

Negative Equity in Communities of Color in the Chicago Six County Region



November 16, 2012

Spencer M. Cowan | Vice President Woodstock Institute | Chicago, Illinois scowan@woodstockinst.org | www.woodstockinst.org

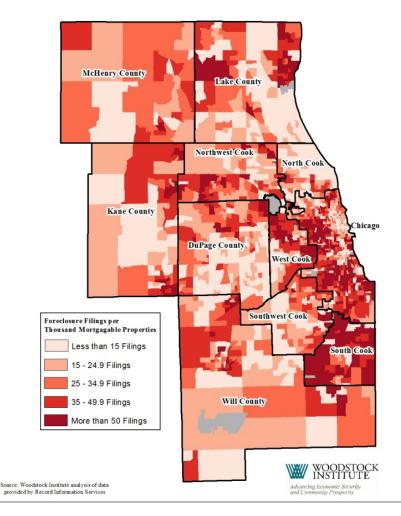
Overview

- Foreclosures in the Chicago region
 - context
- Impacts of negative equity
- Inherent risks of mortgage finance
 - for the borrower
- Data analysis and findings
 - disparate impact on communities of color
- Conclusions

Foreclosures in the Chicago Region

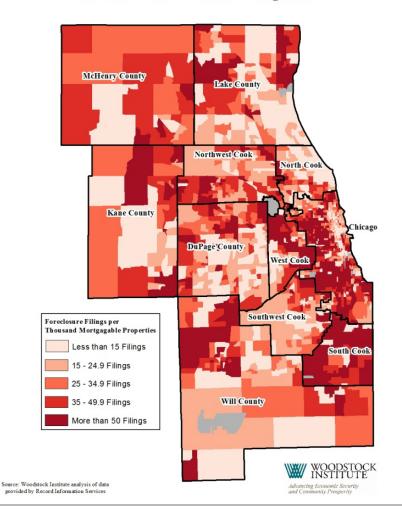
- 64,877 foreclosure filings in 2011
 - down from 79,986 in 2010
 - back up to 34,978 in 1st half of 2012
- Concentrated in communities of color

Concentration of Foreclosure Filings, 2011

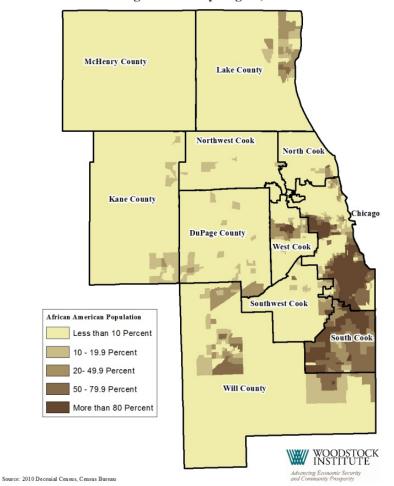


Foreclosures in the Chicago Region

Concentration of Foreclosure Filings, 2010



Location and Concentration of African American Residents in the Chicago Six County Region, 2010



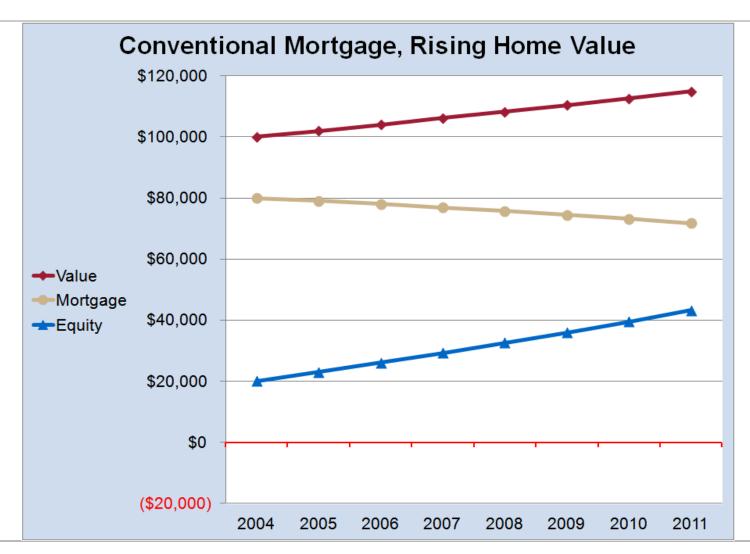
Negative Impacts of Negative Equity

- Drives foreclosures
 - increase risk if LTV > 110
 - 7 times greater if LTV >150
- Limits opportunity
 - can't move
 - can't refinance
- Reduces incentive to maintain property
 - increases blight

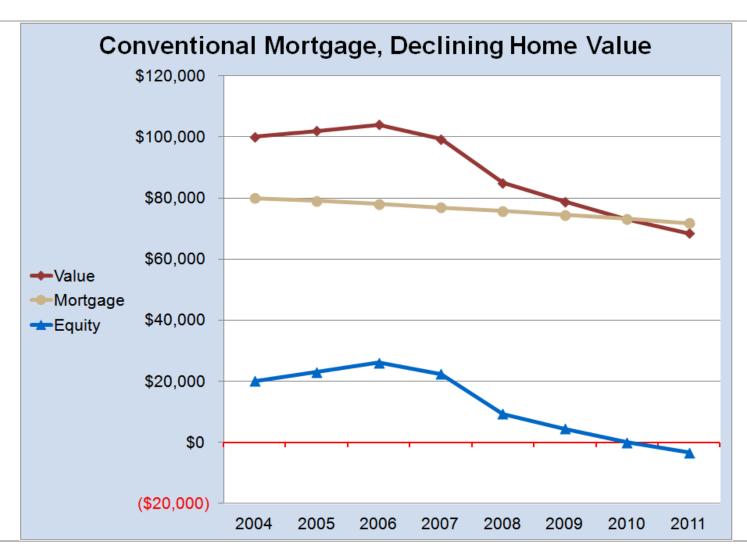
Inherent Riskiness of Mortgages

- Conventional mortgage
 - 30 year, 20% down, self-amortizing
- Slow growth in equity for first several years
 - less than 10% of principal paid in first 6 years
- Works well in rising housing market
 - that is the unstated assumption

