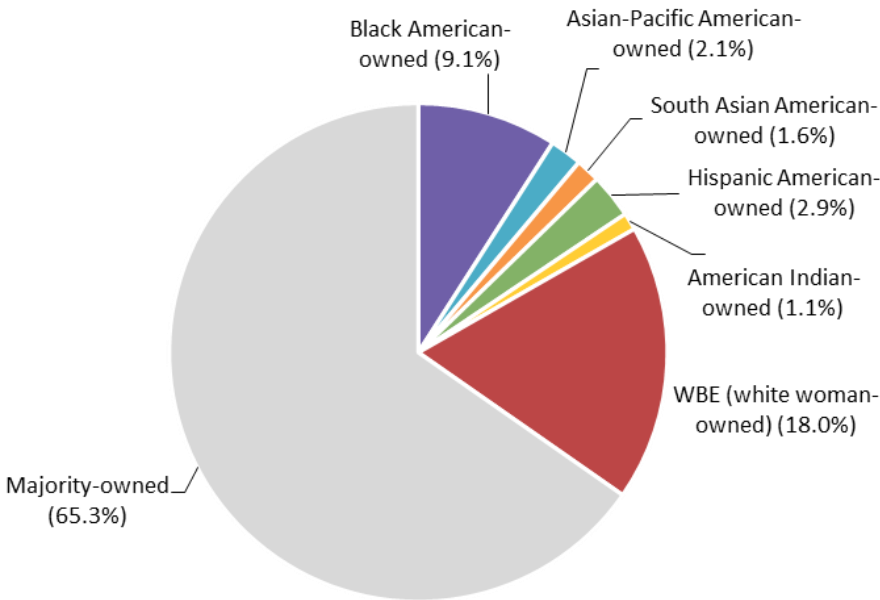
- In total, about 17 percent of firms indicating qualifications and interest in State of Minnesota or other participating agency contracts and subcontracts were owned by people of color;
- About 18 percent of qualified and interested businesses were owned by white women; and
- About 65 percent of businesses were owned by white men or were otherwise non-minority, non-woman-owned firms (majority-owned firms).

Figure 26 shows results by individual MBE/WBE group.

The share of businesses in the availability database owned by people of color was higher in the 2024 survey than in the 2017 Study (9%), and the share of businesses owned by white women was unchanged from the 2017 Study. Appendix C presents analyses showing that the share of total responses from MBE/WBEs was about what might be expected from the underlying D&B list.

Keen Independent also examined the share of businesses that were small businesses Approximately 96 percent of businesses met U.S. Small Business Administration small business size standards.

26. MBEs and WBEs as a share of total firms in the availability database, 2024



Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey.

Appendix C presents more information about survey approach, response rates, confidence intervals and analysis of any differences in response rates between groups. It also provides a copy of the survey instrument.

SUMMARY REPORT — Availability analysis

Methodology for Developing Dollar-Weighted Availability Benchmarks

Although MBE/WBEs comprise more than one-third of total firms available for public sector contracts, there are industry specializations in which there are relatively few minority- and woman-owned firms. Also, the study team found that minority-owned firms are less likely than other companies to be available for the largest contracts due to responses to survey items regarding the sizes of contracts or subcontracts competed for or completed during the study period. In addition, many firms work in only some regions of the state.

Keen Independent conducted a contract-by-contract availability analysis based on specific types and sizes of Admin contracts and subcontracts for July 2016–June 2023 and dollar-weighted results.

- The study team used the availability database developed in this study, including information about the types of work a firm performed, the size of contracts or subcontracts it bids, the regions where it is able to work, and the race, ethnicity and gender of its ownership.
- To determine availability for a contract or subcontract, Keen Independent first identified and counted the firms indicating that they performed that type of work of that size in the appropriate region.
- The study team then calculated the MBE and WBE share of firms available for that contract (by race/ethnic group).
- Once availability had been determined for every Admin contract and subcontract, Keen Independent weighted the availability results based on the share of total Admin contract dollars that each contract represented.

Figure 27 provides an example of this dollar-weighted analysis for one Admin subcontract from the 2025 Study.

27. Example of an availability calculation for an Admin contract

One of the subcontracts examined was for electrical work (\$702,598) on a 2020 contract. To determine the number of MBE/WBEs and majority-owned firms available for that subcontract, the study team identified businesses in the availability database that:

- a. Were in business in 2020;
- b. Indicated that they performed electrical work;
- c. Indicated qualifications and interest in such subcontracts;
- d. Reported bidding on work of similar or greater size in the past eight years in the market area; and
- e. Reported ability to work in the relevant region.

There were 26 businesses in the availability database that met those criteria. Of those businesses, seven were MBE/WBEs. Therefore, MBE/WBE availability for the subcontract was about 27 percent ($7/26 = 26.9\%$).

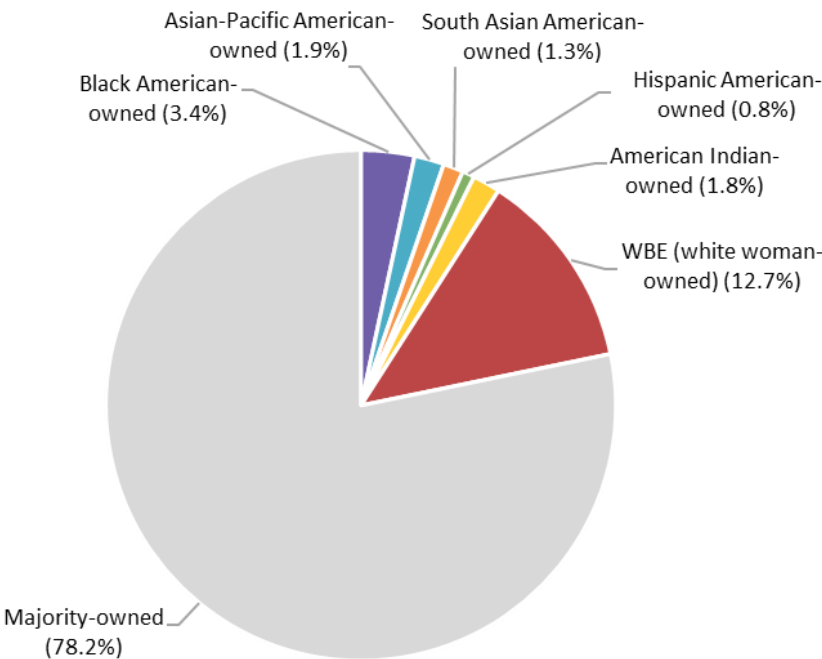
The contract weight was $\$702,598 \div \$3.31 \text{ billion} = 0.02\%$ (equal to its share of total Admin procurement dollars). Keen Independent made this calculation for each prime contract and subcontract and then summed the results.

Dollar-Weighted Availability Results

The contract-by-contract availability analysis described on the previous page determined that about 22 percent of Admin contract dollars might be expected to have gone to MBEs and WBEs during the July 2016–June 2023 study period. (See Figure 28.)

