



VOL. 5, NO. 14
DECEMBER 2010

Economic Letter



Insights from the
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS

*Usually a driver of
economic recoveries,
the housing market
is foundering as
an engine of growth.*

The Fallacy of a Pain-Free Path to a Healthy Housing Market

by Danielle DiMartino Booth and David Luttrell

In the mid-1990s, the public policy goal of increasing the U.S. homeownership rate collided with a huge leap in financial innovation. Lenders shifted from originating and holding mortgages to originating and packaging them for sale to investors. These new financial products enabled millions of Americans who hadn't previously qualified to buy a home to become owners. Housing construction boomed, reaching a postwar high—9.1 million homes were built between 2002 and 2006, a period when 5.6 million U.S. households were formed.

The resulting oversupply of homes presents policymakers with a formidable challenge as they struggle to craft a sustainable economic recovery. Usually a driver of economic recoveries, the housing market is foundering as an engine of growth.

Generations of policymakers since the 1930s have sought to increase the homeownership rate. By the late 1960s, it had reached 64.3 percent of households, remaining there through the mid-1990s, in apparent equilibrium with household formation during a period of sustained U.S. economic growth. A fresh push to increase ownership drove the rate up 5 percentage points to its peak in the mid-2000s. Home price gains followed the rate upward.

Reverting to the Mean Price

As gauged by an aggregate of housing indexes dating to 1890, real home prices rose 85 percent to their highest level in August 2006. They have since declined 33 percent, falling short of most predictions for a cumulative correction of at least 40 percent.¹ In fact, home prices still must fall 23 percent if they are to revert to their long-term mean (*Chart 1*). The Federal Reserve's purchases of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac



government-sponsored-entity bonds, which eased mortgage rates, supported home prices. Other measures included mortgage modification plans, which deferred foreclosures, and tax credits, which boosted entry-level home sales.

Measuring the success of these efforts is important to determining the trajectory of the economic recovery and providing policymakers with a blueprint for future action. New-home sales data, though extremely volatile, are considered a leading indicator for the overall housing market. Since expiration of the home-purchase tax credit in April, sales have fallen 40 percent to an average seasonally adjusted, annualized rate of 283,000 units. This contrasts with the three years through mid-2006 when monthly sales averaged 1.2 million on an annual basis. Before the housing boom and bust, single-family home sales ran at half that pace. Because current sales are at one-fifth of the 2005 peak, new-home inventories—now at a 42-year low—still represent an 8.6-month supply. An inventory of five to six months suggests a balanced market; home prices tend to decline until that level is achieved.

One factor inhibiting the new-home market is a growing supply of existing units. The 3.9 million homes listed in October represent a 10.5-month supply. One in five mortgage holders owes more than the home is worth, an impediment that could hinder refinancings in the next year, when a fresh wave of adjustable-rate mortgages is due to reset. The number of listed homes, in other words, is at risk of growing further. This so-called shadow inventory incorporates mortgages at high risk of default; adding these to the total implies at least a two-year supply.²

The mortgage-servicing industry has struggled with understaffing and burgeoning case volumes. The average number of days past due for loans in the foreclosure process equates to almost 16 months, up 64 percent from the peak of the housing boom. One in six delinquent homeowners who haven't made a payment in two years is still not in foreclosure.³ Mounting bottlenecks suggest the shadow inventory will grow in the near term.

Notably, not all homeowners in arrears suffer financial hardship due to

unaffordable house payments. Those with significant negative equity in their homes may *choose* to default even though they can afford to make the payments. Such “strategic default” is inherently difficult to measure; one study found 36 percent of mortgage defaults are strategic.⁴ Though the effect is not readily quantifiable, the growing lag between delinquency and foreclosure provides an added inducement for this form of default.

