



Hurricanes, Flood and Mortgages: Links between Natural and Default Hazards

June 27, 2018





CoreLogic at a Glance

Enabling Smarter Decisions



Complete, Current & Connected Information

Powered by Data, Analytics & Data-Enabled Services



OCCUPANTS

- Occupant and Contents Risks
- Property Maintenance
- Home Business Activities



ENVIRONMENT

- Catastrophe Models
- Weather Forensics
- Construction Cost Trends
- Environmental Hazard Data



FINANCIAL

- Economic Housing Market Data
- Mortgage Financing & HELOCs
- Liens & Encumbrances
- Auto Loans
- Valuation and Due Diligence



LOCATION

- Parcel Boundary
- Locational Accuracy
- Location Intelligence
- Fire Protection



BUILDING

- Building Characteristics
- Reconstruction Costs
- Imagery and 3-D Wireframe
- Structural Risks
- Condition Information



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Discussion Topics

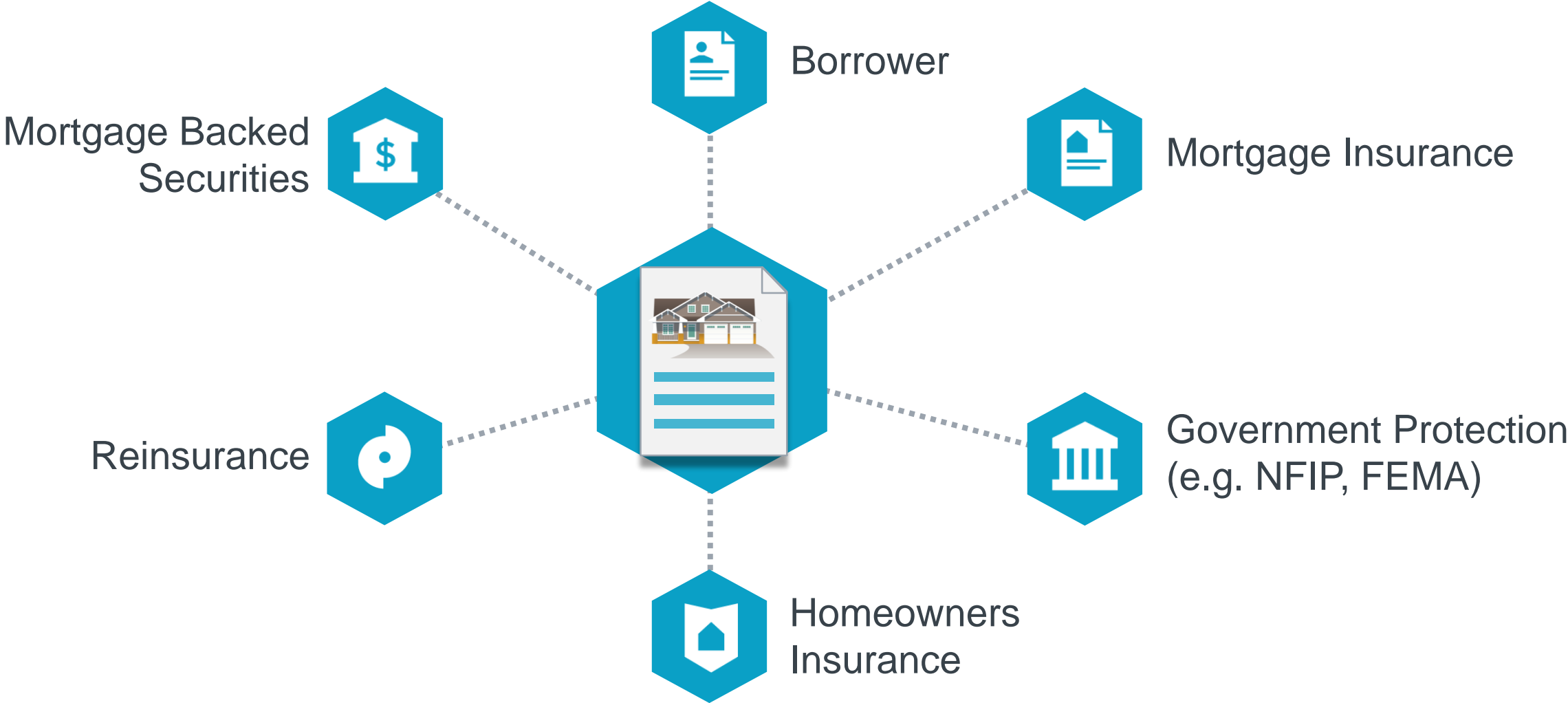
- Complete View of Property Risk
- Hurricane Harvey Review
- Quantifying the Impact of Hurricane Harvey
- Q&A