Not all businesses are equally available for all types and sizes of Admin contracts and subcontracts. The contract-by-contract analysis accounts the types and sizes of contracts that each available firm can perform, which explains why the weighted availability benchmark for the share of Admin contract dollars expected to go to different MBE/WBE groups differs from the headcount availability in Figure 26. For example, Black American-owned firms were 9.1 percent of the availability database but the dollar-weighted availability for this group was 3.4 percent.

28. Dollar-weighted availability for Admin contracts



Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

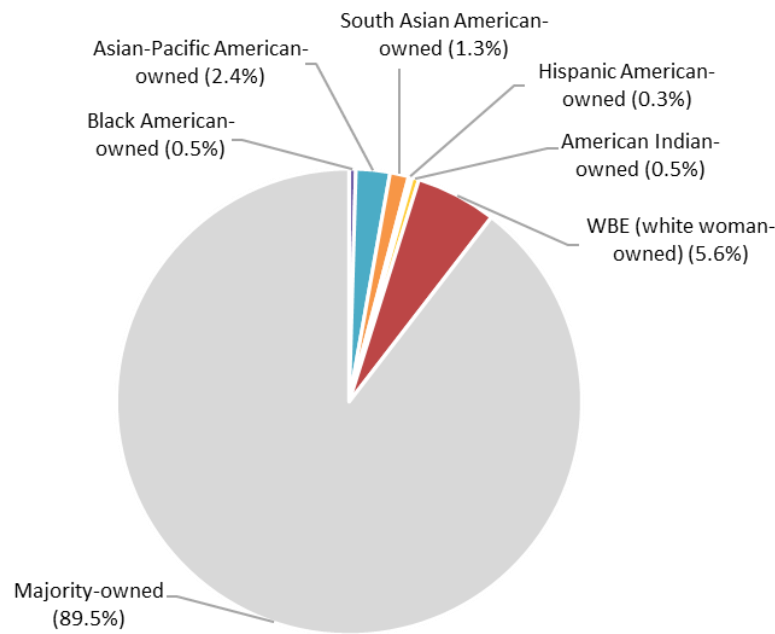
Comparing Overall MBE/WBE Utilization and Availability

Disparity analyses compare the share of procurement dollars going to MBE/WBEs with the dollar-weighted availability benchmarks described in previous pages.

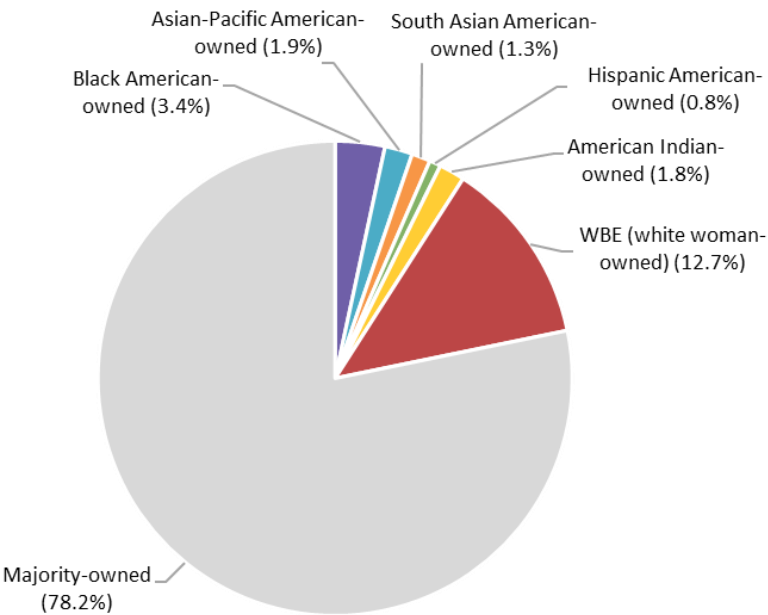
As shown in Figure 29, the share of Admin procurement dollars going to MBEs and WBEs (10.5%) was less than half of what might be expected based on the availability analysis of firms qualified and interested (ready, willing and able) in doing business with Admin (21.8%).

29. Utilization and availability of MBE/WBEs for Admin contracts, July 2016–June 2023

Share of Admin contract dollars, July 2016–June 2023



Dollar-weighted availability



Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Disparity Analysis by Group

Figure 30 compares utilization and availability for each MBE group and for white woman-owned firms. For July 2016–June 2023 Admin procurements, utilization was less than the availability benchmarks for Black American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses.

Following direction from court decisions, Keen Independent calculated disparity indices to compare utilization and availability.

- A disparity index is calculated by dividing utilization by availability and multiplying by 100, where a value of “100” equals parity.
- An index of less than 80 is described as “substantial.”

The disparity index for MBE/WBEs overall for Admin contracts was “48,” which indicates a substantial disparity. One way of interpreting these results is that MBE/WBEs obtained 48 cents of every \$1.00 of contracts that might be expected if there were a level playing field for those companies.

Disparity indices were below 80, and therefore substantial, for Black American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses when examining Admin contracts overall.

When interpreting these results, it is important to consider that the State’s Targeted Group Business program applied to Admin contracts during the study period. Any disparities occurred even with application of the program.

30. Utilization and availability of MBE/WBEs for Admin prime contracts and subcontracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.46 %	3.38 %	14
Asian-Pacific American-owned	2.36	1.89	125
South Asian American-owned	1.30	1.28	102
Hispanic American-owned	0.25	0.77	32
American Indian-owned	0.48	1.75	27
Total MBE	4.85 %	9.08 %	53
WBE (white woman-owned)	5.61	12.69	44
Total MBE/WBE	10.46 %	21.77 %	48
Majority-owned	89.54	78.23	114
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

Keen Independent did not perform disparity analyses for small businesses, veteran-owned businesses or firms owned by persons with a disability. Based on the legal framework provided in Appendix N, programs to assist these types of businesses can be designed and legally defended without finding a disparity between utilization and current availability for those groups.

There was too little data for LGBTQ-owned firms to perform disparity analyses.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Disparity Analysis by Industry

Keen Independent calculated the utilization, weighted availability and disparity indices for Admin procurements by study industry.

Construction disparity analysis. Figure 31 compares utilization and availability for each MBE group and for white woman-owned firms for Admin construction procurements (including prime contracts and subcontracts combined):

- Overall utilization of MBE/WBEs was below what might be expected from the availability analysis. The disparity index for MBE/WBEs was 57 (a substantial disparity).
- Utilization was lower than availability for Black American-, Asian-Pacific American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses. These disparity indices were each below 80 and therefore substantial.
- Utilization exceeded availability for South Asian American-owned businesses on Admin construction contracts.

Keen Independent also performed separate disparity analyses for construction prime contracts and subcontracts. These results are presented on the following two pages.

31. Disparity analysis for Admin construction prime contracts and subcontracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.28 %	1.23 %	23
Asian-Pacific American-owned	2.68	3.63	74
South Asian American-owned	0.17	0.04	200+
Hispanic American-owned	0.42	1.04	41
American Indian-owned	0.36	3.79	9
Total MBE	3.91 %	9.73 %	40
WBE (white woman-owned)	7.51	10.45	72
Total MBE/WBE	11.42 %	20.18 %	57
Majority-owned	88.58	79.82	111
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Construction prime contracts. Figure 32 examines utilization and availability for Admin construction prime contracts.

