# The Role of Investors in the 2007-2009 Housing Crisis: An Anatomy

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Workshop on Housing, Credit and Heterogeneity: New Challenges for Stabilization Policies

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# INTRODUCTION

- Facts about 2007-2009 housing crisis:

(Albanesi, DeGiorgi, Nosal 2017)

high default rates among mid-high credit score borrowers mostly driven by investors

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- Facts about 2007-2009 housing crisis:

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high default rates among mid-high credit score borrowers mostly driven by investors

- Agenda: extensive examination of investors' role in the crisis
- 1 What drives investor activity?

i.e credit supply, house price expectations, response to housing demand

- 2 What is the relation between investor activity and house price dynamics?
- 3 Did investors' high default rates exacerbate the decline in in consumption and employment associated with housing crisis?
- 4 Given the high default risk associated with investor mortgages, should these products be regulated, and how?

# FIRST STEP: EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

- Who are real estate investors? income, credit score, age
- How do borrowers become investors? transition in and out of investor status
- How do investors borrow? mortgage industry, terms, maturity leverage
- How do investors default? delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy strategic/distressed default
- Spacial distribution of investors population density & growth house price dynamics foreclosure regime

# Data

### - Experian credit file data

1 million borrowers with an Experian credit report nationally representative, anonymous guarterly, 2004:Q1-2012:Q4

### - Information

all consumer debt except pay day loans delinquent behavior public record items credit score, age, ZIP code

IRS verified estimates on individual and household income

# **IDENTIFYING INVESTORS**

- Investors: borrowers with 2 or more first mortgages (Haughwout et al. 2011, Albanesi, DeGiorgi and Nosal 2017)

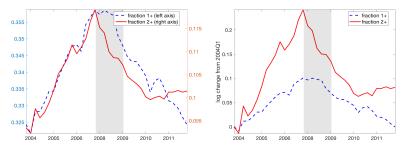
### **IDENTIFYING INVESTORS**

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- ightarrow 2006-2007 surge in investor activity

10% rise in fraction with first mortgage, 25% rise in fraction of investors

Level

Log change from 2004Q1



Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

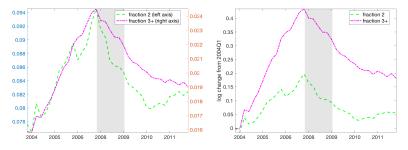
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10% rise in fraction with first mortgage, 25% rise in fraction of investors 15% rise in fraction with 2, 45% rise in fraction with 3+ first mortgages

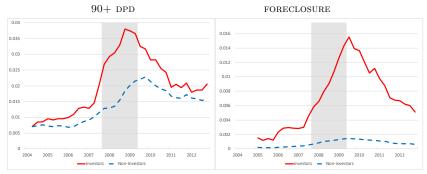
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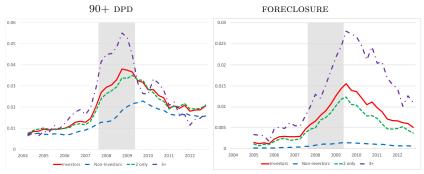
Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

- Higher investor default rates, especially in 2007-2009

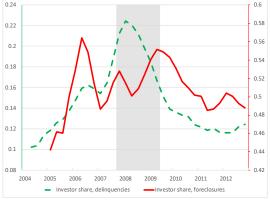


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- Higher investor default rates, especially in 2007-2009
- $\rightarrow\,$  increasing in number of first mortgages variation by first mortgages bigger for foreclosure

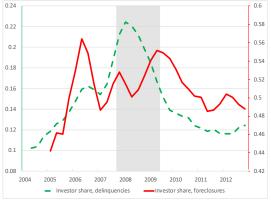


- Investor share of defaults much higher than share in population



Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

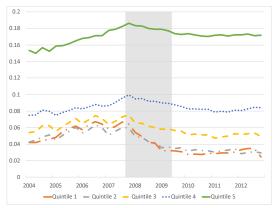
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- $\rightarrow$  especially for foreclosures



Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

## **INVESTORS:** DEMOGRAPHICS

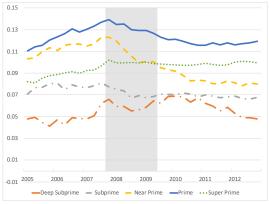
- Investor share highest in top income quintile
- ightarrow rise in investor share similar across income quintiles



Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

### **INVESTORS:** DEMOGRAPHICS

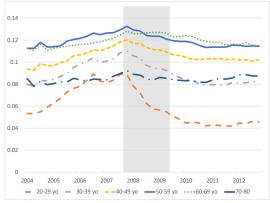
- Investor share highest for Prime & Near Prime borrowers
- $\rightarrow$  strongest rise for Prime in 2004-2007



Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

### **INVESTORS:** DEMOGRAPHICS

- Investor share highest for 40-69 year olds
- ightarrow notable increase in 20-39 yo investor share during boom



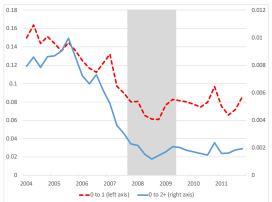
Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

- Rise in 0-to-0 transitions in 2004-2008



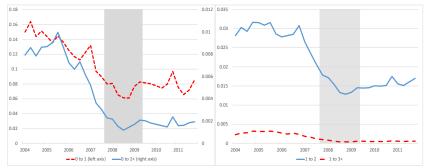
Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

- Rise in 0-to-0 transitions in 2004-2008
- Rise in 0-to-2+ transition rates in 2004-2006, decline after
- ightarrow 0-to-1 transitions decline throughout the boom



Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

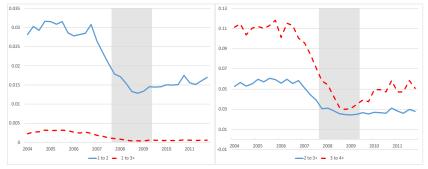
- 1-to-2 transition rate 1/6 as large as 0-to-1
- 1-to-3+ transition rate 1/2 as large as 0-to-2+



1 QUARTER AHEAD TRANSITION RATE

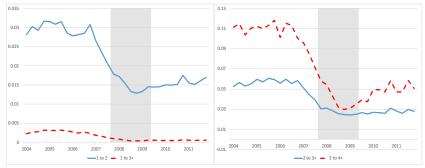
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- 1-to-2 transition rate 1/6 as large as 0-to-1
- 1-to-3+ transition rate 1/2 as large as 0-to-2+
- 2-to-3+ transition rate 20 times larger than 1-to-2
- 3-to-4+ transition rate twice as large as 2-to-3+



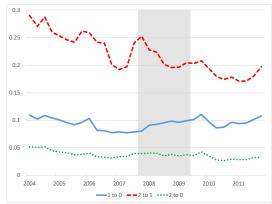
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- $\rightarrow\,$  consistent with presence of investor class



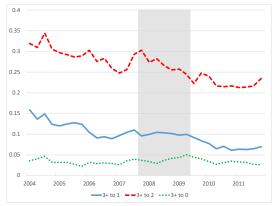
Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

- 1-to-0 and 2-to-0 transitions stable, trend decline in 2-to-1 transition



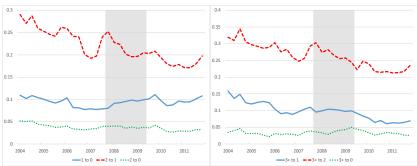
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- 1-to-0 and 2-to-0 transitions stable, trend decline in 2-to-1 transition
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- 1-to-0 and 2-to-0 transitions stable, trend decline in 2-to-1 transition
- 3+-to-0 transitions stable, trend decline in 3+-to-1 and 3+-to-1 transition
- ightarrow 5pp rise in 3+-to-2 and 2-to-1 transitions at start of crisis



1 QUARTER AHEAD TRANSITION RATE

- Investors more likely to have GSE trades

Number of first mortgages 1	Z	3+
Share with 1 GSE trade0.30Share with 2 GSE trades0Share with 3+ GSE trades0	9 0.360 0.118	0.294 0.194 0.141

