



Foreclosure problem is getting worse, not better

- Foreclosure activity is **increasing** nationwide
 - Foreclosure filings up **32%** nationwide since last year
- Common explanation: Homeowners steered or tricked into a bad mortgage
 - Above market interest rate
 - Exploding payment
- Idea: Unscrupulous originator captures underwriting fees, tricks homeowner into a bad mortgage, then eventually takes over the house
- We think this is a problem. However we believe this is not the primary explanation



Why is there a foreclosure problem?

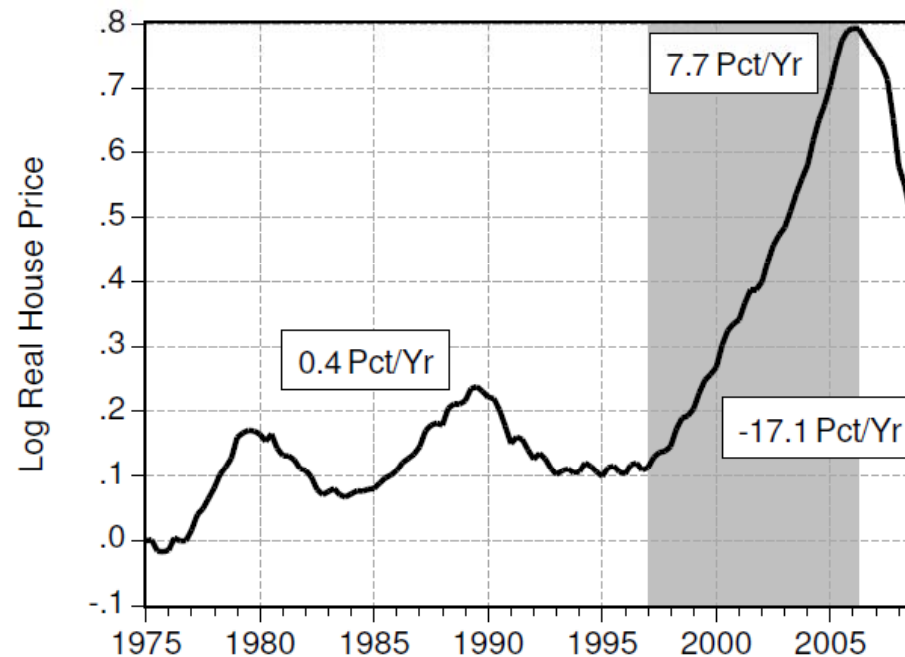
- Historically, foreclosures caused by two “triggers”
- Trigger #1: House worth less than the mortgage
 - Implies homeowner can not sell the house: (he/she has to write the bank a check at closing)
- Trigger #2: Significant disruption to income
 - Divorce
 - Health shock
 - Unemployment
- According to the “double trigger” theory, we are about to face the perfect storm of foreclosures