- Utilization was substantially lower than availability for Black American-, Asian-Pacific American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses as prime contractor on Admin construction contracts (substantial disparities).
- Utilization exceeded availability for South Asian American-owned businesses on Admin prime construction contracts.

32. Disparity analysis for Admin construction prime contracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.28 %	1.14 %	25
Asian-Pacific American-owned	2.99	3.80	79
South Asian American-owned	0.16	0.03	200+
Hispanic American-owned	0.28	0.98	29
American Indian-owned	0.26	3.84	7
Total MBE	3.98 %	9.79 %	41
WBE (white woman-owned)	7.74	10.01	77
Total MBE/WBE	11.71 %	19.80 %	59
Majority-owned	88.29	80.20	110
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Construction subcontracts. Figure 33 examines utilization and availability for Admin construction subcontracts. Utilization of MBEs and WBEs on Admin construction contracts was substantially below availability (a disparity index of 39).

There were substantial disparities for Black American-, Asian-Pacific American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses on Admin construction subcontracts (disparity indices less than 80).

33. Disparity analysis for Admin construction subcontracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.25 %	1.98 %	13
Asian-Pacific American-owned	0.24	2.12	12
South Asian American-owned	0.22	0.16	136
Hispanic American-owned	1.52	1.58	96
American Indian-owned	1.14	3.39	34
Total MBE	3.37 %	9.24 %	37
WBE (white woman-owned)	5.72	14.28	40
Total MBE/WBE	9.09 %	23.52 %	39
Majority-owned	90.91	76.48	119
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Professional services disparity analysis. Figure 34 compares utilization and availability for each MBE group and for white woman-owned firms. For July 2016–June 2023 Admin professional services contracts:

- Utilization of MBE/WBEs for Admin professional services contracts was about 12 percent. Availability of MBE/WBEs was higher, at about 22 percent. The disparity index for MBEs and WBEs combined was 54 (a substantial disparity).
- Utilization was below availability for Black American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses for Admin professional services contracts. Each disparity was substantial.
- There were no disparities in Admin’s utilization of Asian-Pacific American- and South Asian American-owned companies. (Note that the Targeted Group Business program applied to these contracts.)

34. Disparity analysis for Admin professional services contracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.77 %	2.74 %	28
Asian-Pacific American-owned	2.57	1.34	192
South Asian American-owned	2.83	2.35	120
Hispanic American-owned	0.11	0.58	18
American Indian-owned	0.03	1.68	2
Total MBE	6.31 %	8.69 %	73
WBE (white woman-owned)	5.63	13.36	42
Total MBE/WBE	11.94 %	22.06 %	54
Majority-owned	88.06	77.94	113
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Goods disparity analysis. Figure 35 compares utilization and availability for each MBE group and for white woman-owned firms for July 2016–June 2023 Admin goods procurements:

- The disparity index for MBEs and WBEs together was 24 (a substantial disparity).
- Utilization was below availability for Black American-, Asian-Pacific American-, South Asian American-, Hispanic American- and white woman-owned businesses. There were substantial disparities for each of these groups.
- Admin utilization of American Indian-owned firms exceeded what might be expected from the availability analysis. (Note that the TGB program applied to these contracts.)

35. Disparity analysis for Admin goods contracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.15 %	6.91 %	2
Asian-Pacific American-owned	1.04	1.36	76
South Asian American-owned	0.11	0.86	12
Hispanic American-owned	0.44	0.85	52
American Indian-owned	1.51	0.67	200+
Total MBE	3.24 %	10.65 %	30
WBE (white woman-owned)	2.91	14.57	20
Total MBE/WBE	6.15 %	25.22 %	24
Majority-owned	93.85	74.78	125
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Other services disparity analysis. Figure 36 compares utilization and availability for other services procurements for each MBE group and for white woman-owned firms.

For July 2016–June 2023 Admin other services contracts:

- Utilization of MBE/WBEs for Admin other services contracts was about 5 percent compared to an availability benchmark of about 6 percent.
- The disparity index for MBEs and WBEs together was 72 (a substantial disparity).
- There was a substantial disparity for Black American-, South Asian American-, Hispanic American- and white woman-owned companies.
- There was no disparity in the utilization of Asian-Pacific American- and American Indian-owned companies for Admin other services contracts. (Note that the TGB program applied to these contracts.)

36. Disparity analysis for Admin other services contracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.34 %	2.75 %	12
Asian-Pacific American-owned	3.64	1.65	200+
South Asian American-owned	0.24	0.47	52
Hispanic American-owned	0.03	0.81	4
American Indian-owned	0.27	0.24	110
Total MBE	4.52 %	5.92 %	76
WBE (white woman-owned)	7.35	10.67	69
Total MBE/WBE	11.87 %	16.58 %	72
Majority-owned	88.13	83.42	106
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Disparity Analysis by Contract Size

For each participating entity, Keen Independent calculated the utilization, weighted availability and disparity indices for procurements for three different size ranges of contracts: up to \$100,000, between \$100,001 and \$500,000, and above \$500,000. These analyses do not include subcontracts. Figures 37, 38 and 39 show these results.

Contracts up to \$100,000. As shown in Figure 37, for contracts up to \$100,000:

- Utilization (13.2%) was about half of the availability benchmark (27.5%) for MBEs and WBEs combined. The disparity index of 48 indicated a substantial disparity.
- There was a substantial disparity for Black American-, South Asian American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian and white woman-owned firms.
- There were no disparities for Asian-Pacific American-owned companies for small Admin contracts.

37. Disparity analysis for Admin contracts up to \$100,000, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	1.00 %	5.69 %	18
Asian-Pacific American-owned	1.73	1.68	103
South Asian American-owned	1.10	1.78	62
Hispanic American-owned	0.64	1.69	38
American Indian-owned	0.30	1.44	21
Total MBE	4.78 %	12.28 %	39
WBE (white woman-owned)	8.37	15.19	55
Total MBE/WBE	13.15 %	27.47 %	48
Majority-owned	86.85	72.53	120
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Contracts ranging from \$100,001 to \$500,000. Figure 38 shows the disparity indices for MBEs and WBEs for Admin contracts ranging from \$100,001 to \$500,000.

- The disparity index for MBEs and WBEs together was 67 (a substantial disparity).
- Utilization was below availability for Black American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses.
- Utilization exceeded availability for Asian-Pacific American- and South Asian American-owned businesses.

38. Disparity analysis for Admin contracts from \$100,001 to \$500,000, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.84 %	5.66 %	15
Asian-Pacific American-owned	5.58	2.54	200+
South Asian American-owned	4.22	3.94	107
Hispanic American-owned	0.19	1.51	13
American Indian-owned	0.25	2.70	9
Total MBE	11.08 %	16.35 %	68
WBE (white woman-owned)	10.24	15.63	65
Total MBE/WBE	21.31 %	31.98 %	67
Majority-owned	78.69	68.02	116
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Contracts over \$500,000. Figure 39 presents utilization, availability and disparity indices for Admin contracts above \$500,000.