- Investors more likely to have GSE trades
- $\rightarrow\,$  number of GSE trades smaller than number of first mortgages

Number of first mortgages	1	2	3+
Among those with GSE trades			
Share with 1	1	0.753	0.467
Share with 2	0	0.247	0.308
Share with $3+$	0	0	0.225

- Investors more likely to have GSE trades
- $\rightarrow\,$  number of GSE trades smaller than number of first mortgages
  - Fraction of GSE balances similar by number of first mortgages
  - GSE balances decreasing fraction of total by number of first mortgages

Number of first mortgages	1	2	3+
Fraction of GSE balances			
2010	0.375	0.369	0.360
2011	0.381	0.381	0.381
2012	0.396	0.396	0.396
If GSE balances positive			
Fraction of total			
2010	1	0.671	0.533
2011	1	0.679	0.541
2012	1	0.687	0.558

- Investors more likely to have GSE trades
- $\rightarrow\,$  number of GSE trades smaller than number of first mortgages
  - Fraction of GSE balances similar by number of first mortgages
  - GSE balances decreasing fraction of total by number of first mortgages
  - Mean GSE balance closer to mean overall as number of first mortgages rise

Number of first mortgages	1	2	3+
Mean GSE balances (USD)			
2010	141,010	176,977	175,539
2011	132,390	182,813	188,543
2012	123,194	183,848	201,644
GSE/overall balances			
2010	0.87	0.95	0.91
2011	0.82	0.99	1.00
2012	0.77	1.01	1.08

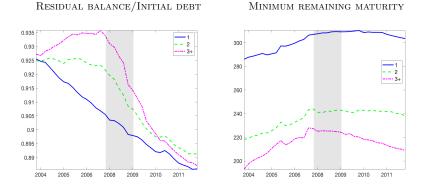
# LOAN PROPERTIES: FIXED RATES AND MATURITY

- Investors less likely to have fixed monthly payments

Number of first mortgages	1	2	3+
Fraction with fixed monthly payment Over 2 consecutive quarters	0.55	0.49	0.37
Over 4 consecutive quarters	0.16	0.09	0.048

# LOAN PROPERTIES: FIXED RATES AND MATURITY

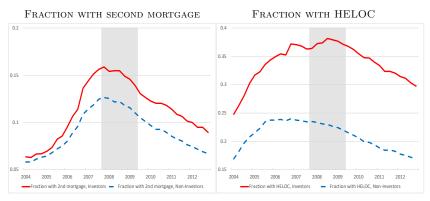
- Investors less likely to have fixed monthly payments
- Investors have higher outstanding residual debt, shorter residual maturity



Source: Author's calculations based on Experian Data.

# LEVERAGE

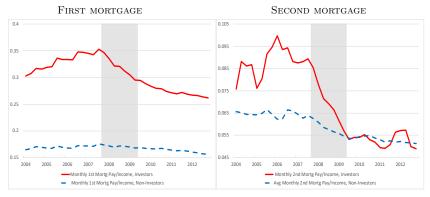
- Fraction with second mortgage up to 50% higher for investors
- Fraction with HELOC up to 100% higher for investors



Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

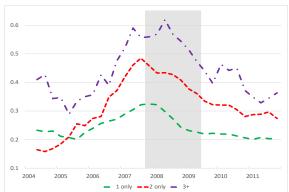
# LEVERAGE

- Fraction with second mortgage up to 50% higher for investors
- Fraction with HELOC up to 100% higher for investors
- Payment to income more than twice as high for investors for first mortgages, 50% higher for second mortgages in 2004-2007



Monthly payment to income ratio. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

- Investor transition from delinquency to foreclosure twice as high



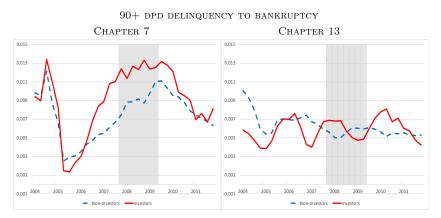
#### 90+ DPD DELINQUENCY TO FORECLOSURE

4 quarter ahead transition rate. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