Complete View of Property Risk

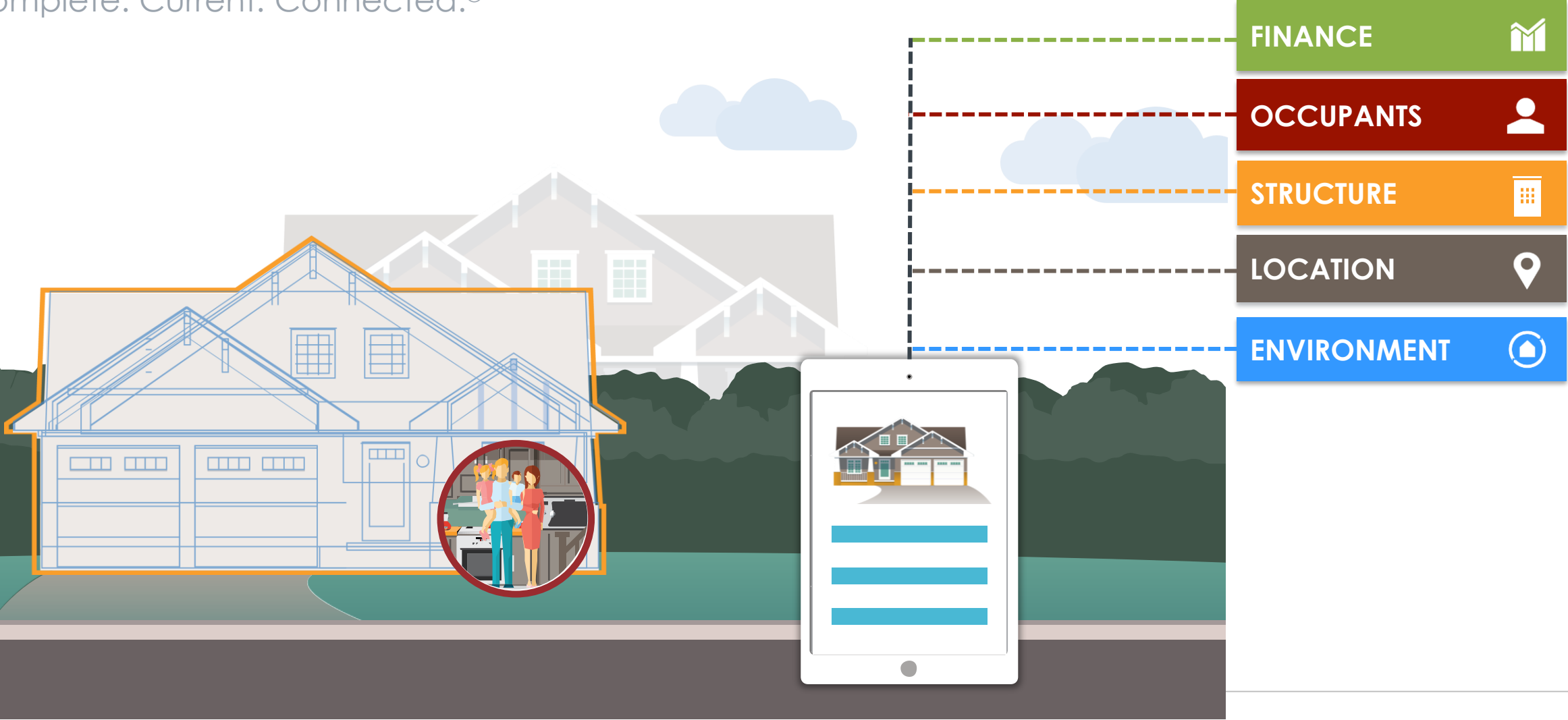
Components to Consider

The Financial Ecosystem of a Mortgage



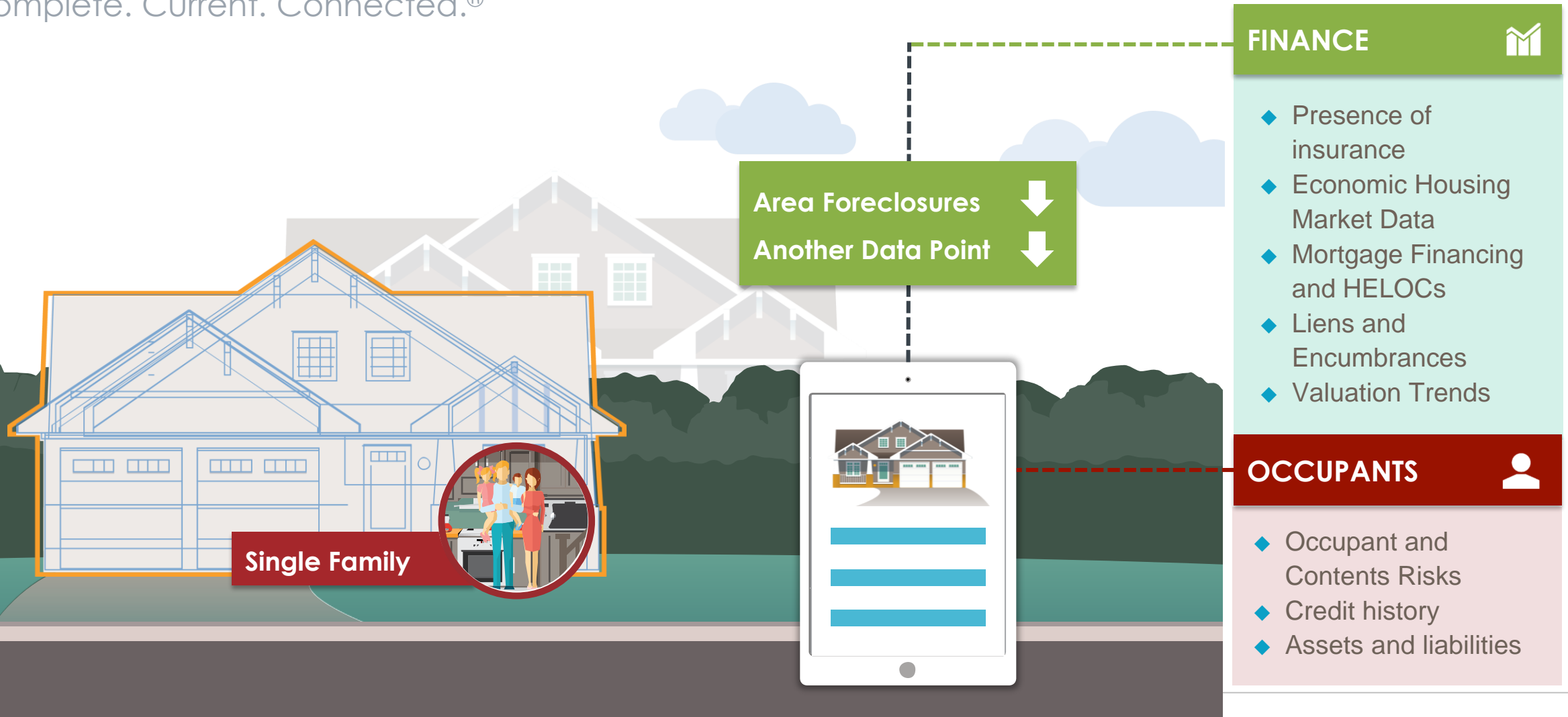
Quantifying Risk

Complete. Current. Connected.®



Quantifying Risk

Complete. Current. Connected.®



Quantifying Risk

Complete. Current. Connected.®

Flood Risk: High

Reconstruction Cost: \$300,000

LOCATION

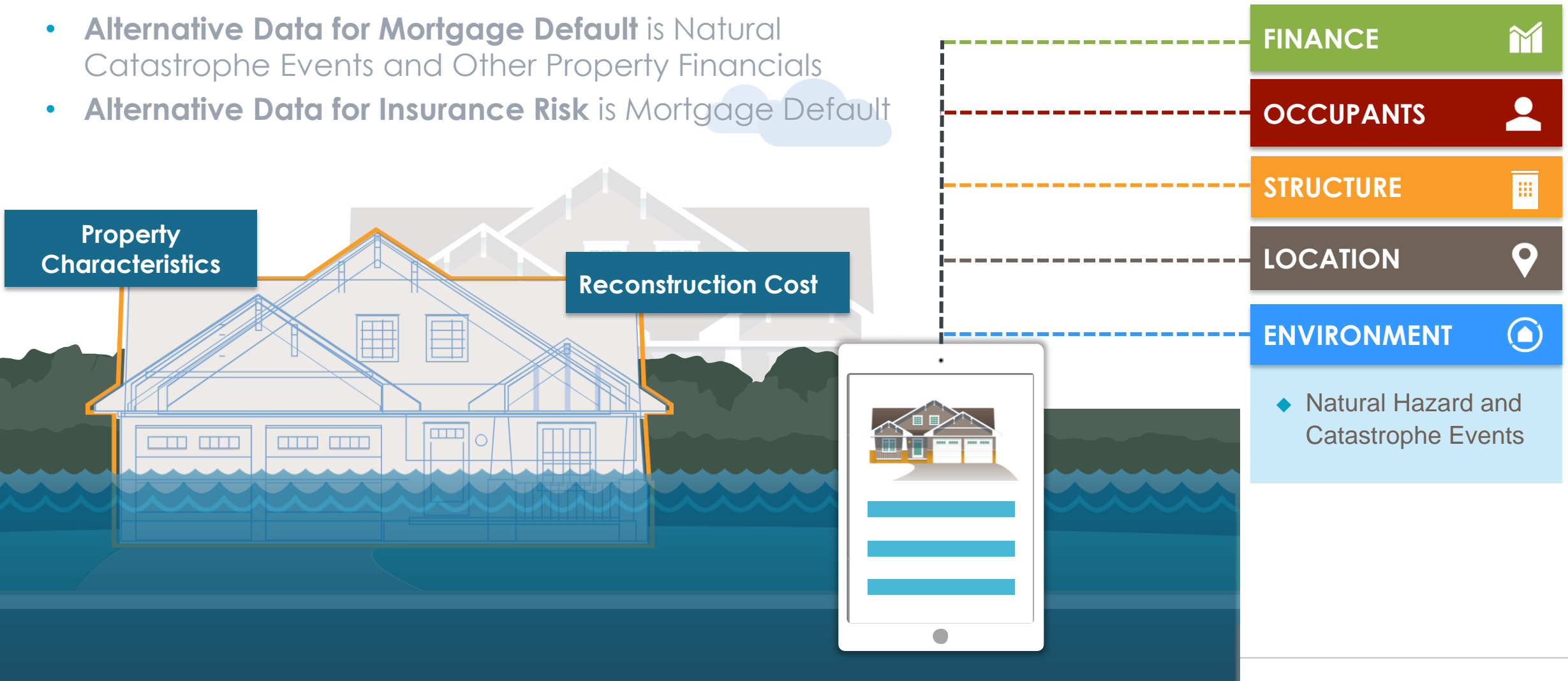
- ◆ Location Assignment
- ◆ Natural Hazard Risks

STRUCTURE

- ◆ Building Characteristics
- ◆ Reconstruction Costs
- ◆ Structural Vulnerability and Risks

Important Alternative Data Considerations to Quantify Risk

- **Alternative Data for Mortgage Default** is Natural Catastrophe Events and Other Property Financials
- **Alternative Data for Insurance Risk** is Mortgage Default

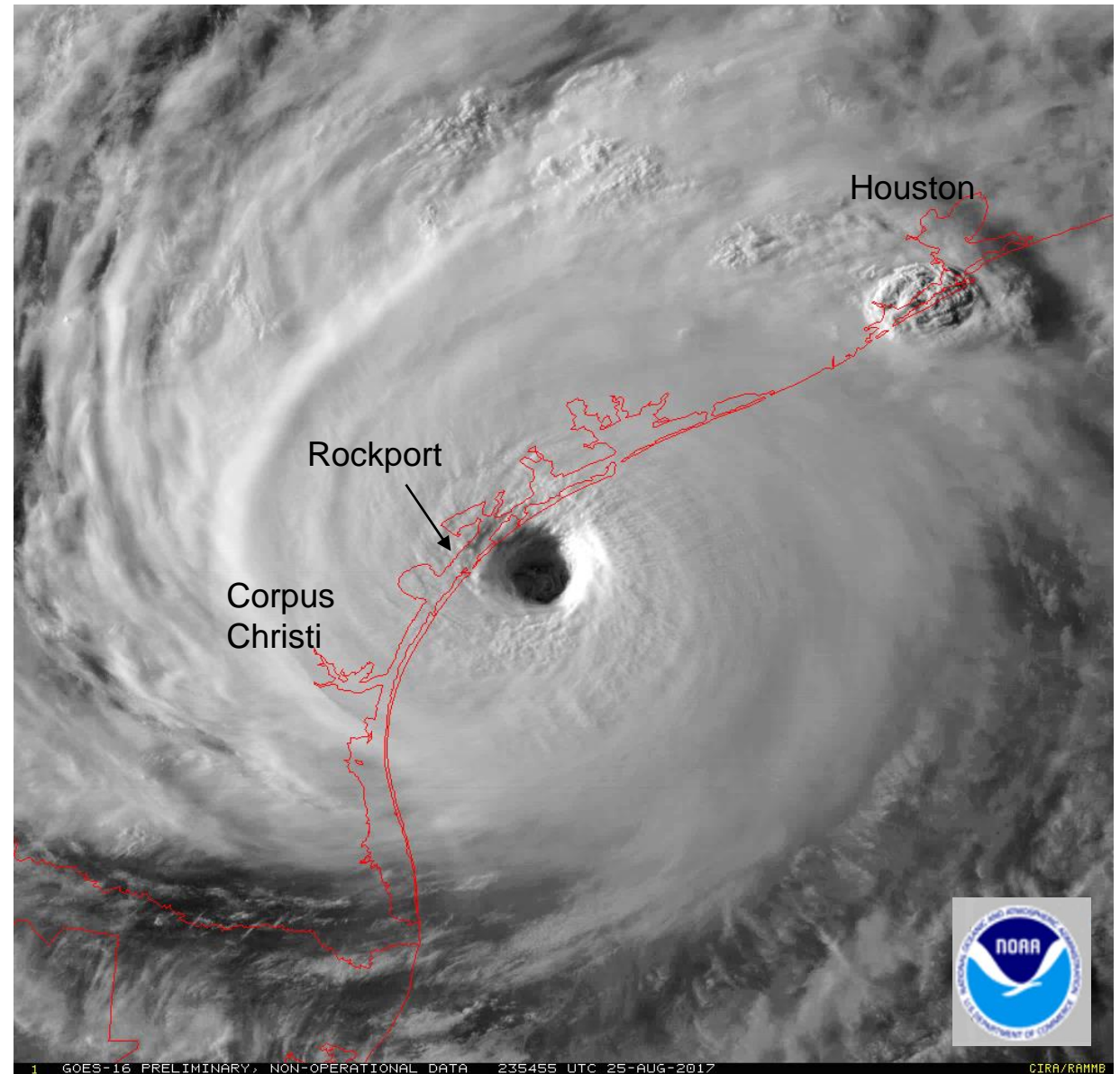


Hurricane Harvey

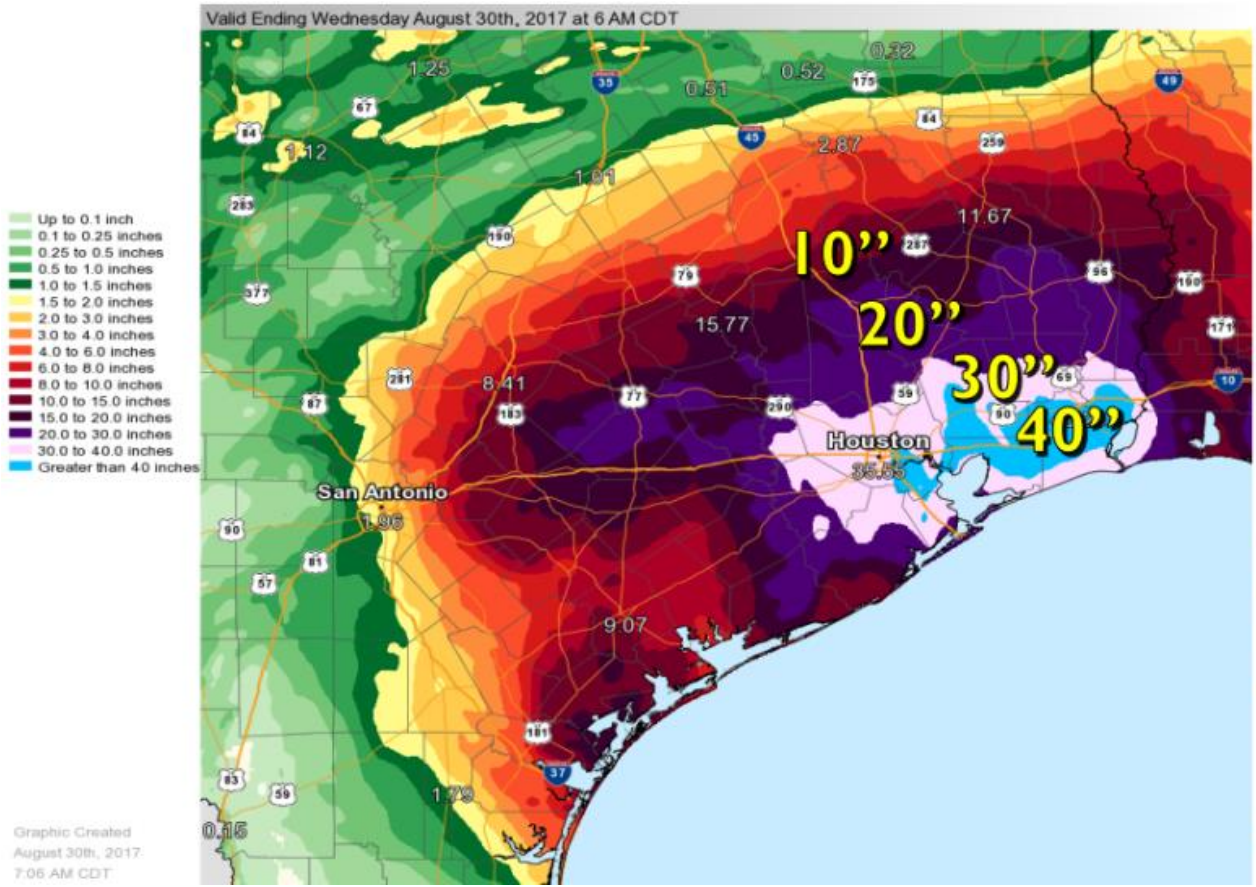
Hurricane Harvey: Landfall

- Made landfall in Rockport, TX as a Category 4 storm
- Strongest storm at landfall since Charley in 2004

- Highest recorded gust: ~132 mph in Port Aransas, ~20 miles NE of Corpus Christi
- Hurricane force winds extended out to 40 miles
- Spawned at least 29 tornadoes



Harvey Rainfall (National Weather Service)



5 Day Point Rainfall Amounts in Inches

- Harvey continued to produce record breaking **rainfall totals of 45 to over 50 inches...** with continued rainfall
- **Cedar Bayou - 51.88**
- **Berry Bayou - 44.88**
- **League City - 49.84**
- **Mary's Creek - 49.80**
- **Goose Creek - 44.08**
- **Greens Bayou - 41.36**
- **Buffalo Bayou - 35.60**
- **Addicks Dam - 33.44**