Mortgage Modification Limits

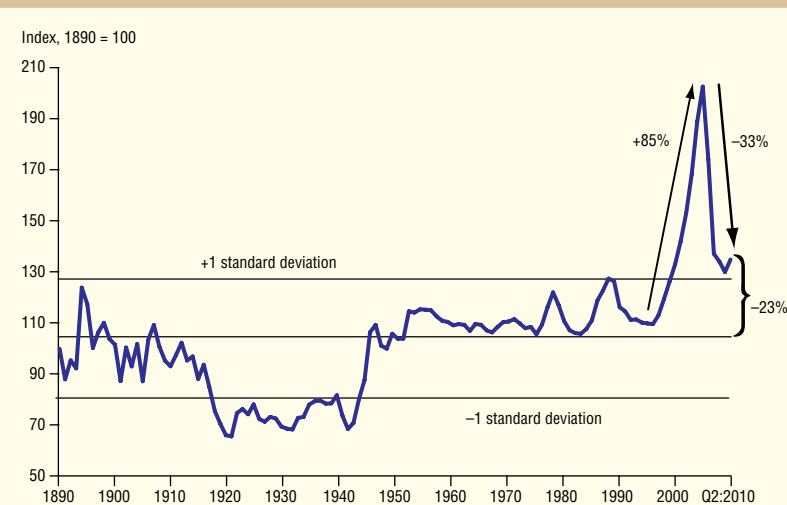
One set of policies to aid homeowners in dire straits involves mortgage modifications, though these efforts have only minimally reduced housing supplies. The most far-reaching effort has been the Making Home Affordable Program (previously the Home Affordable Modification Program, or HAMP), in effect since March 2009. After only one year, cancellations—loans dropped from the program before a permanent change was completed—eclipsed new modifications (*Chart 2*). Since March, the number of cancellations has continued to exceed new trial modifications, which involve eligibility and documentation review, and successful permanent modifications.

The fact that many mortgage holders have negative equity in their homes stymies modification efforts. In the case of HAMP, the cost of carrying a house must be reduced to 31 percent of the owner's pretax income. Even if permanent modification is achieved, adding other debt payments to arrive at a total debt-to-income ratio boosts the average participant's debt burden to 63.4 percent of income. In many cases, the financial innovations of the credit boom era, enabling owners to monetize home equity, encouraged high aggregate debt.

A study found that in a best-case outcome, 20 to 25 percent of modifications will become permanent.⁵ In 2008, one in three homeowners devoted at least a third of household income to housing; one in eight was burdened

Chart 1

U.S. Real Home Prices Returning to Long-Term Mean?



SOURCES: *Irrational Exuberance*, 2nd ed., by Robert J. Shiller, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press 2005 and 2009, as updated; authors' calculations.

with housing costs of 50 percent or more.⁶ Failed modifications suggest that, without strong income growth, the bounds of affordability can be stretched only so far.

Without intervention, modest home price declines could be allowed to resume until inventories clear. An analysis found that home prices increased by about 5 percentage points as a result of the combined efforts to arrest price deterioration.⁷ Absent incentive programs and as modifications reach a saturation point, these price increases will likely be reversed in the coming years. Prices, in fact, have begun to slide again in recent weeks. In short, pulling demand forward has not produced a sustainable stabilization in home prices, which cannot escape the pressure exerted by oversupply (Chart 3).