- Investor transition from delinquency to foreclosure twice as high
- Investors do not foreclose on all mortgages, foreclose on mortgage with smallest balances

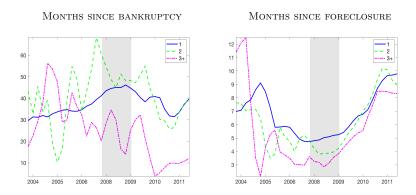
Number of mortgages	2	3+	2	3+
	Foreclosures < mortgages		Foreclos	ure on smallest
2004Q1-2006Q4	0.87	0.78	0.63	0.46
2007Q1-2010Q4	0.75	0.84	0.47	0.51
2011Q1-2012Q4	0.75	0.84	0.63	0.66

- Higher investor transitions from delinquency to Ch 7 in 2006-2009



4 quarter ahead transition rate. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

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- Foreclosure typically occurs after bankruptcy



Borrowers with new foreclosure in last 24 months. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

### DEFAULT BEHAVIOR

- Higher investor transitions from delinquency to Ch 7 in 2006-2009
- Foreclosure typically occurs after bankruptcy

MONTHS SINCE BANKRUPTCY

 $\rightarrow$  time between bankruptcy and foreclosure shrinks for borrowers with 3+ mortgages during/after crisis

Months since foreclosure

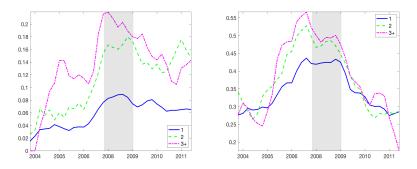
Borrowers with new foreclosure in last 24 months. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

- Strategic default: borrower could continue paying mortgage
- $\rightarrow\,$  straight roll to severe mortgage delinquency, no other delinquencies

SHARE STRATEGIC

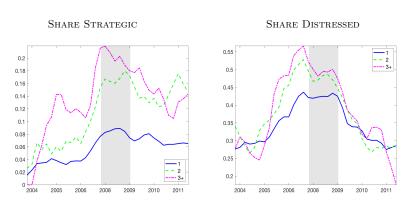
- Strategic default: borrower could continue paying mortgage
- ightarrow straight roll to severe mortgage delinquency, no other delinquencies
  - Distressed default: borrower cannot make payments
- ightarrow increasingly severe mortgage delinquency, with additional delinquencies

SHARE DISTRESSED



Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

- Share of strategic defaults more than twice as high for investors
- $\rightarrow\,$  share of distressed defaults also higher, only during crisis



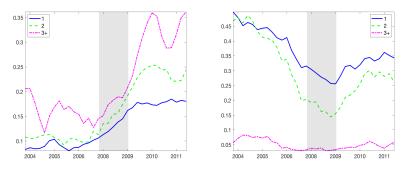
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Share Cash-flow Managers

Share Pay-downs



Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

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  - Pay-downs: borrower cures delinquency
- $\rightarrow$  Investors' greater propensity to escalate from delinquency to foreclosure driven in part by strategic behavior

- $1\,$  Investors have high income, high credit score, are middle aged
- $\rightarrow\,$  surge of young investors in 2004-2006

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  - $2~\mbox{Investor class} \rightarrow \mbox{high churn between 2 and 3+ first mortgages}$

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less likely to be GSE, fixed rate

shorter maturity, more residual debt outstanding

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higher payment/income ratio higher fraction with second mortgages, HELOCs

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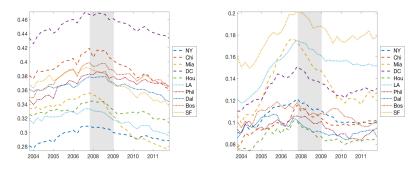
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- 5 Investors more likely to transition to foreclosure from mortgage delinquency less likely to cure delinquency more likely to file for bankruptcy before foreclosure
- 6 Investors do not default on all first mortgages & default on mortgage with lower balance
- 7 Investors more likely to default strategically