- There was a substantial disparity for Black American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned firms.
- Utilization of Asian-Pacific American-owned firms was about 1.6 percent compared to an availability benchmark of about 1.7 percent indicating a disparity index of 94.
- Utilization (0.54%) exceeded the availability benchmark (0.44%) for South Asian American-owned firms.

39. Disparity analysis for Admin contracts above \$500,000, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.25 %	2.30 %	11
Asian-Pacific American-owned	1.63	1.74	94
South Asian American-owned	0.54	0.44	123
Hispanic American-owned	0.14	0.33	41
American Indian-owned	0.55	1.49	37
Total MBE	3.11 %	6.30 %	49
WBE (white woman-owned)	3.71	11.27	33
Total MBE/WBE	6.82 %	17.57 %	39
Majority-owned	93.18	82.43	113
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of Admin procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Disparity analysis

Statistical Confidence in Results

Keen Independent conducted additional analyses to assess whether the disparities for minority- and woman-owned firms could have occurred by chance (i.e., whether results are “statistically significant”).

Examination of whether chance in sampling could explain any disparities. Keen Independent can reject sampling in the collection of utilization and availability information as a cause for any disparities.

- Keen Independent attempted to compile a complete “population” of Admin contracts for the study. There was no sampling of Admin contracts or subcontracts. Using a set of data approaching a population provides statistical confidence in utilization results.
- Keen Independent’s availability survey attempted to obtain a population of firms within Minnesota that are available for Admin contracts. There was no sampling of firms to be included in the survey since Keen Independent obtained the complete list of firms that Dun & Bradstreet identified as doing business within relevant lines of work. The overall response rate to the survey was very high (33%) and the confidence interval for MBE/WBE availability is within +/- 1 percentage point.

⁹ Even if there were zero utilization of a group, Monte Carlo simulation might not reject chance in contract awards as an explanation for that result if there were a small number

Monte Carlo simulation to examine chance in contract awards.

One can be more confident in making certain interpretations from the disparity results if they are not easily replicated by chance in contract awards. Keen Independent performed Monte Carlo simulation to determine whether chance could explain the disparities observed for minority- and woman-owned firms on Admin contracts.

None of the 10,000 Monte Carlo simulations produced utilization equal to or less than the observed utilization for firms owned by people of color. Again, none of the 10,000 simulations produced utilization equal to or less than the observed utilization for white woman-owned firms.

Therefore, one can be very confident that the disparities observed for MBEs and WBEs in Admin procurements are not due to chance in contract awards (at the 99 percent confidence interval).

It is important to note that this test may not be necessary to establish statistical significance of results. It also may not be appropriate for very small populations of firms.⁹

of firms in that group or a small number of contracts and subcontracts in the analysis. Results can also be affected by the size distribution of contracts and subcontracts.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization and disparity results for all participating entities

Utilization and Disparity Results by Entity

Keen Independent performed utilization, availability and disparity analyses for each of the 16 entities participating in the 2025 Study.

Figure 40 on the following page presents the MBE, WBE and combined MBE/WBE utilization results for each entity on the left side of the table and disparity indices for each group on the right side. Utilization results and disparity indices from the 2017 Study are also shown for the nine entities that participated in that study.

Overall, there was a pattern of disparities for minority-owned firms and white woman-owned firms across the participating entities. Disparities were evident even with application of race- and gender-conscious programs, which are in place for each of the entities on the top half of the table as well as the University of Minnesota on the bottom half of the table (and the City of Rochester recently implemented a Targeted Business program). Appendix L reviews each of the participating entities’ programs.

Hennepin County was the entity that showed considerable growth in both MBE and WBE participation. The County increased its MBE/WBE utilization from 11 percent (July 2011 through June 2016) to 23 percent (July 2016 through June 2023). This eliminated the disparity in its utilization of minority-owned firms (including for each MBE group) and narrowed the disparity for white woman-owned firms.

The County used direct select, sheltered market, incentives and evaluation preferences, and other tools to open opportunities to SBEs (especially emerging small businesses or “ESBEs”), and used MBE/WBE-focused efforts when SBE/ESBE efforts alone were insufficient. The County also invested in staff and other resources to successfully execute these programs.

Met Council also did not have a disparity for minority-owned firms as its utilization of MBEs in the 2025 Study (5.2%) was double that found in the 2017 Study (2.6%). Met Council operates a race- and gender-conscious Metropolitan Council Underutilized Business (MCUB) program.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization and disparity results for all participating entities

40. Share of participating entity contract dollars going to MBEs and WBEs, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization						Disparity indices					
	FY2012–FY2016			FY2017–FY2023			FY2012–FY2016			FY2017–FY2023		
	MBE	WBE	Total	MBE	WBE	Total	MBE	WBE	Total	MBE	WBE	Total
Admin	2.6 %	8.8 %	11.4 %	4.8 %	5.6 %	10.5 %	34	61	51	53	44	48
Hennepin County	4.6	6.0	10.6	12.8	10.0	22.8	67	56	60	155	71	102
Minnesota State	1.4	6.1	7.5	1.7	5.3	7.0	21	46	38	17	42	31
MnDOT	1.6	5.4	7.0	1.9	8.1	10.0	19	45	34	37	69	59
Met Council	2.6	3.2	5.8	5.2	3.8	9.0	44	30	35	102	46	68
MAC	2.4	9.2	11.6	1.2	6.4	7.6	32	74	58	11	57	34
MMCD	0.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	5.1	13	57	41	58	10	18
City of Minneapolis	5.2	6.0	11.2	6.4	7.5	13.9	84	52	63	81	61	69
City of St. Paul	3.8	12.5	16.2	4.7	9.2	13.9	50	93	77	42	75	59
City of Bloomington				1.4 %	5.0 %	6.4 %				26	40	36
City of Brooklyn Park				1.3	4.3	5.7				19	39	31
City of Rochester				0.1	2.7	2.8				2	25	17
Hennepin Healthcare				0.1	0.6	0.7				1	5	2
Ramsey County				4.7	7.9	12.6				69	62	64
SPPS				6.9	8.9	15.8				63	84	73
UMN				3.8	4.2	8.0				38	38	38

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey, analysis of combined entity procurement data, July 2016–June 2023, and 2017 Minnesota Joint Disparity Study.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization and disparity results for all participating entities

Utilization Analysis for All Entities Combined

Keen Independent examined the utilization of different groups of businesses for all entity contracts combined (adding up all contract and subcontract dollars for July 2016–June 2023). Figure 41 presents these results.

- About \$1.1 billion went to more than 1,000 minority-owned businesses (more than 6,100 contracts and subcontracts). MBEs received 3.6 percent of total contract dollars.
- About \$1.7 billion went to more than 2,000 white woman-owned businesses (more than 14,000 contracts and subcontracts). WBEs obtained 5.5 percent of total dollars.
- Combined MBE/WBE participation was 9.1 percent of total contract dollars (more than 3,000 individual companies that obtained nearly 21,000 contracts or subcontracts).