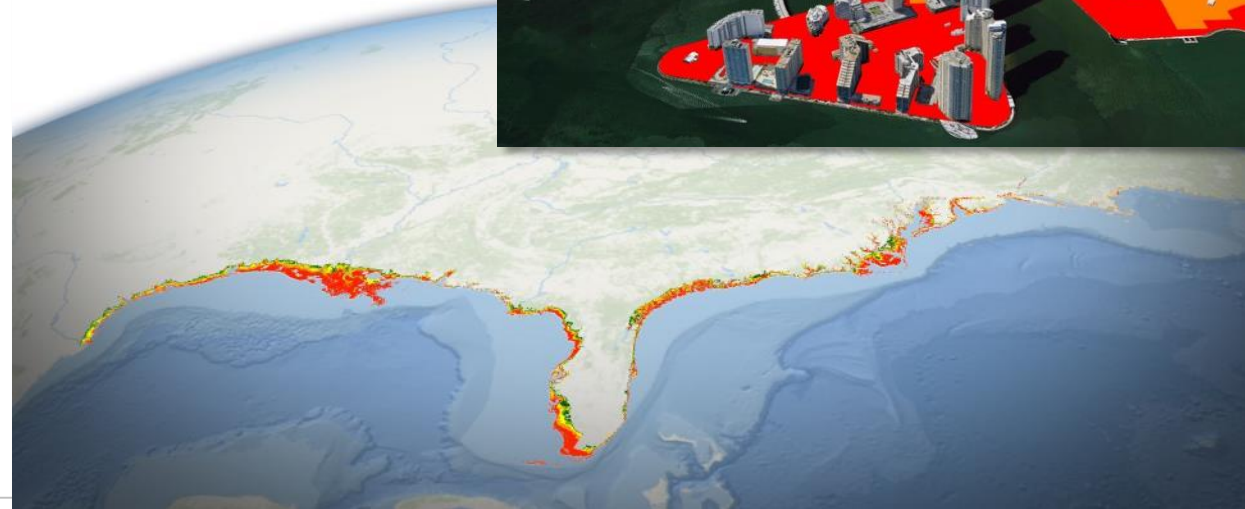
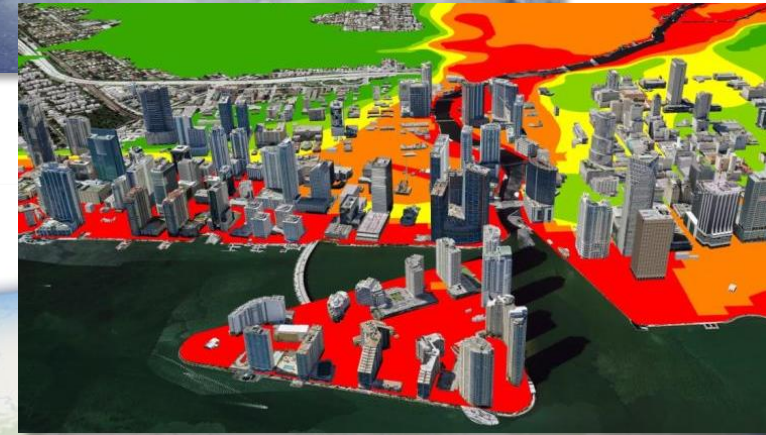
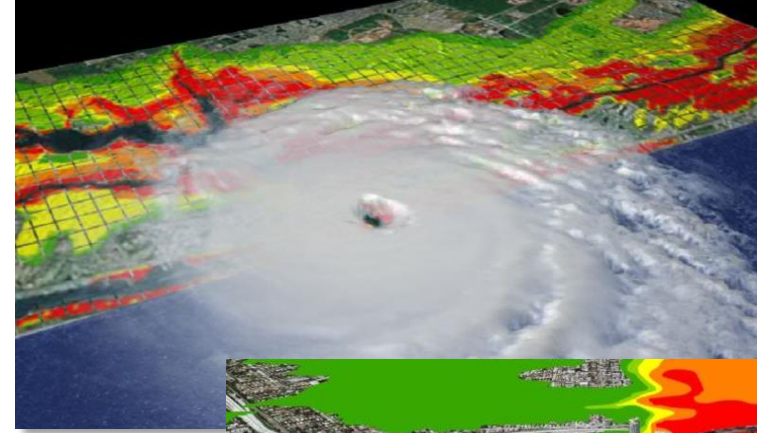
Agency View
An Interactive Map of the Harris County Flood Control District

Point rainfall data courtesy



Coastal Storm Surge Risk

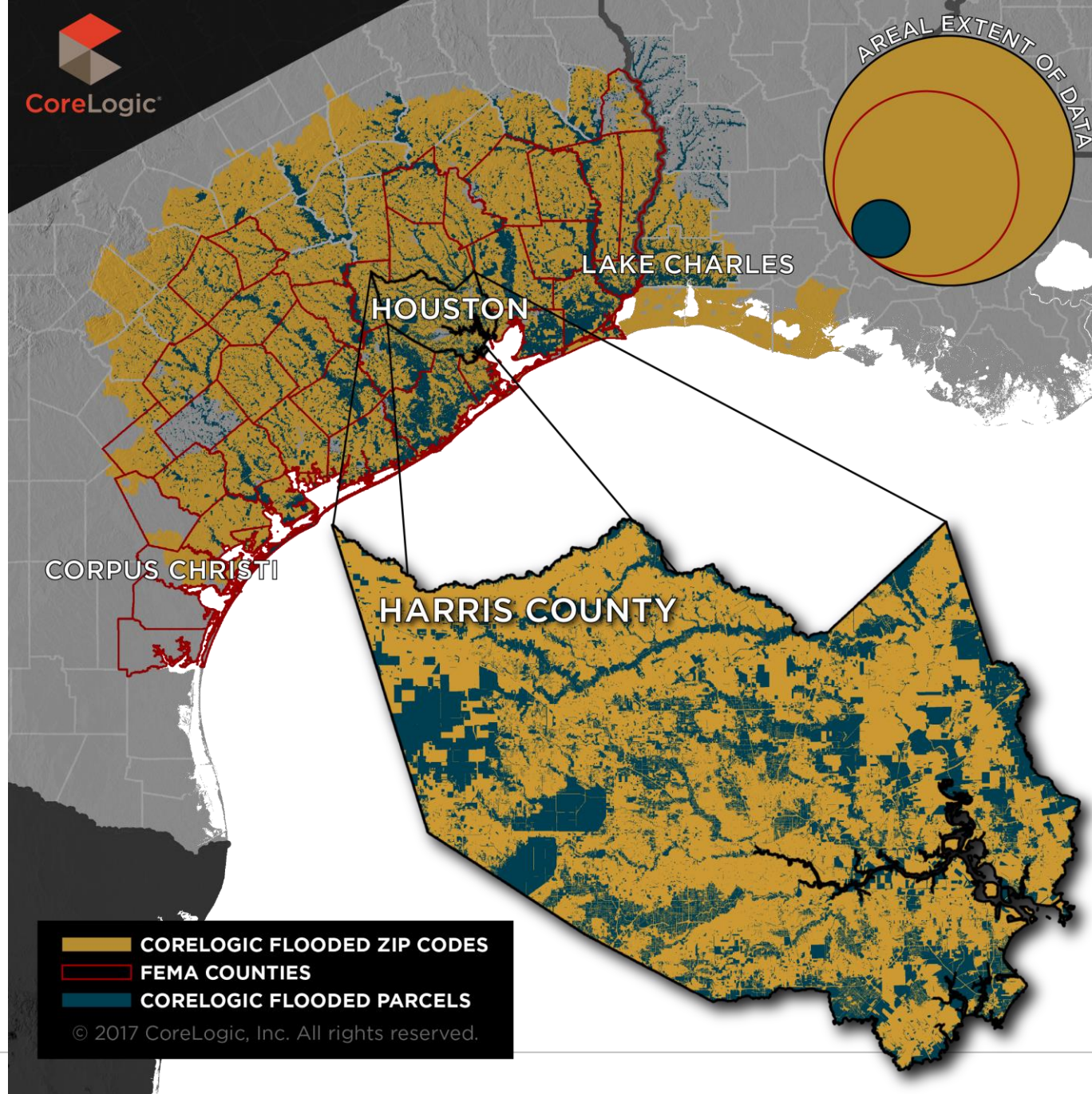
Category	Properties Affected	Residential Structure Value
Extreme	74,654	\$27,192,190,159
Very High	147,129	\$59,542,751,090
High	122,044	46,345,353,434
Moderate	114,903	43,938,734,695
Low	N/A	N/A
Total	458,730	\$177,019,029,378



- **Extreme:** Category 1 - 5 storm
- **Very High:** Category 2 – 5 storm
- **High:** Category 3 – 5 storm
- **Moderate:** Category 4 – 5 storm
- **Low:** Category 5 storm only

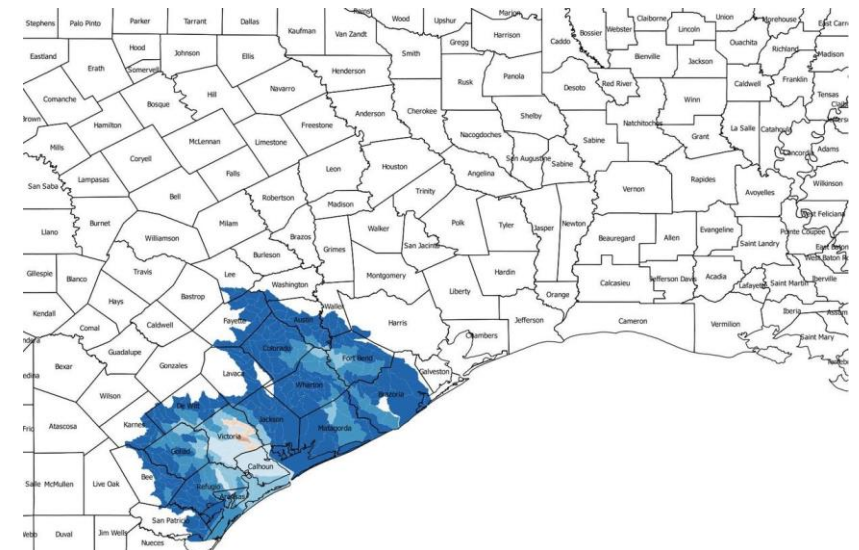
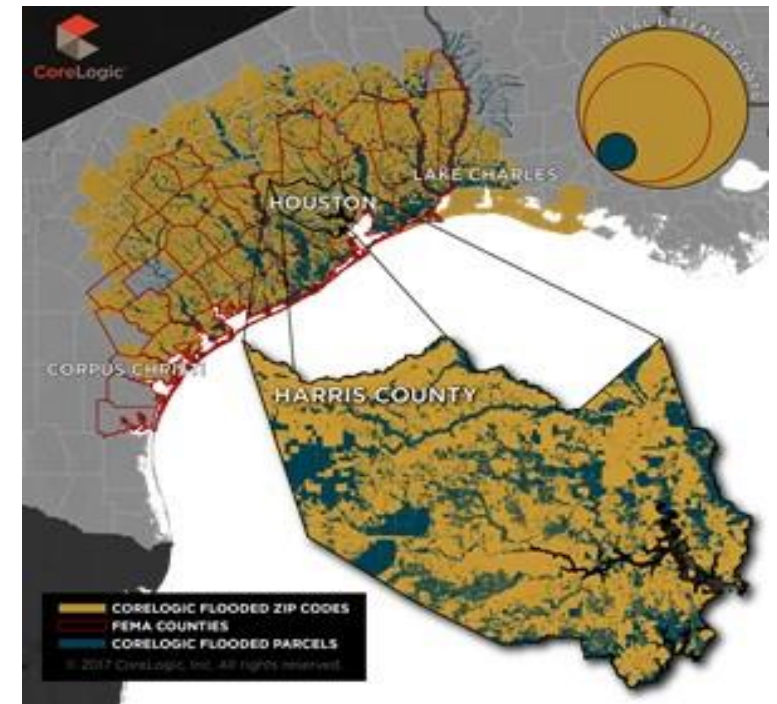
Harvey Impact