- Substantial geographical variation in investor activity, especially log change

#### FRACTION WITH FIRST MORTGAGE

Fraction with 2+ first mortgages

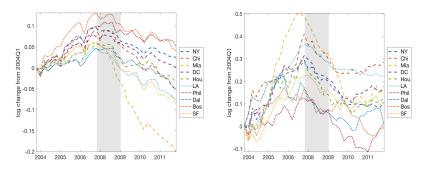


Top 10 MSAs by 2010 population. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

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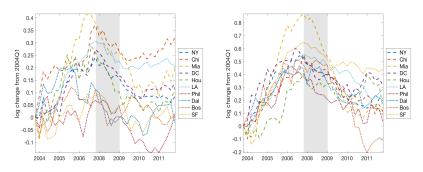


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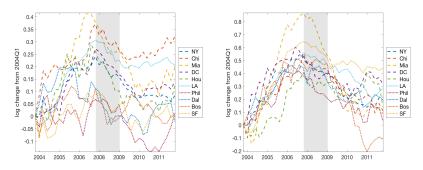


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- $\rightarrow\,$  SF displays large log rise in 3+, not in 2

Fraction with 2 first mortgages

Fraction with 3+ first mortgages

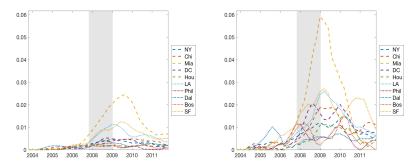


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  - Higher foreclosure rates for investors, but gap varies

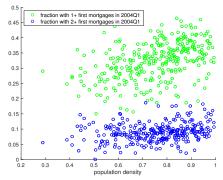
Foreclosure, Non-investors

Foreclosure, Investors



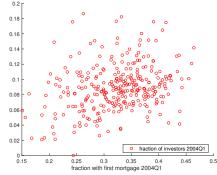
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- Fraction with first mortgage increasing with population density



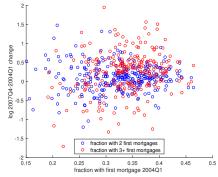
Top 300 MSAs by population. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

- Fraction with first mortgage increasing with population density
- Initial fraction of investors increasing in fraction with first mortgages



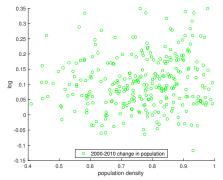
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- Fraction with first mortgage increasing with population density
- Initial fraction of investors increasing in fraction with first mortgages
- Increase in investor activity increasing in fraction with first mortgages



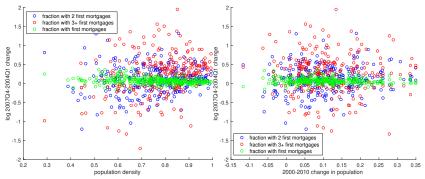
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- 2000-2010 population growth positively related to population density



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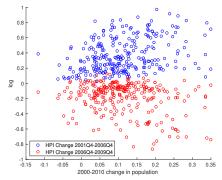
- 2000-2010 population growth positively related to population density
- Growth in investor activity positively related to population density and population growth



Top 300 MSAs by population. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

### FACTORS IN GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION: HOUSE PRICES

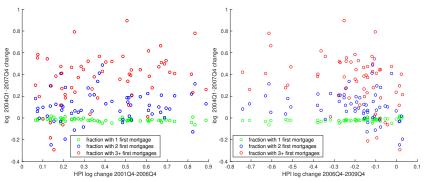
- House price fluctuations positively related to population growth



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# FACTORS IN GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION: HOUSE PRICES

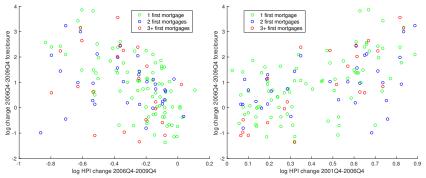
- House price fluctuations positively related to population growth
- Growth in fraction with 3+ first mortgages positively related to house price drop