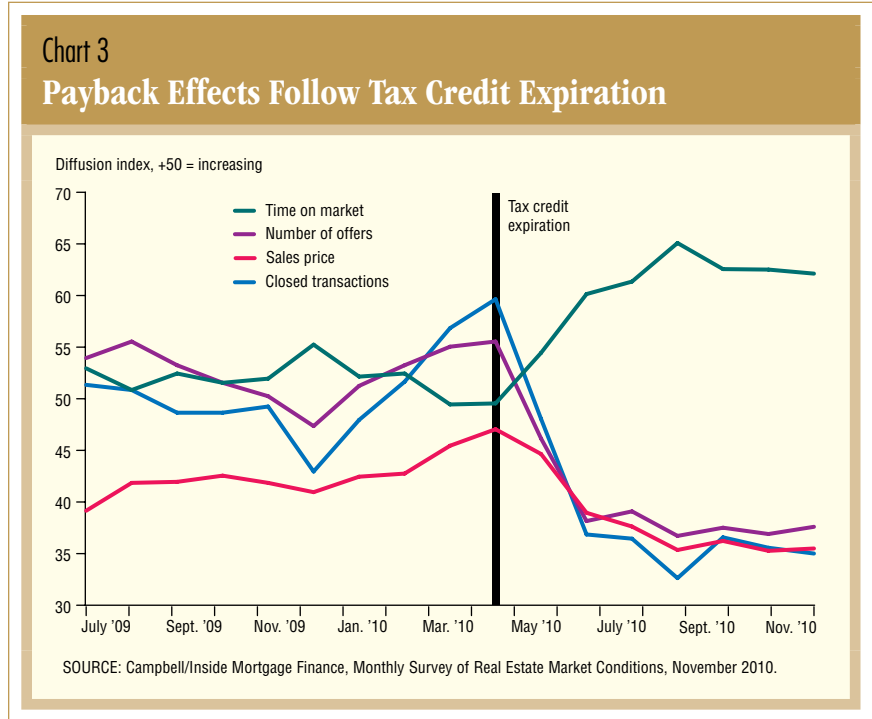
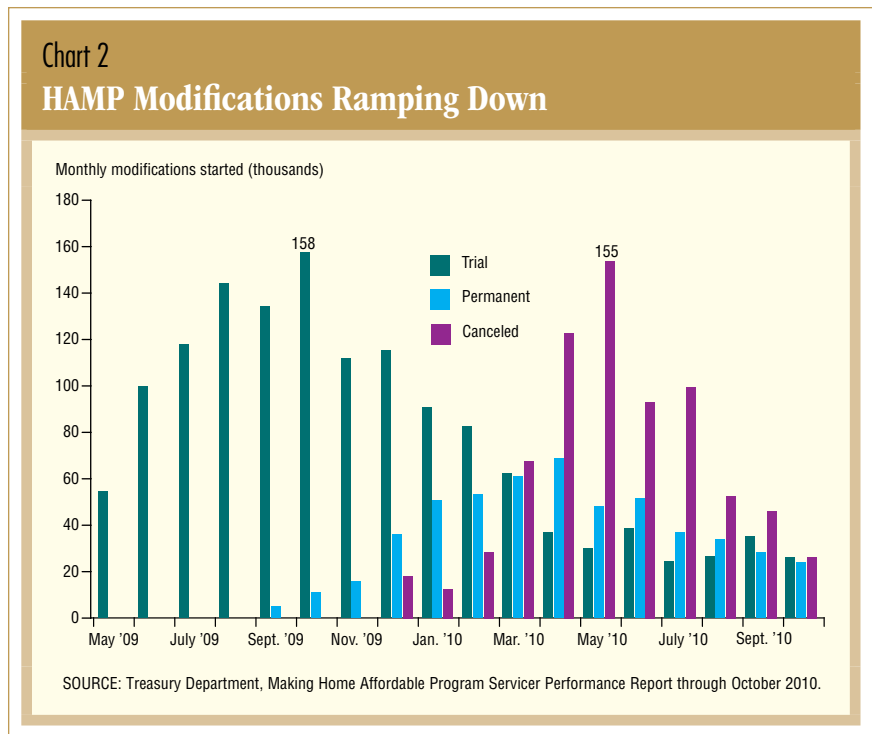
Lingering Housing Market Issues

About 3.6 million housing units, representing 2.7 percent of the total housing stock, are vacant and being held off the market. These are not occasional-use homes visited by people whose usual residence is elsewhere but units that are vacant year-round. Presumably, many are among the 6 million distressed properties that are listed as at least 60 days delinquent, in foreclosure or foreclosed in banks' inventories.