FEMA Counties:
Presidentially
Declared Major
Disaster Areas
(PDMDA) post
event



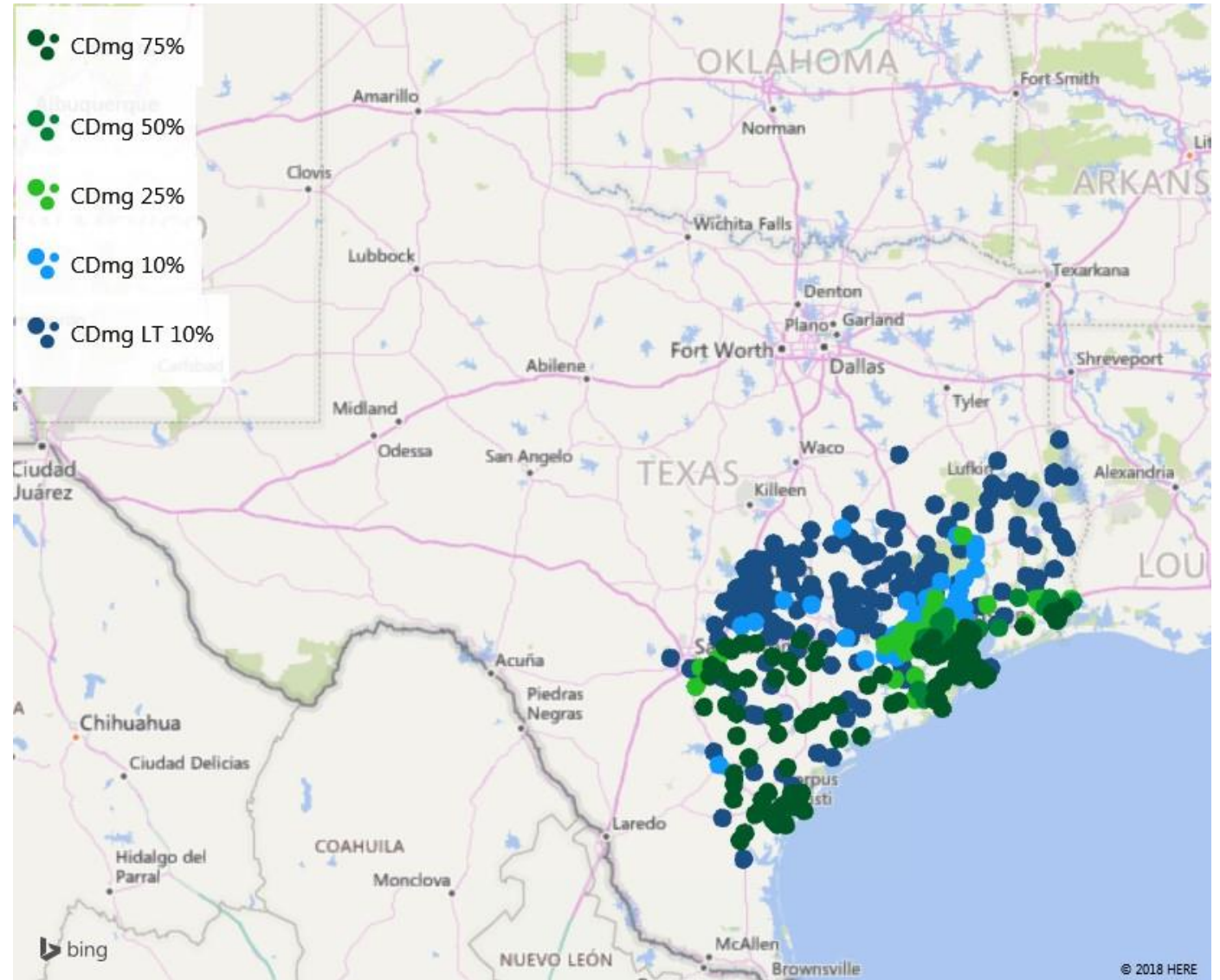
Harvey Loss Estimates

- CoreLogic estimates total insured and uninsured flood loss for Hurricane Harvey to be between \$36 billion and \$56 billion
 - NFIP: \$6 – \$9 Billion
 - Private: \$14 – \$20 Billion
 - Uninsured: \$18 – \$27 Billion
- Modeled loss return periods
 - In Texas: ~250 years
 - In the Gulf: ~300 years
- More than 50% of flood damage is uninsured
- More than 50% of properties in Houston at high and moderate risk of flood are not in designated flood zones



Harvey Modeled Damage Distribution by ZIP Mortgage Property Data

- % Damage Properties in ZIP, by threshold range
- 75% means at least 75% of properties have nonzero modeled damage



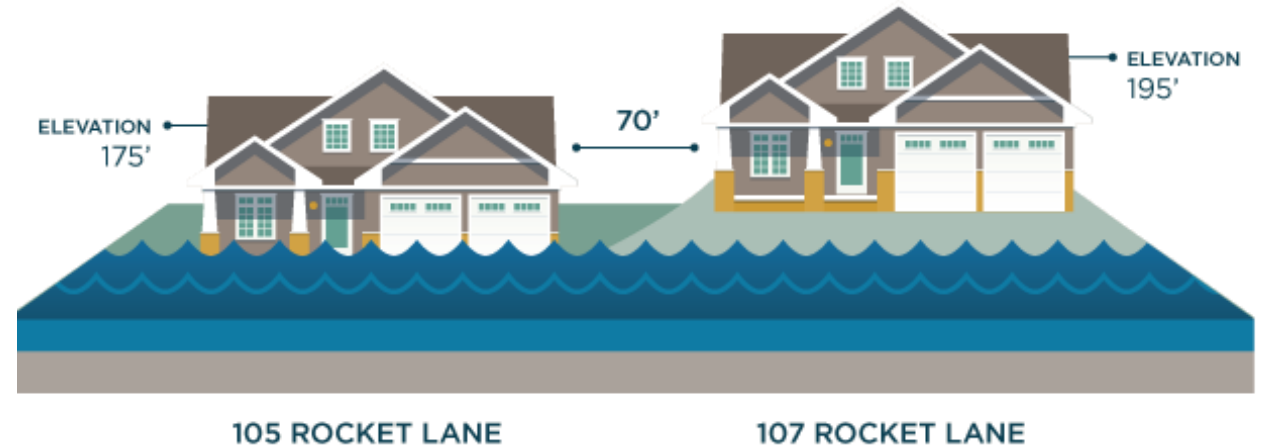
Hurricanes Harvey and Irma Event Response

- Drivers of damage to consider:

- Flood Zones
- Distance to FZ & Elevation variance
- Forensic Wind Speed
- Modeled Water Depths
- Reconstruction Cost
- Modeled % and \$ financial impact

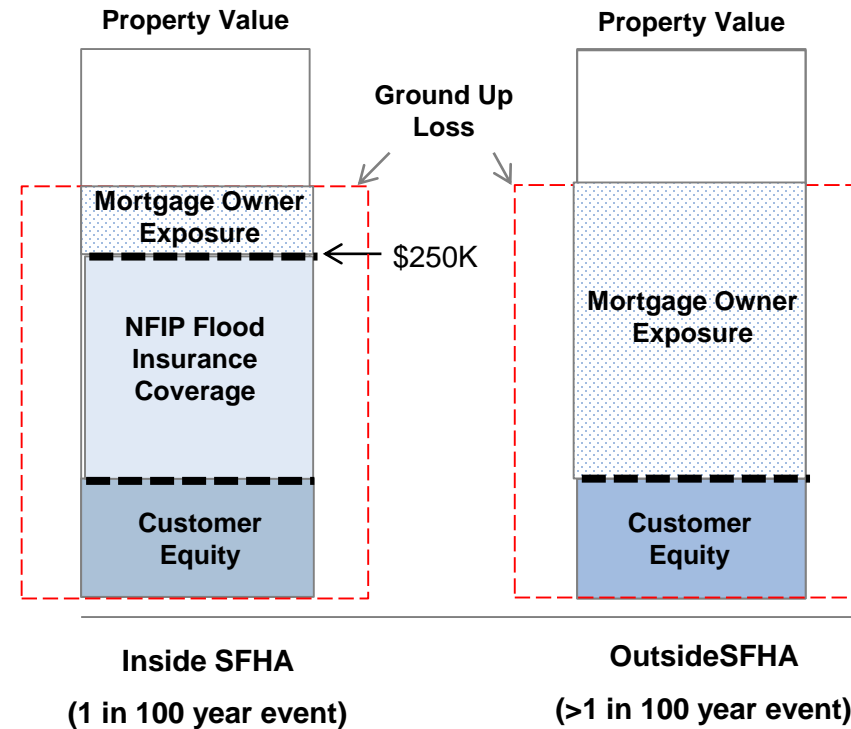
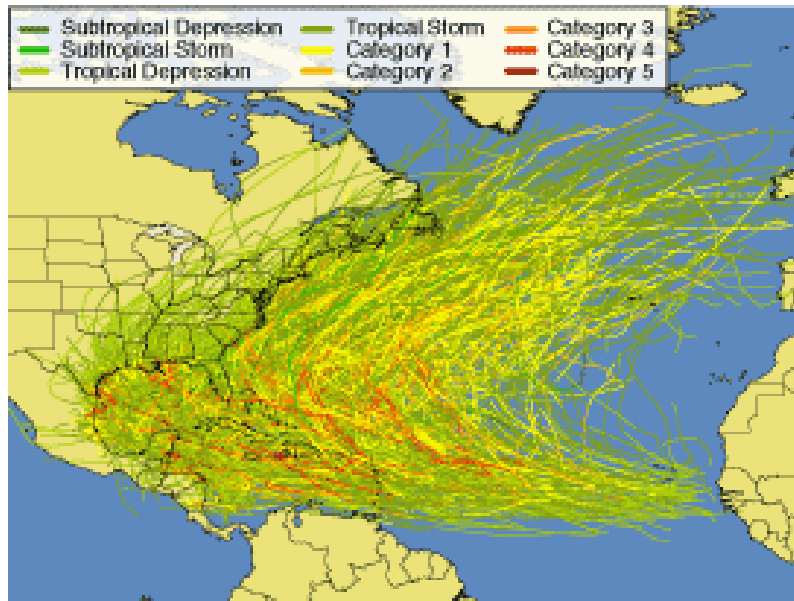
- Granularity:

- Portfolio Level
- Property Level



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	Damage Estimate as a % of Reconstruction Cost Value									
2										
3										
4										
5										
6	Damage (%)	Count	%	Damage (\$)	Avg Damage (\$)	Reconstruction Cost \$ (Res: 1-4 unit only)	Avg Reconstruction Cost \$ (Res: 1-4 unit only)	Damage (%)	Damage (\$):In	
7	0.0-0.5	92,978	90.1%	62,369,346	671	22,058,960,029	237,260	0.2%	0.0000	
8	0.05-0.1	4,145	4.3%	73,282,223	17,680	1,987,972,963	262,261	6.8%	50000-100000	
9	0.1-0.15	1,378	1.4%	40,158,480	29,122	321,161,488	235,003	12.3%	100000-150000	
10	0.15-0.2	1,044	1.1%	42,875,210	41,088	251,281,748	240,661	17.1%	150000-200000	
11	0.2-0.25	676	0.6%	48,563,274	58,573	221,104,089	262,402	22.4%	200000-250000	
12	0.25-0.3	770	0.8%	53,268,484	69,180	194,841,909	253,041	27.3%	250000-300000	
13	0.3-0.35	672	0.7%	52,726,935	78,463	162,102,588	241,259	32.2%	300000-350000	
14	0.35-0.4	325	0.3%	35,255,862	108,480	80,728,072	280,397	37.6%	350000-400000	
15	0.4-0.45	203	0.2%	24,686,677	121,639	58,333,308	289,605	41.8%	400000-500000	
16	0.45-0.5	118	0.1%	17,375,228	146,010	38,571,108	307,320	47.2%	Grand Total	
17	0.5-0.55	32	0.0%	3,628,378	113,321	8,916,511	217,088	52.4%		
18	0.55-0.6	8	0.0%	735,618	122,836	1,288,948	215,658	68.8%		
19	0.6-0.65	2	0.0%	542,515	271,157	801,513	450,907	60.1%		
20	Grand Total	102,551	100.0%	458,488,381	4,451	24,490,041,735	238,896	1.7%		
21										

Hurricane & Flood Exposure Coverage Gaps



- Properties in high-risk areas with mortgages are required to have flood insurance.
- FEMA designated Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) have a 1 in 4 chance of flooding during a 30-year mortgage.
- Moderate to Low-risk area properties are not required to have mortgages, however, 20% of all National Flood Insurance claims are submitted by people outside SFHAs.
- The most common flood insurance program National Flood Insurance program (NFIP) has a coverage limit of \$250K.

When a catastrophe happens and there is damage... What does the borrower do?