Rising Housing Market



Declining Housing Market



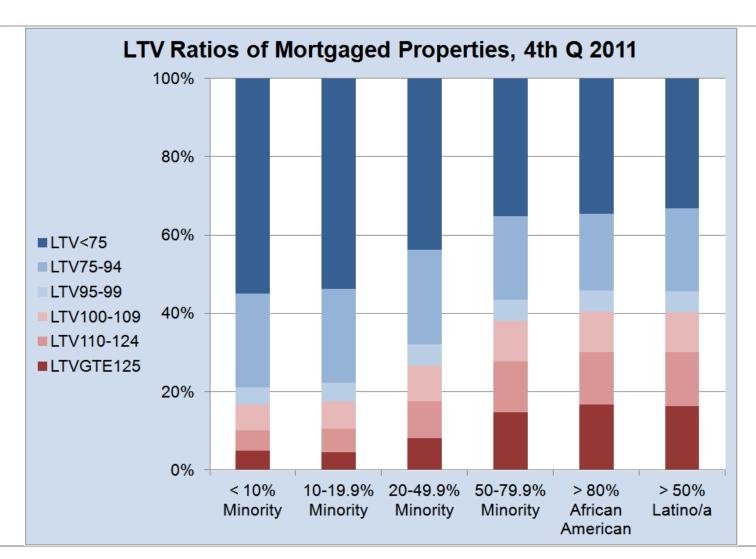
Data Analysis

- Mortgage data for 4th Q 2011, zip code level, included:
 - LTV range
 - number of mortgaged properties
 - total amount of mortgage debt
 - total value of mortgaged properties
- Merged with 2010 census data

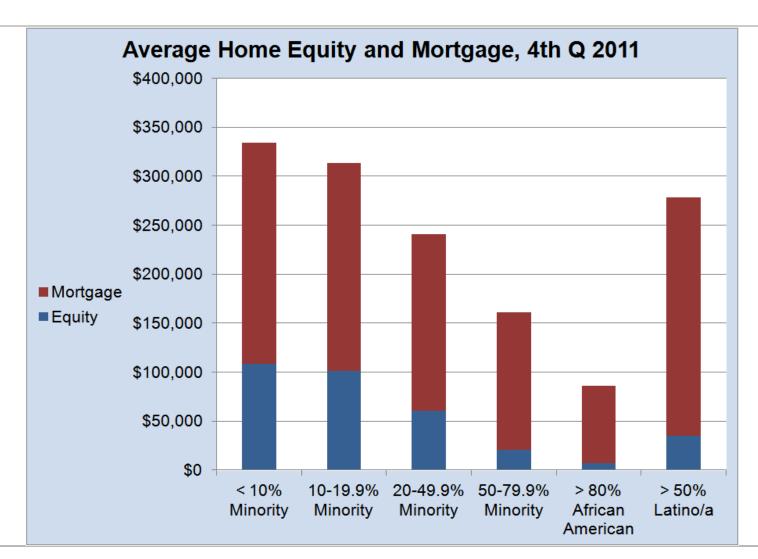
Findings

- ~ \$24.7 billion in negative equity
 - nearly ¼ of all mortgaged properties
- In communities of color
 - over 40% with negative equity
 - over 30% with LTV > 110
- In predominantly white communities
 - ~17% with negative equity
 - $\sim 10\%$ with LTV > 110

Findings (cont.)



Findings (cont.)



Findings (cont.)

- White neighborhoods
 - average ~\$108,00 in equity
 - average LTV of 67.7
- African American neighborhoods
 - average ~ \$6,800 in equity
 - average LTV of 92.1
- Latino/a neighborhoods
 - average ~\$35,000 equity
 - average LTV of 87.4

Conclusions

- Homeownership as wealth-building tool
 - inherent risk of mortgage finance model
 - non-diverse, illiquid, in a fixed location
 - highly leveraged
- Need to consider additional factors
 - access to good schools and jobs
 - neighborhood opportunity structure
 - impact on options in shorter time periods

Conclusions

- Need to consider downside risks
 - reduced mobility
 - can't adapt easily to changing circumstances
 - negative equity dilemmas
 - can't afford mortgage, but can't afford to sell
 - trapped in bad investment or foreclosure
- Need to consider alternative strategies

Recommendations

- For homeowners
 - loan modifications and principal reduction
 - including FHFA/Fannie/Freddie
 - facilitate short sales
 - preserve tax protections for homeowners
- For policymakers and regulators
 - make sure assistance reaches hardest hit communities
 - include data on neighborhoods and borrowers receiving principal reductions under robo-signing agreement

Recommendations

For advocates

- broader approach to wealth building needed
- homeownership as one approach among many
- full disclosure of benefits and risks of different options



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