The bottom of Figure 41 examines utilization for other groups. For example, 43 percent of combined entity contract dollars went to firms that appeared to be small businesses according to U.S. Small Business Administration size standards. Most of these firms are not SBE-certified.

Different entities accept different certifications for their SBE or MBE/WBE programs (and some participating entities did not have programs). Counting that participation entity by entity, about 6.1 percent of combined contract dollars went to firms eligible for those programs.

41. Total combined entity contract dollars going to MBEs, WBEs and other firms, July 2016–June 2023

	Number of procurements	Dollars (1,000s)	Percent of dollars
Business ownership			
Black American-owned	1,638	\$ 251,787	0.81 %
Asian-Pacific American-owned	1,539	257,170	0.82
South Asian American-owned	795	107,767	0.35
Hispanic American-owned	1,311	161,794	0.52
American Indian-owned	879	337,565	1.08
Total MBE	6,162	\$ 1,116,084	3.58 %
WBE (white woman-owned)	14,769	1,719,794	5.51
Total MBE/WBE	20,931	\$ 2,835,878	9.09 %
Majority-owned	129,785	28,352,378	90.91
Total	150,716	\$ 31,188,256	100.00 %
Business classification or certification			
All small businesses	108,597	\$ 13,540,356	43.41 %
Firms eligible for entity program	12,858	1,905,088	6.11
General certification			
MBE/WBE/DBE	11,910	1,803,325	5.78
SBE (CERT)	8,824	1,353,164	4.34
Veteran (VO, VetBiz, SDVOB)	1,009	183,451	0.59
Service-disabled (SDVOB)	374	77,623	0.25
Disability (TG, DisabilityIN)	125	31,066	0.10
LGBTQ+ (NGLCC)	38	3,118	0.01

Note: Number of procurements includes contracts and subcontracts.

Source: Keen Independent analysis of combined entity procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

SUMMARY REPORT — Utilization and disparity results for all participating entities

Disparity Analysis by For All Entities Combined

Figure 42 compares utilization and availability for each MBE group and for white woman-owned firms for all 150,716 entity contracts and subcontracts combined. The 9.1 percent of entity contract dollars that went to MBE/WBEs was less than the 22.3 percent that might be expected from the availability analysis. The resulting disparity index was 41. The disparities for MBEs, WBEs and MBE/WBEs combined were substantial and statistically significant (based on Monte Carlo simulations similar to those described in Appendix D).

Utilization was less than the availability benchmarks for Black American-, Asian-Pacific American-, South Asian American, Hispanic American-, American Indian- and white woman-owned businesses. Each disparity was substantial. These disparities occurred even though many entities operate SBE and/or MBE/WBE-type programs.

Results for entities that only operate SBE programs. During the study period, SPPS and Ramsey County operated SBE programs with no race- or gender-conscious elements. The disparity index for their contracts combined was 66 for MBEs and 69 for WBEs (both substantial).

Results for entities without programs or only recently introduced programs. Keen Independent also examined combined results for the City of Bloomington, City of Brooklyn Park and Hennepin Healthcare, which have not implemented programs, and the City of Rochester, which began implementing its Targeted Business program in the last years of the study period. Combining these entities’ contracts, only 0.2 percent of contract dollars went to minority-owned firms (resulting in a disparity index of 1) and 1 percent of dollars went to white woman-owned firms (disparity index of 10).

42. Utilization and availability of MBE/WBEs for combined entity prime contracts and subcontracts, July 2016–June 2023

	Utilization	Availability	Disparity index
Black American-owned	0.81 %	4.25 %	19
Asian Pacific American-owned	0.82	2.49	33
South Asian American-owned	0.35	0.94	37
Hispanic American-owned	0.52	1.20	43
American Indian-owned	1.08	1.81	60
Total MBE	3.58 %	10.69 %	33
WBE (white woman-owned)	5.51	11.66	47
Total MBE/WBE	9.09 %	22.35 %	41
Majority-owned	90.91	77.65	117
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
Disparity index = 100 × Utilization/Availability.

Source: Keen Independent Research 2024 availability survey and analysis of combined entity procurement data, July 2016–June 2023.

Results by industry. Appendix M presents disparity results by industry for combined entity contracts and for a group of entities that only operated SBE programs during the study period (SPPS and Ramsey County) as well as those that did not operate any programs (City of Bloomington, City of Brooklyn Park, Hennepin Healthcare) or only introduced programs late in the study period (City of Rochester).

There were substantial disparities for WBEs for each industry. There was also a pattern of disparities for each MBE group across industries. When there was no disparity in an industry for a specific racial group for all contracts combined, in each case, there was a substantial disparity for that group for SBE program-only or no program entities.

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

The quantitative and qualitative information for Admin contracts and the local marketplace indicates a need for continued Admin remedial actions to level the playing field for minority- and woman-owned firms and promote full opportunities for MBE/WBEs to do business with Admin. The evidence may be consistent with raising an inference of discrimination affecting certain racial and ethnic groups of minority-owned businesses, as well as woman-owned businesses in the local marketplace.

The results detailed in this report indicate substantial disparities for minority- and woman-owned businesses on Admin's non-federally funded contracts. About 4.8 percent of Admin contract dollars from July 2016 through June 2023 went to minority-owned businesses, substantially below the 9.1 percent expected from the availability analysis for Admin contracts. Admin's disparity index for MBEs was 53. There were substantial disparities for Black American-, Hispanic American- and American Indian-owned companies for Admin contracts even with the Targeted Group Business program.

Keen Independent also determined that 5.6 percent of Admin contract dollars went to white woman-owned companies during the study period (compared to 12.7 percent availability), resulting in a disparity index of 44. Combined, MBE/WBE participation in Admin contracts was 10.5 percent, well below the 21.8 percent of dollars expected.

Although there were disparities for MBE/WBEs for Admin contracts, entities participating in the 2025 Study that did not have MBE/WBE or related programs (or only recently implemented those measures) showed more severe disparities. For entities without programs, there was a pattern of disparities for each MBE/WBE group across industries.

One entity appears to be more successful than others in addressing disparities for MBE/WBEs. Through additional neutral and race- and gender-conscious measures, Hennepin County doubled its MBE/WBE participation in July 2016–June 2023 compared to July 2011–June 2016. Its 23 percent MBE/WBE utilization for the most recent time period reached its availability benchmark, although disparities persist for white woman-owned companies.

Admin should review all of the results in the disparity study and other information it may have to determine whether a combination of small business programs and other neutral measures paired with expanded race- and gender-conscious programs may be appropriate to remedy the disparities in its utilization of minority- and woman-owned businesses in its contracts.

Need for Action

Keen Independent presents recommendations Admin consideration in the following pages. A summary list of these actions is presented below.