Trigger #1: Rapid Fall in House Prices

Path of Real USA house price index, 1975:q1 - 2009:q1

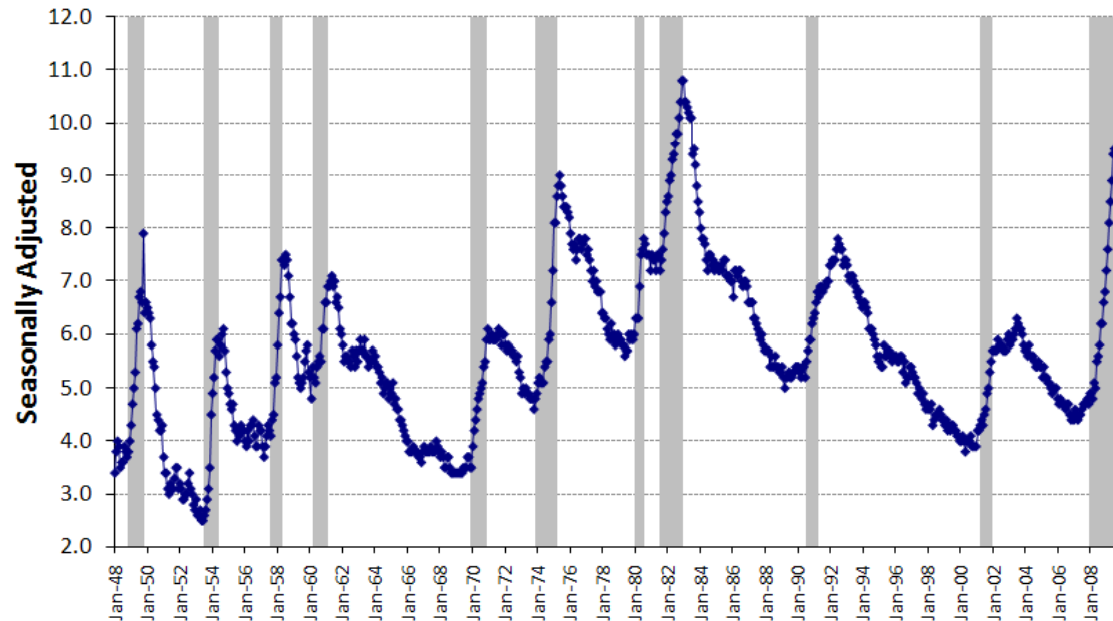
Source: OFHEO, Macromarkets, BEA





Trigger #2: Rapid Increase in Unemployment

U.S. Unemployment Rate





What about Unemployment Insurance?

- Unemployment benefits help minimize the disruption to income from unemployment
- However, unemployment benefits are not large enough
- UI benefits capped at \$1,400 per month
- If a household makes a \$1,000 mortgage payment (the payment for a good mortgage on a median priced home*) this leaves \$100 per week for everything else: Food, clothing, gas, heat, medical bills etc.

This is the payment on a conventional 30-year fixed rate mortgage with an interest rate of 6% on a house valued at \$180,000 with a \$144,000 mortgage (80% LTV). The payment includes property tax escrow, assuming a 1% property tax rate).



How does WI-FUR help?

- WI-FUR stops foreclosures by eliminating one trigger
- Idea: Households receive a “housing voucher”
 - This is a check from the government that can only be used to pay a mortgage
- The housing voucher acts like a supplement to unemployment benefits
- Thus, the disruption to income is eliminated



How would it work?

- Size of the voucher would be designed such that, at the median, people spend 30% of their unemployment insurance on a mortgage payment
- Example:
 - Unemployment benefits: \$1,400 per month
 - Additional housing voucher: \$595 per month

 - Required mortgage payment: \$1,000 per month
 - Less housing voucher: -\$595
 - Household payment to mortgage: \$405 per month (= \$1,000 less \$595)

 - Money left over for everything else: \$995 per month (= \$1,400 less \$405)
- Notice -- after the voucher -- households spend 29% of their UI on the mortgage: $\$405 = 0.29 * \$1,400$



Additional details

- \$595 may not be the right payment to all households
- Housing costs vary by region
- Idea: use HUD “Fair Market Rent” (FMR), which varies by county, to adjust the size of the housing voucher based on local housing costs
- \$595 is equal to 70% of National FMR.
Simplest idea: Voucher = 70% of FMR in every county



Is WI-FUR Good Policy?

- WI-FUR will prevent at least 500,000 foreclosures per year in 2010 and 2011
- WI-FUR is not a pure “giveaway”
 - WI-FUR calls for people to spend out of their income to make their mortgage payments
- WI-FUR allows the unemployed to stay in their home:
 - Households spend a reasonable amount of their income to keep their mortgage current
- WI-FUR is temporary
 - WI-FUR can end with a defined sunset date, or once the unemployment rate falls to a more normal level
- WI-FUR may not cost any additional money: Money for HAMP can be redirected to WI-FUR



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