*Financial strain: insufficient funds for
home repairs + loan payments*

- *Inadequate insurance for hazard events*
- *Delays in claim payment or government aid*
- *Business interruption could affect employment and income*



Hurricane Impacts – Damage, Recovery, Infrastructure



Quantifying Property Risk

Impact of Harvey

Pricing and Underwriting: Quantifying Mortgage Risk

Traditional: Borrower, Loan, Collateral

- **LTV : (combined) LTV at origination**
Loan Amount Total / Appraised Value at Origination
- **FICO** : credit score at origination
- Underwriting ratio 1 Front End Ratio DTI
Housing Payments/Gross Income
- Underwriting ratio 2 Back End Ratio DTI
(Housing pmts + all other monthly debt)/Gross Income
- Loan Amount (Jumbo, Conforming)
- Loan Purpose (Purchase, Cash-Out Refi, etc)
- Product Type (Fixed, ARM, etc) and Loan Term
- Property Type (SFR, Condo, etc)
- Occupancy Type (Owner, 2nd, etc)
- Documentation Level (Full, Low, etc)

LTV and FICO rate card in Mortgage Insurance

Alternative: Collateral Reconstruction Cost

Total Living Area
Year Built
NumberOfStories
NumberOfFamilies

Collateral

HPI or HPA

Home Price Index
Home Price Appreciation

Alternative: Natural Hazards

Flood Risk Score
FEMA Defined Flood Zone*
All Hazards Damage Risk Score
All Hazards Frequency Risk Score
Flash Flood Risk Score
Hurricane Risk Score
Estimated Damage Post Event

Mandatory NFIP: 1% or greater chance of flooding (A) and an additional hazard associated with storm waves (V*). These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. aka SFHA Special Flood Hazard Areas

Roadmap of Analysis

1. 30-Day Delinquency by LTV

2. 90-Day Delinquency

a. Traditional data by impact group: LTV, FICO

1. Est Damage >0
2. PDMDA - FEMA No Damage
3. All other TX - No FEMA No Damage

b. Gross Damage to Current Home Value

3. Random Forests and Logistics

a. Variable Classes

1. Alternative – Collateral and Natural Hazards
2. Retrospective – Known only post event
3. Prospective – Known at origination

Traditional: Borrower, Loan, Collateral

- **LTV** : (combined) LTV at origination
Loan Amount Total / Appraised Value at Origination
- **FICO** : origination credit score

Collateral

HPI or HPA

Home Price Index

Home Price Appreciation

Alternative: Collateral Reconstruction Cost and Elements

Alternative: Natural Hazards

FEMA Defined Flood Zone*

All Hazards Damage Risk Score

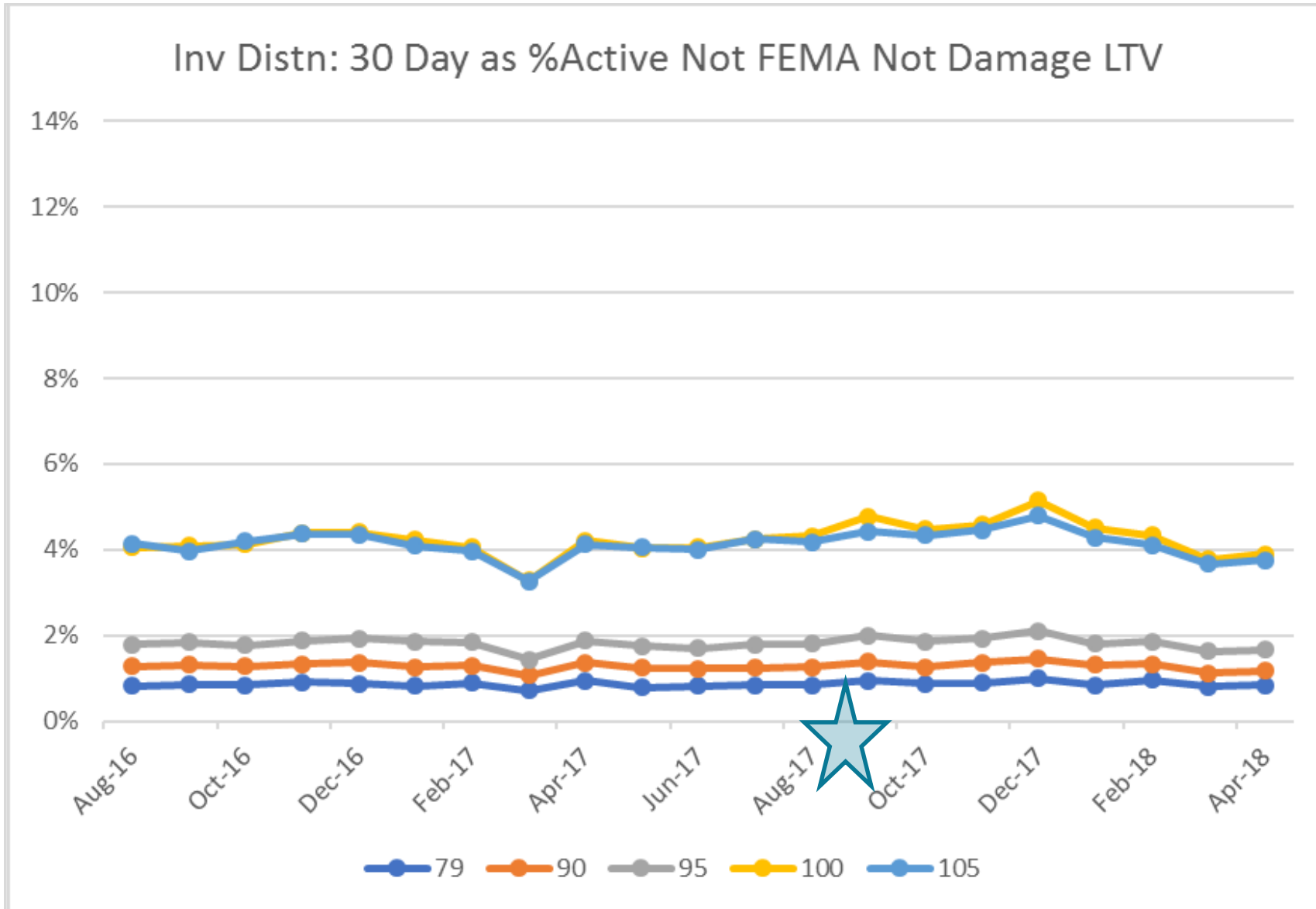
All Hazards Frequency Risk Score

Flood Risk Score

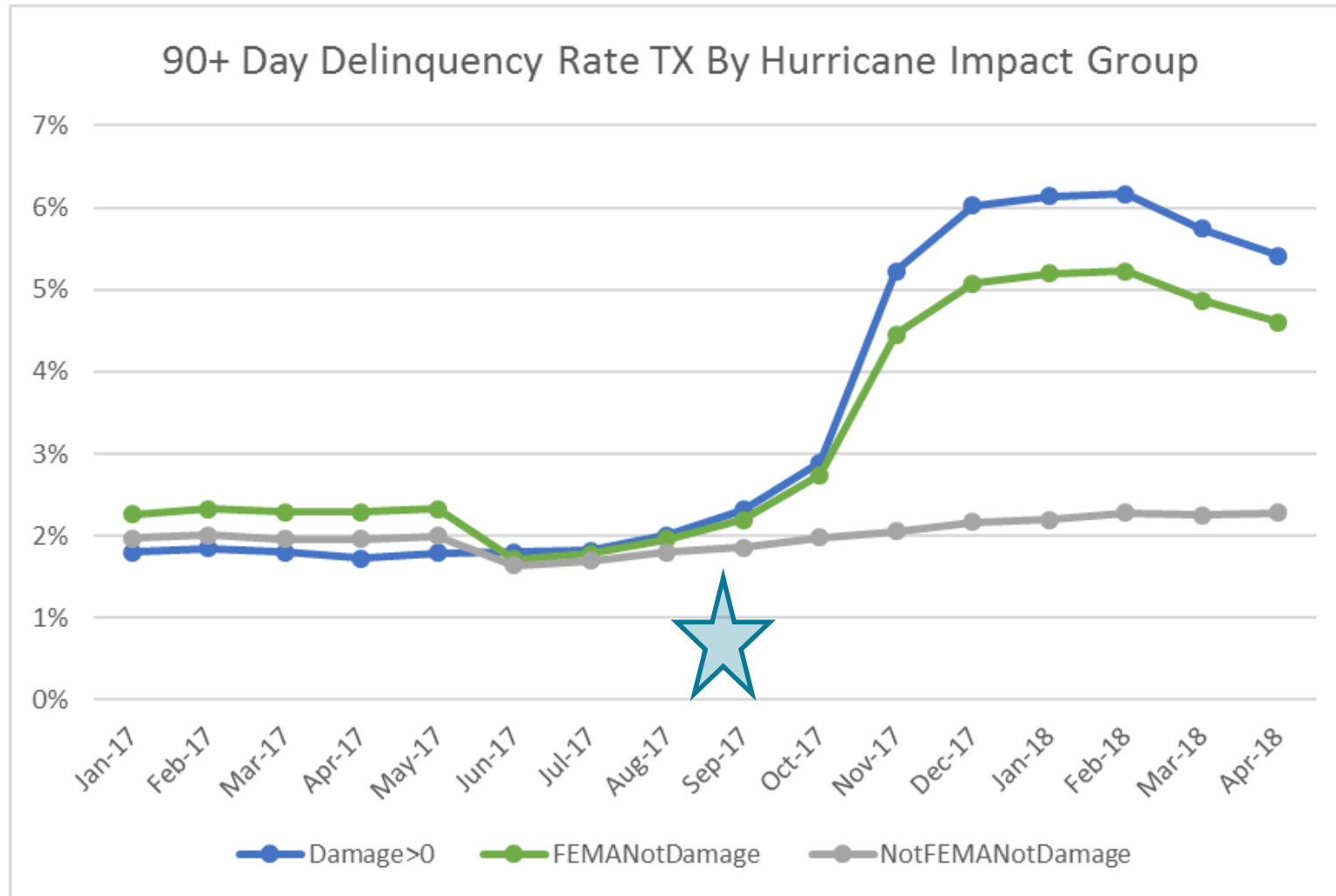
Flash Flood Risk Score

Estimated Damage Post Event

Loan-To-Value (LTV): 30 Day Delinquencies



Empirical Top Line Harvey TX 90+ Day Delinquencies



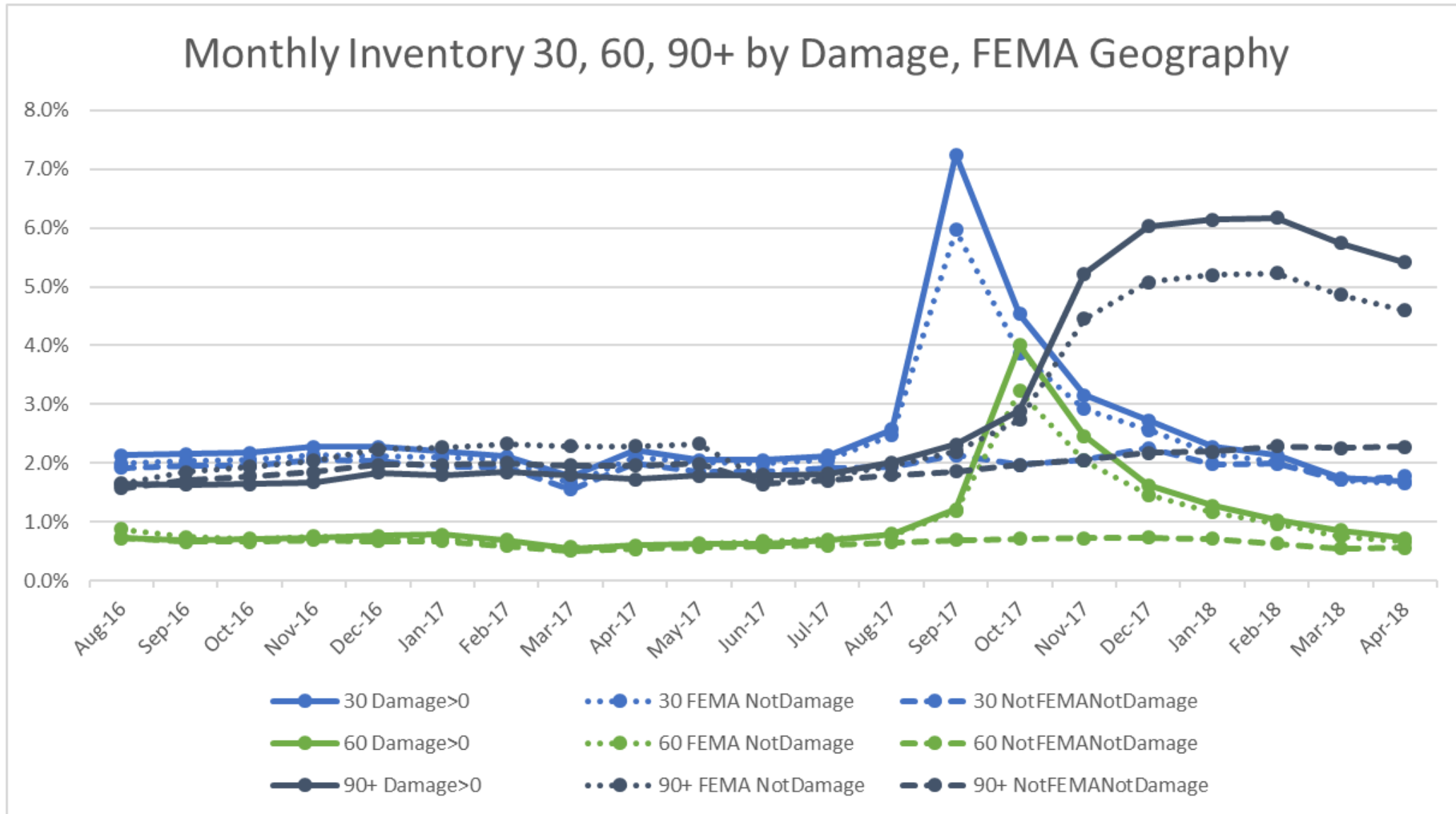
Loans on properties with estimated damage have highest default rate and rate increase