Recent revelations of inadequately documented foreclosures and the resulting calls for a moratorium on foreclosures—what was quickly coined “Foreclosuregate”—threaten to further delay housing market clearing. While home price declines may be arrested as foreclosure paperwork issues are resolved, the buildup of distressed supply will only grow over time.

Perhaps less obviously, some lenders with the means to underwrite new mortgages will remain skeptical about the underlying value of the collateral.

With nearly half of total bank assets backed by real estate, both homeowners on the cusp of negative equity and the banking system as



a whole remain concerned amid the resumption of home price declines.⁸ This unease highlights the housing market's fragility and suggests there may be no pain-free path to the eventual righting of the market. No perfect

solution to the housing crisis exists. The latest price declines will undoubtedly cause more economic dislocation. As the crisis enters its fifth year, uncertainty is as prevalent as ever and continues to hinder a more robust

economic recovery. Given that time has not proven beneficial in rendering pricing clarity, allowing the market to clear may be the path of least distress.

DiMartino Booth is a financial analyst and Luttrell is a research analyst in the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Notes

¹ See *Irrational Exuberance*, 2nd ed., by Robert J. Shiller, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2005 and 2009, as updated by author (www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data.htm).

² Authors' calculations using the Census Bureau's new-home sales report, the National Association of Realtors' existing-home sales release and Capital Economics' July 13, 2010, U.S. Housing Market Monthly report.

³ Data from LPS Applied Analytics.

⁴ See "The Determinants of Attitudes Towards Strategic Default on Mortgages," by Luigi Guiso, Paola Sapienza and Luigi Zingales, Economics Working Papers no. ECO2010/31, European University Institute, July 2010 (previously circulated as "Moral and Social Constraints to Strategic Default on Mortgages," NBER Working Paper no.

15145, National Bureau of Economic Research, July 2009). The number of strategic defaulters as a percentage of total defaulters rose to 35.6 percent in March 2010 from 23.6 percent in March 2009.

⁵ See "Foreclosure Pipeline to Govern Home Price Inflation: A Dialogue with Mortgage Servicers and Policy Officials," Zelman & Associates, May 18, 2010.

⁶ See "The State of the Nation's Housing 2010," Joint Center for Housing Studies, Harvard University, June 2010.

⁷ See "Housing Markets and the Financial Crisis of 2007–2009: Lessons for the Future," by John V. Duca, John Muellbauer and Anthony Murphy, *Journal of Financial Stability*, vol. 6, no. 4, 2010, pp. 203–17.

⁸ Real estate secures 58 percent of all U.S. bank loans, and real estate-backed assets account for 46 percent of total bank assets. See "U.S. Housing: How Bad For Banks?" BCA Research Daily Insights, Sept. 27, 2010. CoreLogic reports that a 5 percent decline in home prices would result in an additional 2.5 million underwater borrowers. See "Housing: Stuck and Staying Stuck," by Nick Timiraos and Sara Murray, *wsj.com*, Sept. 24, 2010.

EconomicLetter is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. The views expressed are those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas or the Federal Reserve System.

Articles may be reprinted on the condition that the source is credited and a copy is provided to the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Economic Letter is available free of charge by writing the Public Affairs Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, P.O. Box 655906, Dallas, TX 75265-5906; by fax at 214-922-5268; or by telephone at 214-922-5254. This publication is available on the Dallas Fed website, www.dallasfed.org.



Richard W. Fisher
President and Chief Executive Officer

Helen E. Holcomb
First Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Harvey Rosenblum
Executive Vice President and Director of Research

Robert D. Hankins
Executive Vice President, Banking Supervision

Director of Research Publications

Mine Yücel

Executive Editor

Jim Dolmas

Editor

Michael Weiss

Associate Editor

Kathy Thacker

Graphic Designer

Ellah Piña



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS
2200 N. PEARL ST.
DALLAS, TX 75201