43. Summary of actions for Admin consideration

1. Establish objectives for small business measures and remedial action to address the effects of discrimination
2. Develop and monitor metrics to gauge success
3. Authorize and develop a full set of tools to address objectives
4. Identify registrations and certifications for participation
5. Flexibly operate programs to target businesses needing assistance
6. Provide adequate resources to effectively operate programs

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

1. Establish separate objectives for (a) small business measures and (b) remedial action to address the effects of any discrimination

We recommend that Admin maintain its objectives for utilization of (a) small businesses and (b) minority- and woman-owned businesses as well as other firms that could be affected by discrimination.

Small businesses. Participation of Minnesota small businesses in Admin procurement is beneficial for several reasons, including:

- Small business start-up and growth create opportunities for entrepreneurs and generate jobs, worker skill development and income for area residents;
- Some types of Admin contracts may be best delivered by small businesses; and
- Supporting small vendors today increases the supply of bidders on future public contracts.

Any of these reasons might be cause for Admin to celebrate growth in small business participation in its contracts. Admin might set a goal and track overall share of contract dollars going to small businesses, the number of individual small businesses involved in its contracts and subcontracts, and the number of new small businesses participating in Admin procurements each year. Positive trends would be important for those businesses and to the region's economy.

After excluding types of purchases that Admin typically makes from a national market, small businesses obtained 55 percent of Admin contract dollars for July 2016–June 2023. This is well above the 25 percent goal in state statute. Whether through legislation or as just a performance benchmark, Admin might consider a higher aspirational goal for annual contract dollars going to small businesses (including non-certified firms). An aspirational target of 75 percent for small

business participation would better reflect results of the 2024 availability survey and analysis of past Admin contracts.

Businesses affected by discrimination. Although most MBE/WBEs are small businesses, a public entity must answer a different set of questions before it can consider actions that focus on those firms.

- Start-up and growth of minority- and woman-owned firms also create opportunities for entrepreneurs, generate jobs, enhance the supply of bidders and benefit the local economy (which cannot be working at full capacity if it is leaving up to one-third of its local businesses behind). However, those facts do not establish a legal basis for a public entity to aid certain firms based on the race or gender of the business owner.
- For MBE/WBEs, key issues for a public entity to consider are:
 - Whether its procurement system has direct or indirect discriminatory effects on minority- and woman-owned companies or its public contract dollars perpetuate systemic discrimination in the local marketplace; and
 - If so, whether a remedial program not based on race or gender is sufficient to address such discrimination.
- In sum, “preventing and remedying discrimination” are the fundamental concepts behind an MBE or WBE program such as the TGB program. Existing state legislation includes a specific objective of remedying the effects of discrimination against businesses based on the race, gender or other immutable personal attributes of its owner. The evidence continues to indicate that neutral measures are needed but alone would not be sufficient to remedy the effects of discrimination as it affects Admin contracts.

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

Keen Independent offers additional overall recommendations for consideration:

- There is national and local evidence that business owners can face discrimination based on their personal characteristics unrelated to race or gender. As part of the study effort, Keen Independent identified evidence of discrimination based on disability status and sexual orientation of the business owner, for example.
- There is also evidence that some racial groups not currently included in MBE/WBE programs may be affected by discrimination. As part of the study effort, Keen Independent conducted research on businesses owned by people from the Middle East and North Africa. This part of the study provides evidence of disadvantages for those business owners as well as business owners living with a disability and business owners from the LGBTQ+ community.

Therefore, Keen Independent recommends that the public entities participating in this study jointly consider new efforts to assist any small business owner who has shown they have been negatively affected by discrimination based on their immutable personal characteristics.

Such assistance requires certification of those businesses. This might be accomplished under one or more existing certification systems in Minnesota or could require a new business certification. Certification by either path would require review of individual business owner marketplace experiences and not presume social disadvantage solely from their race or gender. The business owner would also need to show economic disadvantage. For purposes of this report, the designation for socially and economically disadvantaged business enterprises without presumption of disadvantage based on group is called “SEDBE certification.”

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

2. Develop and monitor new metrics for success

Admin should develop and operate systems that can track its success in achieving its small business and non-discrimination objectives.

Small businesses. Admin should develop and track metrics on the success of small businesses in its contracts. Those metrics should consider small businesses that have been certified as such as well as those that have not. Examples of metrics include:

- Number of individual contracts and subcontracts going to small businesses.
- Contract and subcontract dollars going to small businesses.
- Number of small businesses involved in its contracts and subcontracts.
- Number of new small businesses obtaining Admin contracts and subcontracts each year.
- Small contracts going to small businesses.
- On publicly advertised contracts, number of bids and proposals received from small businesses

Each of those metrics can be expressed in total and as a share of Admin contracts or dollars (after excluding national market purchases).

Admin might start with relatively simple metrics and continually expand and develop them as it is able.

MBE/WBE and other disadvantaged businesses. The metrics related to small businesses can be adapted to track participation of MBEs, WBEs and other potentially disadvantaged business groups. As with small business metrics, Admin should track certified firms and all businesses, regardless of certification.

For each racial group of MBEs, for WBEs, and for each other set of small disadvantaged businesses, Admin should periodically gauge whether utilization for each group is closer to what would be expected based on the group's availability for Admin contracts. Admin might consider using the availability benchmarks for groups that Keen Independent provided in this study.

As Admin tracking and monitoring become more comprehensive, it might consider analyzing the participation of large, small and emerging small MBE/WBE businesses in its contracts. It could also review whether there was any evidence that participation of certified MBE/WBEs was limited to only a few firms or whether it was broadly distributed.

Next steps. Keen Independent understands that Admin does not currently have information systems to produce all of these reports, nor does it have ownership information for non-certified firms performing its contracts and subcontracts. It will need to invest in such systems. Admin may use existing reporting systems to track small business participation and other suggested measures.

Keen Independent is also providing Admin information about size and ownership of the firms that obtained Admin contracts and subcontracts for the July 2016–June 2023 study period, as well as data for firms receiving other entities' contracts.

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

3. Authorize and develop a full set of tools to address objectives

Keen Independent is recommending that each of the 16 participating entities consider enacting or continuing the following program tools:

- a. Business assistance, including access to capital.
- b. Recruitment, bid notification and procurement education.
- c. Unbundling and addressing potentially restrictive procurement elements.
- d. Direct select and shelter market procurement programs.
- e. Price and evaluation preferences.
- f. Contract goals for contracts with subcontracting.

Admin already operates the TGB program, including price and evaluation preferences, contract goals, and Equity Select, so Keen Independent recommendations focus on enhancements to those program elements.

The final three tools — direct select/sheltered market programs, price and evaluation preferences and contract goals — are restricted to businesses that are certified. As explained later in this report, each tool is flexible and could be applied to SBEs in one contract and certified MBE/WBEs or SEDBEs (or TGBs) in another. As mentioned under Recommendation 1, these three sets of tools should not be operated indefinitely without formal evaluation of their effectiveness and continued need.

a. Business assistance, including access to capital. Admin should be a partner to other state and local governments, nonprofits and other groups to help disseminate information about small business assistance efforts, especially for local companies. Access to capital and bonding are two of the greatest needs for small disadvantaged businesses that may currently be inadequately addressed.