30-Day Delinquencies progressed

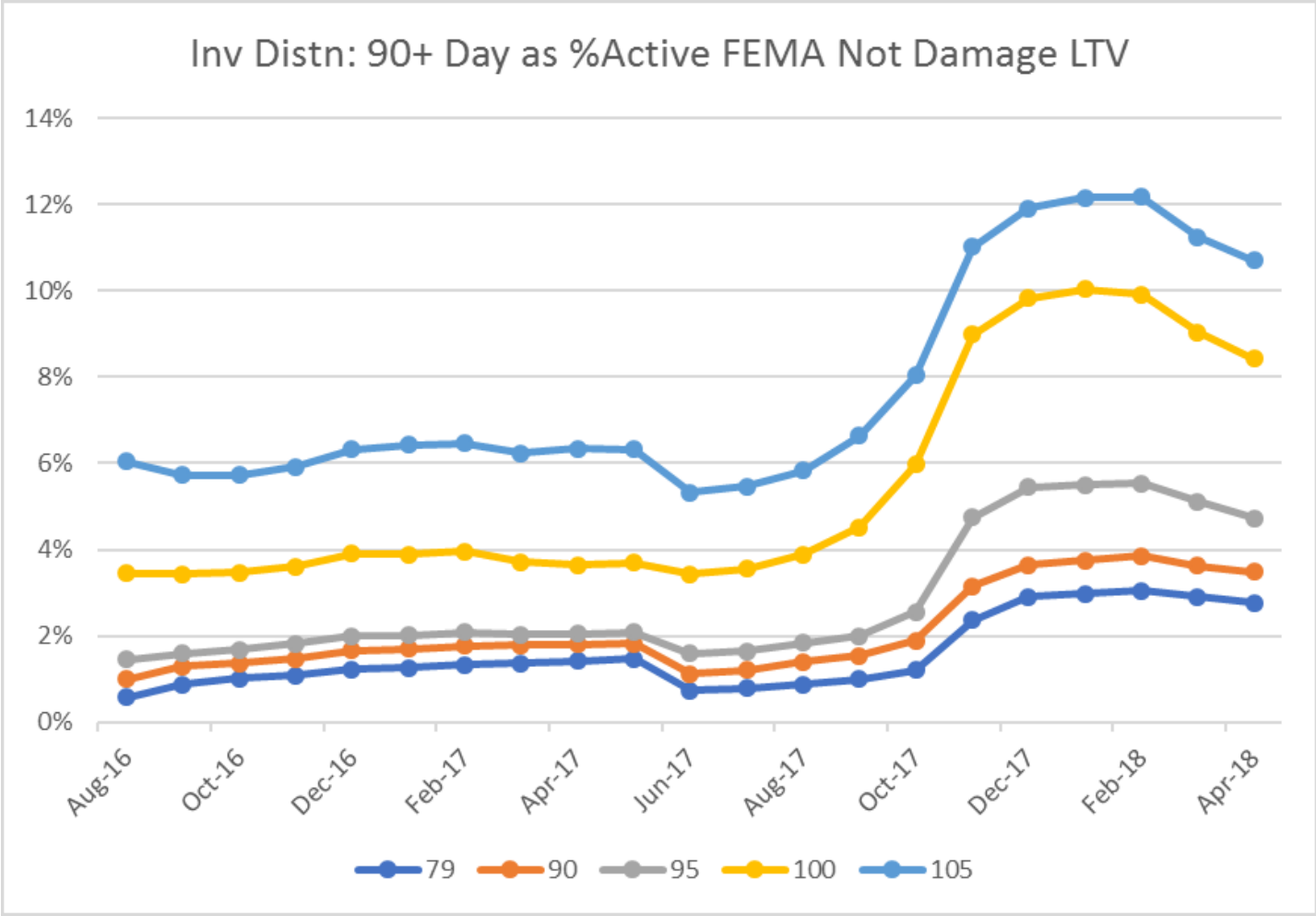
Loans in PDMDAs but no estimated damage also show increase

Rest of TX flat

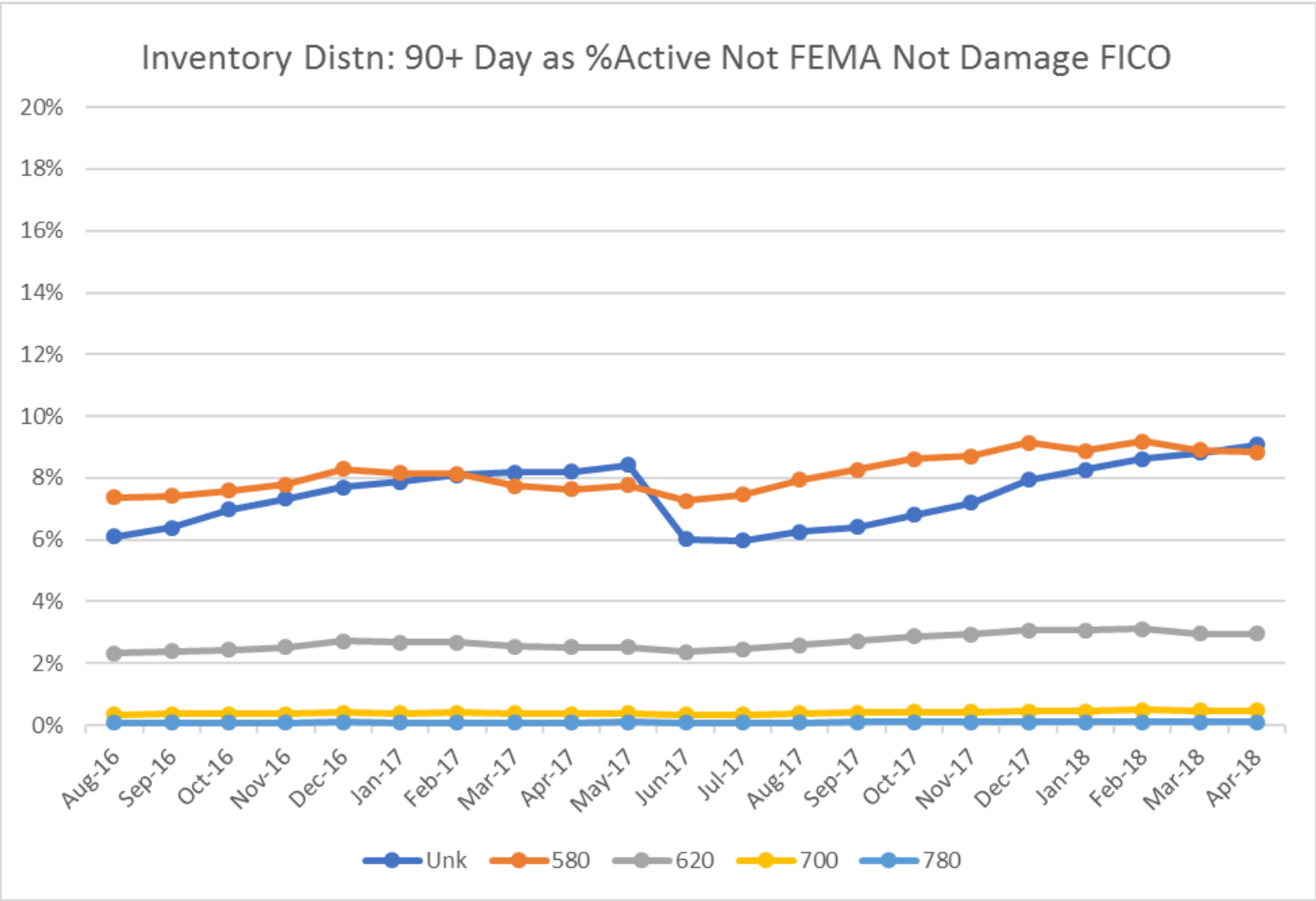
Top Line Inventory – Lag of Statuses - Early warning