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# FACTORS IN GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION: HOUSE PRICES

- House price fluctuations positively related to population growth
- Growth in fraction with 3+ first mortgages positively related to house price drop
- Rise in foreclosure increasing in amplitude of house price fluctuations



Top 300 MSAs by population. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

Foreclosure regime	States	# MSAs
Non-judicial non-recourse	AK, AZ, CA, ID, MN, ND, OR,TX, WA	217
Non-judicial recourse	AL, AR, CO, GA, IA, MA, MD, MI, MO,	329
	MS, MT, NE, NH, NV, RI, TN, VA, WV,	
	WY	
Judicial non-recourse	CT, NC	46
Judicial recourse	DE, FL, HI, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, NJ,	395
	NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, VT, WI	

Foreclosure regime by state for top 1000 MSAs by population size. Source: Author's calculations based on Census data.

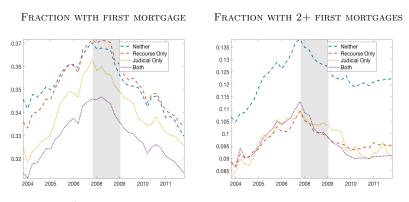
- Judicial non-recourse: foreclosure more advantageous to borrower can live in home

no financial responsibility for deficiency

- Non-judicial recourse: foreclosure more advantageous to lender no delay, legal costs can sue for deficiency
- Non-judicial non-recourse  $\rightarrow$  fast execution

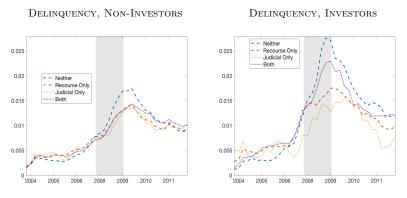
advantageous for borrowers not sensitive to moving cost advantageous to lender less sensitive to deficiency

- Higher investor activity in non-recourse non-judicial states



Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

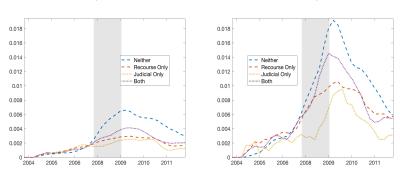
- Higher investor activity in non-recourse non-judicial states
- Higher 90+ dpd delinquency rates in non-recourse non-judicial states, especially for investors



Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

Foreclosure, Non-Investors

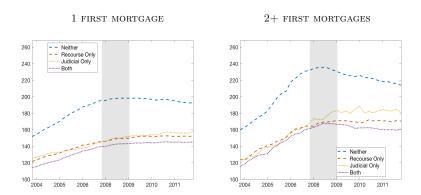
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- Higher 90+ dpd delinquency rates in non-recourse non-judicial states, especially for investors
- Investor/non-investor difference in foreclosure larger than delinquency



Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

Foreclosure, Investors

- Larger average first mortgage balance in non-recourse non-judicial states



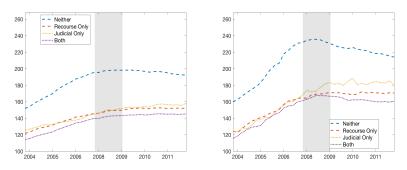
Average first mortgage balance. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

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- Larger average first mortgage balance in non-recourse non-judicial states
- $\rightarrow\,$  stronger growth in average balance in these states, only for investors
  - Same pattern for average second mortgage and HELOC balance
- $\rightarrow$  higher leverage in non-recourse non-judicial states



Average first mortgage balance. Source: Authors' calculations based on Experian Data.

1 FIRST MORTGAGE

2+ FIRST MORTGAGES

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non-judicial non-recourse states have higher share of investors and higher investor default rates relative to non-investors, followed by judicial recourse states

judicial non-recourse states, where foreclosure is most favorable to borrower, show low investor activity and low investor default rates, compared to non-investors

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Ongoing research

- 1 Structural empirical analysis
- 2 Quantitative theory (Albanesi 2018)