Better coordination and connection of businesses to the right assistance. There are currently hundreds of business assistance providers serving Minnesota companies, but no one consistent source to identify the assistance that best fits the need for an individual business. In the 2017 Study, Keen Independent recommended improving virtual assistance portals with links to assistance and availability of just-in-time training. This need continues.

Threats to continued funding. At the time of this report, there were threats to continued federal funding of certain assistance efforts focusing on minority- or woman-owned firms. There may be a need to fill funding gaps if federal support ends.

Mentor-protégé programs. The 16 entities participating in this study should consider developing a coordinated mentor-protégé program to assist small disadvantaged businesses that are established and could obtain maximum benefit from such a program. This regional effort might build on current programs that some participating entities operate as part of the Federal DBE Program.

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

Working capital loan programs and bonding programs. Admin might also consider participating in regional partnerships related to:

- Working capital for disadvantaged construction firms working on public works projects; and
- A bond guarantee program for disadvantaged construction firms seeking public sector work.

Admin might consider collaborating with other regional public entities to create or contribute grants or bonds to regional capital loan and bonding programs. Admin should also ensure that it directs its current and potential vendors to these resources. (Keen Independent made this recommendation to entities participating in the 2017 Study.)

There are several examples of regional or statewide working capital programs in Minnesota and other states that focus on capital needs for business development or construction contractors. For example, MnDOT had a working capital loan fund for DBEs and TGBs that were awarded certain MnDOT construction or professional/technical services contracts. Loans were up to \$25,000. Wisconsin DOT has a similar program, with loans up to \$100,000. Based on feedback from participating entities, there is a need for working capital loans for disadvantaged businesses, but at much higher dollar amounts.

Bonding is often a significant hurdle for small contractors to compete for public agency work, even relatively small projects. There is some assistance available concerning bonding in Minnesota (see Appendix K), but there appears to be additional need. A partnership that includes Admin and other regional agencies might be the best way to approach this barrier for some SEDBE contractors. This was also a recommendation in the 2017 Minnesota Joint Disparity Study.

As an example of a bond guarantee program, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) partnered with Lockton Companies to launch

the Bond Assistance Program in 2019 for construction contracts of \$3 million or less. CDOT provides a partial guarantee. As another example, Florida Department of Transportation has a similar Bond Guarantee Program.

Further investigation of any racial discrimination affecting the lending markets in Minnesota. There was sufficient evidence of disparities and qualitative evidence of racial discrimination that the State should consider further research on whether discrimination is affecting the credit market for people of color in Minnesota and what might be done to address any issues. This evidence in this report includes business lending and other credit (see Appendix G). State agencies directly involved in financial institution regulation, economic development or enforcement of anti-discrimination laws might lead further investigation.

b. Recruitment, bid notification and education. Many of the entities participating in this study have identified and recruited new small businesses to participate in their contracts. Admin could partner with other entities in this effort.

Some of the interviewees in this study indicated a need for centralized, coordinated notification of bid opportunities for public entities in Minnesota. Several entities participating in the 2025 Study have been working on a solution. As one develops, Admin could participate by posting its bids in this centralized system.

Admin will need to educate potential bidders on its procurement process, a challenge shared with other public entities. Joint efforts to educate potential bidders could be a productive response.

When it has large construction projects, Admin should continue to hold meetings well in advance of bidding to educate potential small business subcontractors and suppliers about opportunities on the project.

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

c. Unbundling and addressing potentially restrictive procurement elements. Admin should review its large contracts that are routinely bid to determine whether any can be divided into smaller segments to reduce this barrier. Admin should also review whether it can eliminate or change potentially restrictive elements of its procurement processes, from requiring bid bonds when not necessary to reevaluating insurance requirements on smaller contracts. Admin can work with other public entities to standardize procedures and eliminate unnecessarily restrictive or unusual requirements.

Small businesses are vulnerable to late payments from clients, including public agencies and prime contractors. Admin might review prompt payment of its prime contractors and other vendors. Admin might also consider means to ensure that subcontractors are protected from unfair payment practices by its prime contractors.

d. Direct select, sheltered market and small business cooperative contracts. Keen Independent recommends that Admin continue use of small purchasing procedures and possibly lead a small business cooperative purchasing program.

Direct select. Some entities participating in this study have authorized direct purchases with certified firms at dollar levels that exceed what would typically require competitive bidding. These direct purchase programs appear to be effective in including SBEs and MBE/WBEs in an entity's small purchases. (The State of Minnesota Department of Administration operates such a program.) Admin should consider whether it could better identify MBE and WBE vendors in advance of its purchasing needs and encourage them to be certified, which could enhance the impact of its Equity Select procurement method.

State statute limits Equity Select to purchases of up to \$100,000. Admin might consider increasing this limit.

Sheltered market. Admin can restrict bidding for contracts to firms certified as small businesses. Admin should consider making greater use of this program. For example, Hennepin County operates a sheltered market program on contracts up to \$500,000 for many types of procurements. For some types of contracts (including small construction and building maintenance contracts), the County develops rosters of SBEs and ESBEs to bid or propose on those contracts in advance of the bids.

Small business cooperative purchasing program. Through Minnesota's Cooperative Purchasing Venture (CPV), many public entities and other organizations in Minnesota can purchase off of contracts established by the State. (Admin designates which CVP companies are TGBs but does not restrict bidding to TGBs.) Admin might consider augmenting this effort by establishing a cooperative purchasing program focused solely on small businesses. It might consider using its sheltered market program to solicit bids for specific types of construction, goods and services frequently used by a broad range of public entities, restricting bidders to small businesses. This program would need to allow firms to submit bids by region, as many small businesses would not be able to serve clients state-wide.

e. Price and evaluation preferences. The TGB program provides a price or scoring preference up to 12 percent for certified firms bidding as prime contractors on certain goods and services contracts. (A certified firm could be awarded a contract if its price or evaluation score were within 12 percent of the low bidder.) Admin should consider retaining preferences while continuing to evaluate effectiveness.

f. Contract goals for contracts with subcontracting. Admin should consider continuing to operate a contract goals program. Amendments to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 16.C in 2025 brought Admin's operation more in line with the elements of a contract goals program below.

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

Contract goals. Keen Independent recommends contract goals programs modeled after regulations in the Federal DBE Program:

- Identify contracts eligible for contract goals.
- Set no goal or 0 percent goal when appropriate (either insufficient subcontract opportunities or insufficient availability of certified firms for those subcontracts).
- Customize contract goals based on the types of subcontracting opportunities and availability of certified firms to do the work.
- Require bidders and proposers to meet the specified contract goal or show good faith efforts (GFEs) to do so.
- Evaluate whether the proposer or apparent low bidder met the goals or made sufficient GFEs before awarding a contract.
- Allow for appeals of any negative decisions on GFEs.
- Monitor utilization of certified firms throughout the contract and allow prime contractors to substitute firms if needed;.
- Enforce remedies for any non-compliance.