Loan-To-Value (LTV): 90+ Day Delinquencies



Credit Score (FICO): 90+ Day All TX and Subset Estimated Damage >0

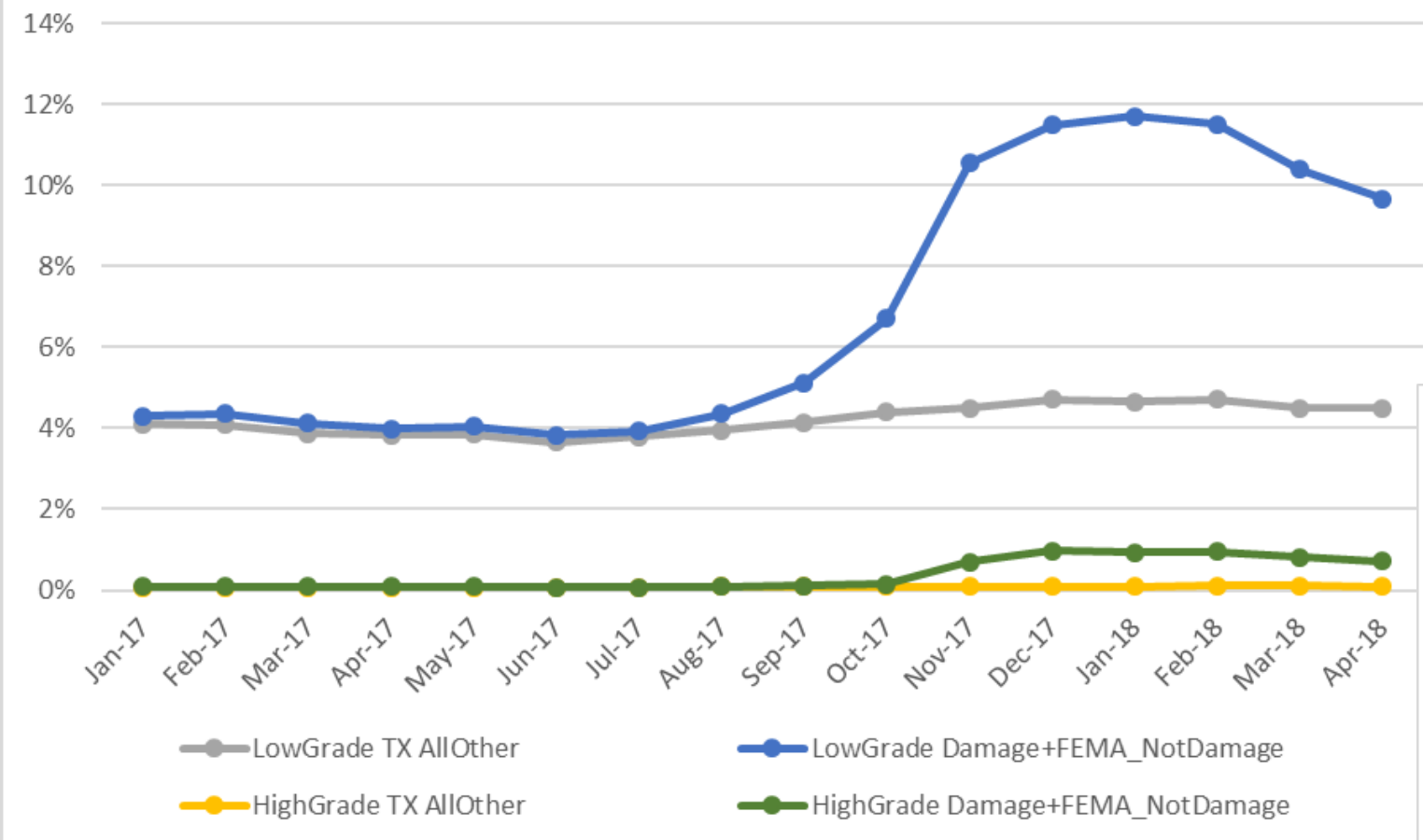


90+ Day Delqs Equity, Credit, and Hurricane Impact Group

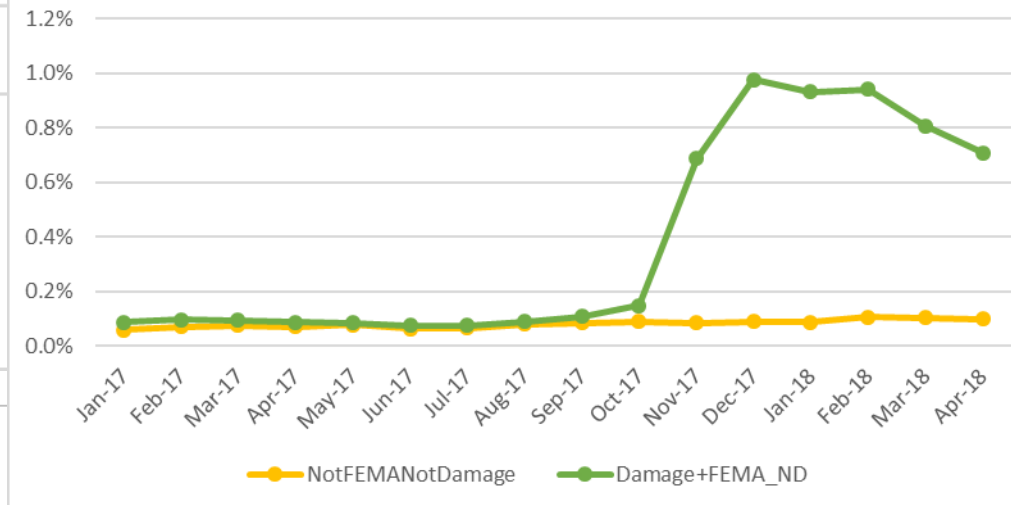
90+ Day Delinquency Rate TX Equity/FICO Grade by Hurricane Impact Group

LowGrade: LTV \geq 100 FICO <720
HighGrade: LTV<80 FICO \geq 720

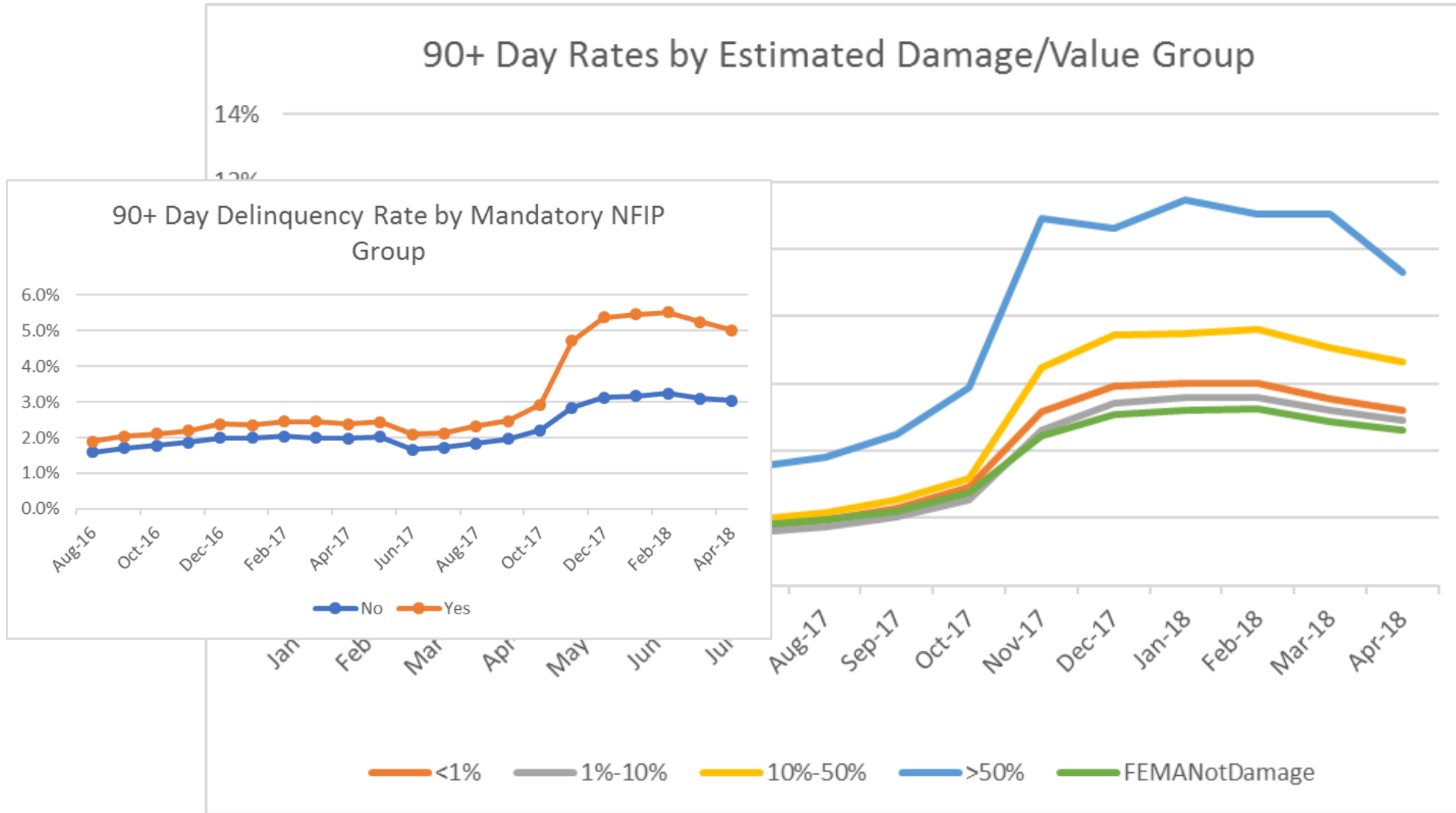
Damage+FEMA_NotDamage:
In FEMA Indiv or EstDamage>0
270% increase Aug-17 to Jan-18 LowGrade
1000% increase Aug-17 to Jan-18 HighGrade



90+ Day Delinquency Rate TX High Equity High FICO by Hurricane Impact Group

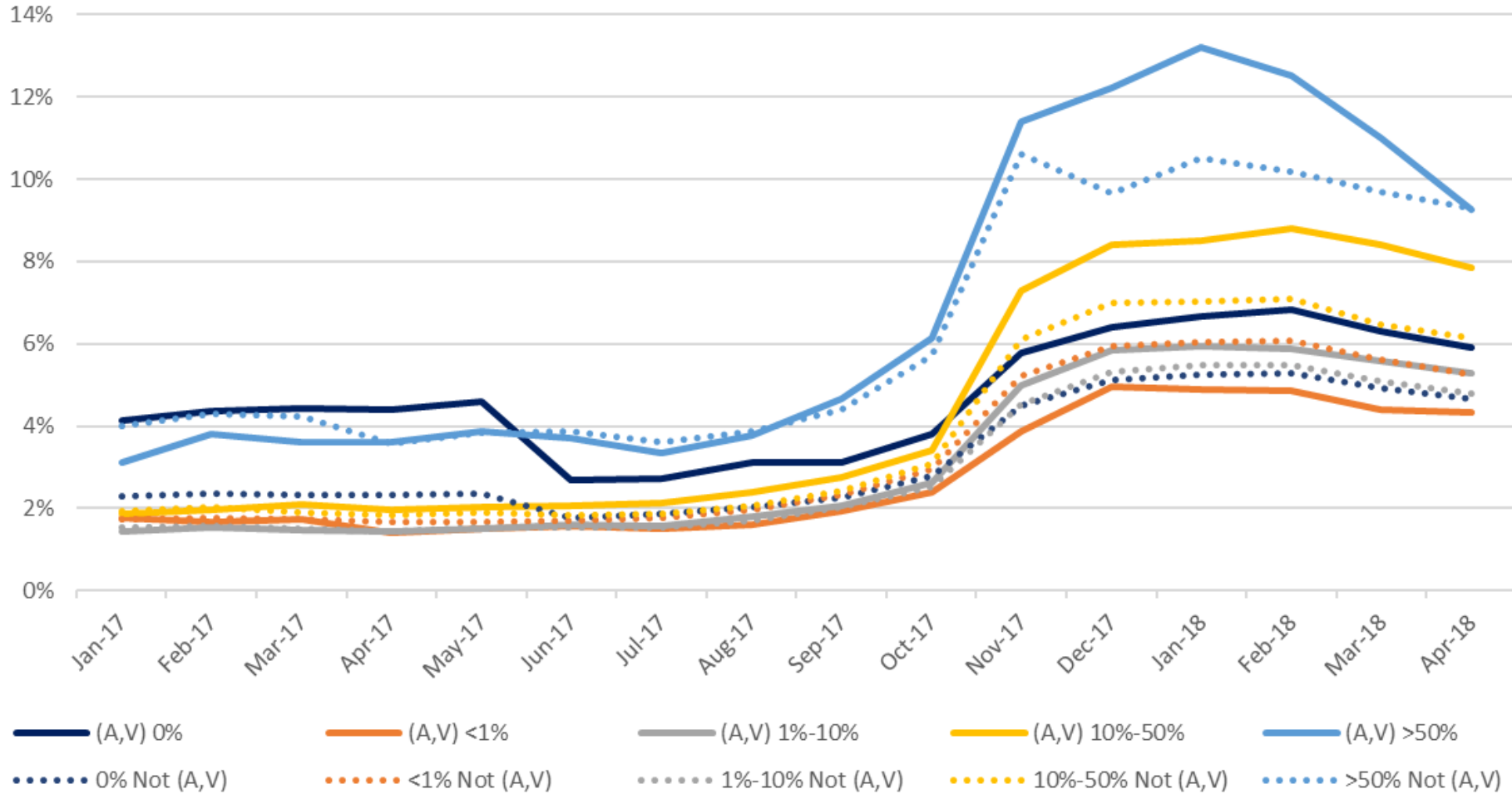


Gross Damage Relative to Current Home Value



Gross Damage / Current Home Value by Mandatory NFIP (A*,V*)

