COVID-19 and Access to Mortgage Credit

Laurie Goodman, Co-Director, Housing Finance Policy Center Urban Institute Economic Inequality Policy Series An Update from the Experts: Covid-19's Impact on Housing Federal Reserve Bank of New York June 25, 2020



Overview

- Housing is the single best way to build wealth
 - There are vast differences in homeownership by race, even correcting for income
- On the surface the housing market seems strong
 - Prices are up
 - Purchase applications are strong
 - Homeowners are hit less hard by COVID-19 than renters
 - Forbearance rates less than expected
- Beneath the surface, credit has tightened
- When credit availability becomes an issue, minority borrowers tend to be disproportionately affected

The Backdrop on Housing

Homeownership has historically been the best way to build wealth



Owners, Home equity as a portion of total wealth

Sources: JCHS tabulations of Federal Reserve Board, 2016 Survey of Consumer Finances.



Owners vs. Renters, Total Wealth

Homeownership rates by race/ethnicity



Source: Decennial Census, American Community Survey.

Homeownership rate by household income, 2018

Black White



Source: 2018 American Community Survey.

On the surface, the housing market seems strong

Unemployment Rate by Housing Tenure



Source: American Community Survey.

Homeowners are Less Likely to Work in the Five Industries



% In Vulnerable Industries

Note: The sample includes all individuals in the labor force.

MBA Forbearance Estimate



Source: Mortgage Bankers Association.

How Important Is Unemployment Insurance in Filling the Income Gap for Homeowners with a Mortgage?

10 Most-Populous States

_	Homeowners with Median Household Income				Homeowners at the 25th Household Income Percentile			
State	Annual HH income (\$)	Monthly HH income (\$)	Estimated UI benefit + CARES \$600/week (\$)	HH income minus total benefit (\$)	Annual HH income (\$)	Monthly HH income (\$)	Estimated UI benefit + CARES \$600/week (\$)	HH income minus total benefit (\$)
CA	111,300	9,275	4,547	4,729	65,000	5,417	4,547	870
TX	95,000	7,917	4,854	3,063	56,000	4,667	4,854	-187
FL	79,900	6,658	3,789	2,870	45,700	3,808	3,789	20
NY	107,600	8,967	4,811	4,156	63,400	5,283	4,811	473
PA	89,730	7,478	5,109	2,368	54,000	4,500	4,848	-348
IL	95,500	7,958	4,764	3,194	57,300	4,775	4,764	11
OH	83,000	6,917	5,400	1,517	50,000	4,167	4,681	-515
GA	88,000	7,333	4,178	3,155	50,500	4,208	4,178	30
NC	80,800	6,733	4,114	2,620	48,000	4,000	4,114	-114
MI	82,100	6,842	4,165	2,676	49,600	4,133	4,165	-32

Sources: American Community Survey and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: CARES = Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security; HH = household; UI = unemployment insurance.

MBA Purchase Applications Index

-2018 -2019 -2020



Sources: Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) Weekly Mortgage Applications Survey.

Median Home Sale Price





Sources: Redfin, Urban Institute calculations.

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However, beneath the surface, credit availability has become an issue

MBA Mortgage Credit Availability Index NSA, 3/2012 = 100



Source: Mortgage Bankers' Association.

Share of Agency Loans that Fail Different FICO Cut-offs, by Number of Loans



Sources: Urban Institute calculations from eMBS data. **Note:** Based on agency lending in 2019.

The Mortgage Credit Box: Already Tightening Going into COVID-19, Accelerated by the Virus

(% of mortgages with designated characteristics)

	Ginnie Mae Purchase	Ginnie Mae Refi	Fannie Mae Purchase	Fannie Mae Refi	Freddie Mac Purchase	Freddie Mac Refi	
% FICO < 700							
Jan, 2019	65.2	70.2	17.9	29.3	14.5	23.5	
Jan, 2020	61.6	65.6	13.9	14.8	12.3	16.2	
April, 2020	61.4	62.3	12.6	9.2	11.4	9.8	
% FICO < 700; DTI > 40							
Jan, 2019	44.2	38.5	9.2	13.6	6.4	9.0	
Jan, 2020	38.0	12.8	5.9	6.3	5.0	6.6	
April, 2020	37.0	8.5	5.2	3.3	4.3	3.6	

Source: Urban Institute calculations from eMBS data.

When credit availability becomes an issue, it affects minority borrowers the most

FICO score by race, 2018



Source: 2018 American Community Survey.

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FICO, DTI and LTV by Race/ethnicity (2018 originations)

Borrower Race/Ethnicity	FICO score	Median CLTV, purchase mortgages	Median CLTV, refinance mortgages	Debt-to- income ratio
Non-Hispanic White	748	90	72	38
Hispanic White	710	96.5	70.3	42
Black	691	96.5	76.6	42
Asian	759	80	65.9	39
Other	720	96.5	73.7	40
Total	741	90	72.1	39

Source: Urban Compilation from "Introducing New and Revised Data Points in HMDA", Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, August 2019.

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