Utilization plan. The contract goal program would require bidders to submit at the time of bid a utilization plan containing:

- A list of all subcontractors to be utilized in the contract and the dollar amounts of work committed to those companies.
- A description of the efforts made to reach out to eligible, certified firms for subcontract opportunities.
- Documentation of those efforts.

Proof that the bidder has met the contract goal might qualify as satisfying all documentation requirements.

Program application. Contract goals program elements would apply to competitively bid construction and professional services projects with meaningful opportunities for subcontractor participation. Construction contracts could include design-bid-build and design-build projects. The Transportation Research Board has published guidance on applying and monitoring DBE or MBE/WBE contract goals on alternative delivery projects, such as design-build.¹⁰

Good faith efforts evaluation. Good faith efforts criteria enable prime contractors to comply with the program even if the utilization plan does not meet the entity's specified contract goals.

Program compliance. A program would typically require prime contractors to submit reports of payments made to all subcontractors and suppliers involved in eligible contracts. There should be enforcement mechanisms for noncompliance and monitoring of whether certified subcontractors and subconsultants are performing a commercially useful function (as a condition for eligibility to meet contract goals).

¹⁰ Keen, D. J., Edinger, L., Wiener, K., & Salcedo, E. (2015). Current practices to set and monitor DBE goals on design-build projects and other alternative project delivery

methods (No. Project 20-05 (Topic 45-03)). Retrieved from: <https://www.trb.org/Publications/Blurbs/172886.aspx>

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

4. Authorize and develop a full set of registrations and certifications to address objectives

In addition to expanded tools, Admin might work with other entities to ensure that it has a full set of registrations and certifications available for small business and contract equity programs. These include:

- a. Self-identified small businesses, MBE/WBEs and other targeted businesses.
- b. Certified ESBEs and SBEs.
- c. Certified MBEs and WBEs (or TGBs).
- d. Certified socially and economically disadvantaged business enterprises (SEDBEs).

The Task 2.7 Group Definitions Report and this report identified evidence of disadvantages for persons with disabilities, including service-disabled veterans, which suggests a continued need for inclusion of these groups in entity certifications.

a. Self-identified small businesses, MBE/WBEs and other targeted businesses. Admin should request firms bidding on and awarded Admin contracts and subcontracts to identify whether they are small businesses under the U.S. Small Business Administration size standards. The federal government's System for Award management (SAM) registration system is one example of a procurement system that requests such information. Admin can coordinate with other entities participating in this study to identify the best option for its small business self-certification.

As with obtaining data to track self-identified small businesses, Admin should request and maintain information about race and gender ownership of its bidders, vendors and subcontractors. There may be other types of ownership that Admin should track as well (veteran-

owned business ownership, for example). This self-identification would not qualify a firm for any Admin procurement programs.

b. Certified ESBEs and SBEs. Admin should consider adding an SBE component to its programs for non-federally funded contracts. CERT, a joint certification system for several local cities and counties, currently certifies firms as small business enterprises (SBEs). Hennepin County uses that information to identify a subset of SBEs that are emerging small business enterprises (ESBEs).

c. Certified MBEs and WBEs. The State currently certifies MBEs, WBEs and other firms eligible for the TGB program. It should consider greater reciprocity with other certifications, as appropriate.

d. Certified socially and economically disadvantaged business enterprises (SEDBEs). Entities in this study should consider a joint certification for small businesses that demonstrate, on an individual basis, both:

- Social disadvantage after evaluating a personal narrative of the effects of discrimination against the business owner based on that owner's immutable personal characteristics; and
- Economic disadvantage after considering financial information about the firm and the business owner.

There would be no presumption of social disadvantage based on group identification, rather it would be based on a personal narrative of how the individual experienced social disadvantage or other discrimination. This is the method for certifying non-minority- or woman-owned firms in the Federal DBE Program and all firms in the U.S. SBA Section 8(a) Program at the time of this report (also see City of New Orleans SLDBE Program). Keen Independent recommends that this path to certification be part of joint regional or statewide efforts. (Local SBA 8(a) businesses might be automatically eligible for this certification.)

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

5. Flexibly operate programs to target businesses needing assistance

Keen Independent suggests that Admin consider using all the tools and firm certifications or registrations outlined in the previous pages. Admin should flexibly apply the tool and firm eligibility for specific contracts, only using race- and gender-conscious approaches when needed.

For example, Admin might set an SBE contract goal for a certain large construction project and TGB or SEDBE contract goal for another project. For one sheltered market purchase, Admin might solicit bids from certified SBEs but in another, which might have high availability of certified TGBs, it might request bids from only those firms. Figure 44 displays an example for the groups of firms might be eligible to participate in specific types of programs.

44. Flexible application of programs and groups of certified firms

	All SBEs and other groups	Certified SBEs/ESBEs	Certified MBE/WBEs, SEDBEs and other groups
Business assistance			
Virtual one-stop	■		
Mentor-protégé			■
Working capital loans			■
Bonding program			■
Procurement recruitment, notification and education			
Joint efforts to recruit bidders	■		
Joint bid notification	■		
Joint procurement training	■		
Unbundling and addressing restrictive procurement			
More small contracts	■		
Easier bidding	■		
Targeted solicitation of bids/quotes			
Direct select/sheltered market		■	■
SBE cooperative contracts		■	
Goals for contracts with subcontracting			
Contract-specific goals		■	■
Price and evaluation preferences			
Apply program as needed			■

SUMMARY REPORT — Conclusions and recommendations

6. Provide adequate resources to effectively operate programs

Admin will need resources to fully operate these program elements. It can be aided in this effort by understanding and using tools already developed by other entities participating in this study. For example, Hennepin County already has flexibility in applying programs based on multiple certifications.

Admin resources will be needed for the following:

- a. Program development.
- b. Communications and outreach.
- c. Program administration.
- d. Participation in regional efforts.
- e. Comprehensive monitoring and reporting.
- f. Formal evaluation prior to sunset.

a. Program development. Keen Independent has provided a list of recommendations that Admin might take into consideration as it further develops its small business and contract equity programs.

b. Communications and outreach. To ensure the success of programs authorized and other efforts to level the playing field for disadvantaged businesses, Admin should continue to devote resources to communications and direct business outreach. Some of the business lists Keen Independent developed in this study can help marketing and communications efforts.

c. Program administration. Entities that have successfully implemented these types of programs have created sufficient staff positions for ongoing operation.

d. Participate in region-wide efforts. Admin can have the most impact, while efficiently using its resources, if efforts such as vendor outreach, recruitment, education and bid notification are done as part of cooperative efforts with other public entities in Minnesota.

e. Comprehensive reporting of utilization. Admin should develop the information systems for ongoing tracking and at least annual reporting of (a) utilization of certified TGB firms, by group, and (b) utilization of small businesses and minority- and woman-owned firms regardless of certification.

This should include data on all subcontractors on Admin projects, not just those where goals were set or just for TGBs.

f. Formal evaluation prior to program sunset/reauthorization. About every five to six years, Admin should review the effectiveness of its program and whether it continues to be needed or should be refined. As with the 2025 Joint Disparity Study, this evaluation can be done cooperatively with other state and local entities.