90+ Day Rates (A,V) and NOT (A,V) Zones by Gross Est Damage/Value Group



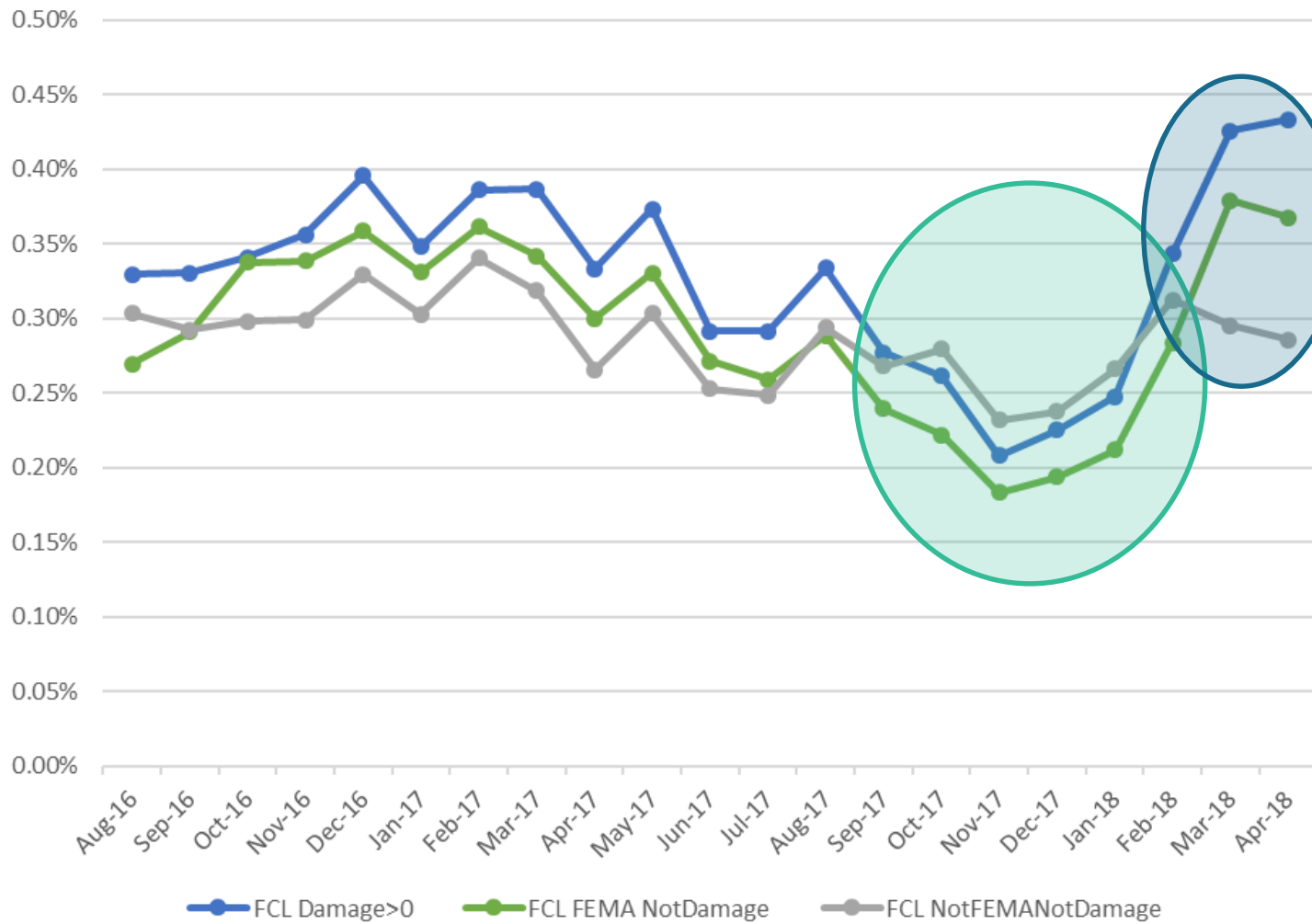
? Counterintuitive

Uncaptured demographics
 -Lower median income ZIPS
 -Employment?
 -Borrower Resiliency

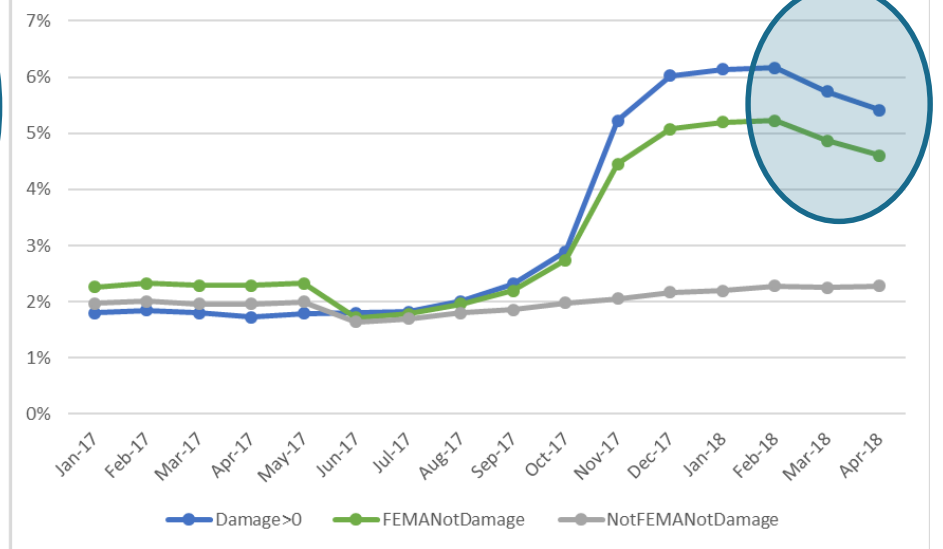
Lags in claims
 compensation?
 demand surge

Top Line FCL Rate – Forbearance and Moratorium in PDMDAs (FEMA)

Monthly FCL Inventory by Damage, FEMA Geography



90+ Day Delinquency Rate TX By Hurricane Impact Group



Getting messy with variables

Are you convinced there is a potential impact of natural hazards worth modeling?

Model Variables for Target: 90+ Days Delinquent Nov17-Apr18 and Current at Harvey

Traditional: Borrower, Loan, Collateral

- LTV : combined LTV at origination
- FICO : credit score at origination
- Origination Year of Loan
- Interest Only Flag
- Rate spread at origination
- Negative Amortization Flag
- Rate reset
- Margin
- ARM Index
- UW ratio 1
- UW ratio 2
- Loan Purpose (Purchase, Cash-Out Refi, etc)
- Property Type (SFR, Condo, etc)
- Product Type (Fixed, ARM, etc)
- Occupancy Type (Owner, 2nd, etc)
- Documentation Level (Full, Low, etc)
- Loan Amount
- Loan Term
- Appraised Value at Origination
- *Ever Delinquent Prior to Event (Retro)*

Collateral

HPA in ZIP (Retro)

- Home Price Appreciation from Origination to Event
- Current Home Value

Alternative: Collateral Reconstruction Cost

- Total Living Area
- Year Built
- NumberOfStories
- NumberOfFamilies

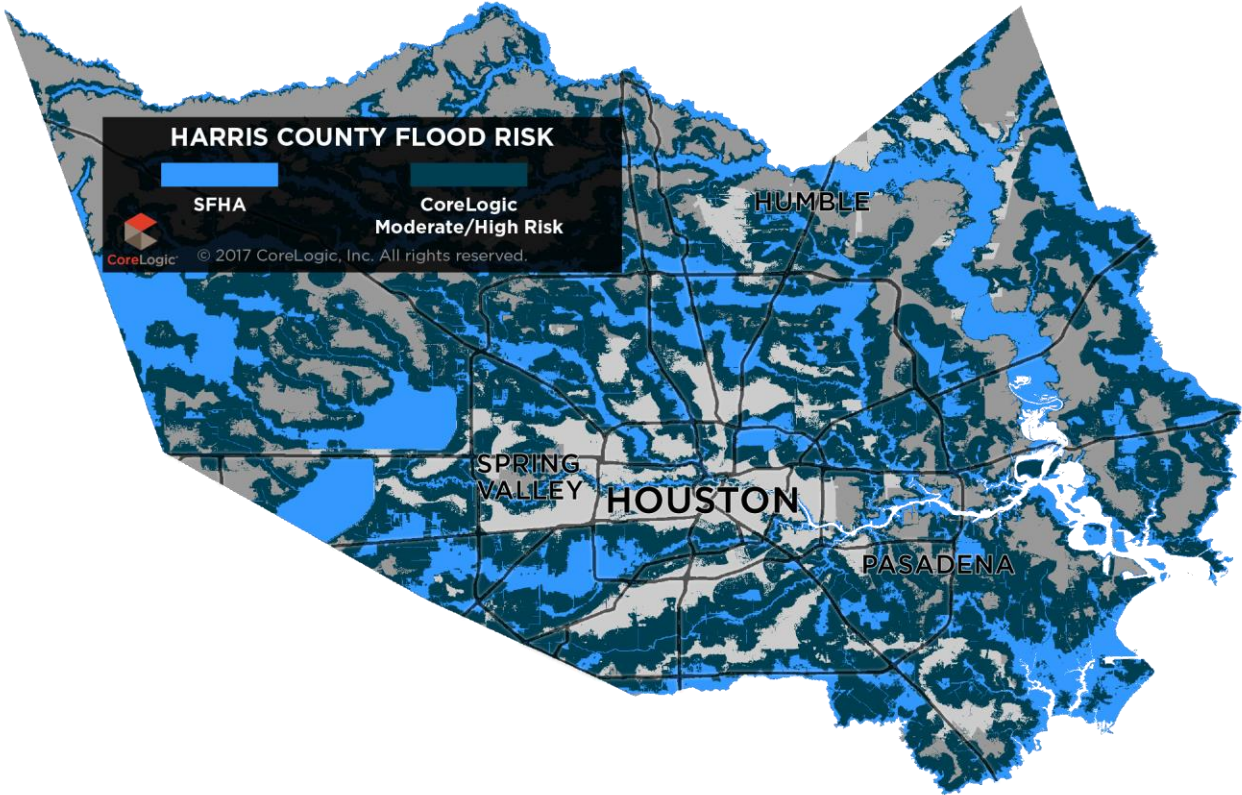
Value <> RC

Current RC is retro

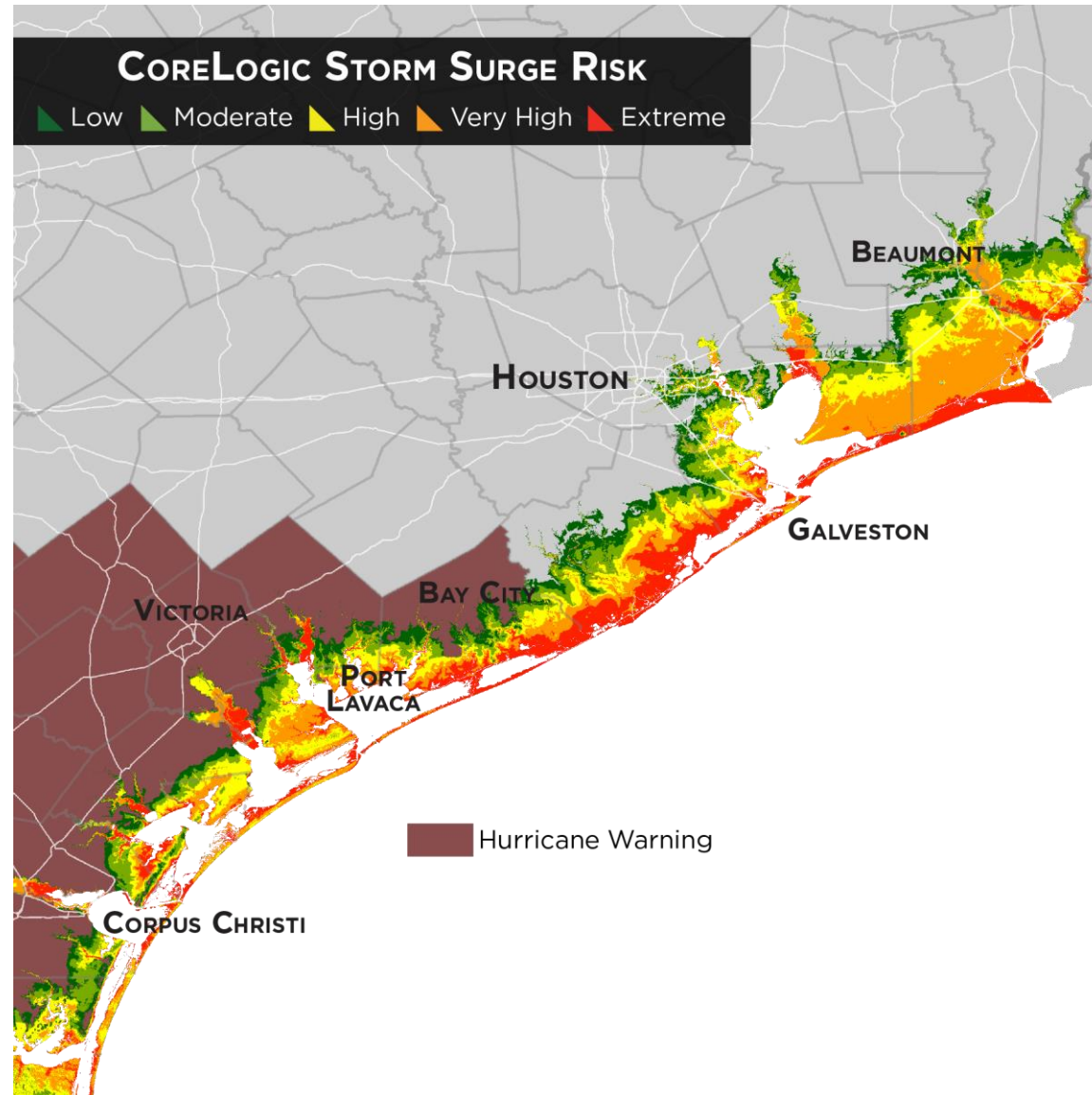
Alternative: Hazard

- In FEMA PDMDA Individual Assistance County (*Retro*)
- Estimated Harvey Damage Loss \$ (*Retro*)
- FEMA Flood Zone and NFIP(A,V)
- Flood Risk Score
- Total Hazard Damage Risk Score
- Total Hazard Frequency Risk Score
- Flash Flood Risk Score
- (Estimated Damage Loss \$) / (Current Home Value) (*Retro*)

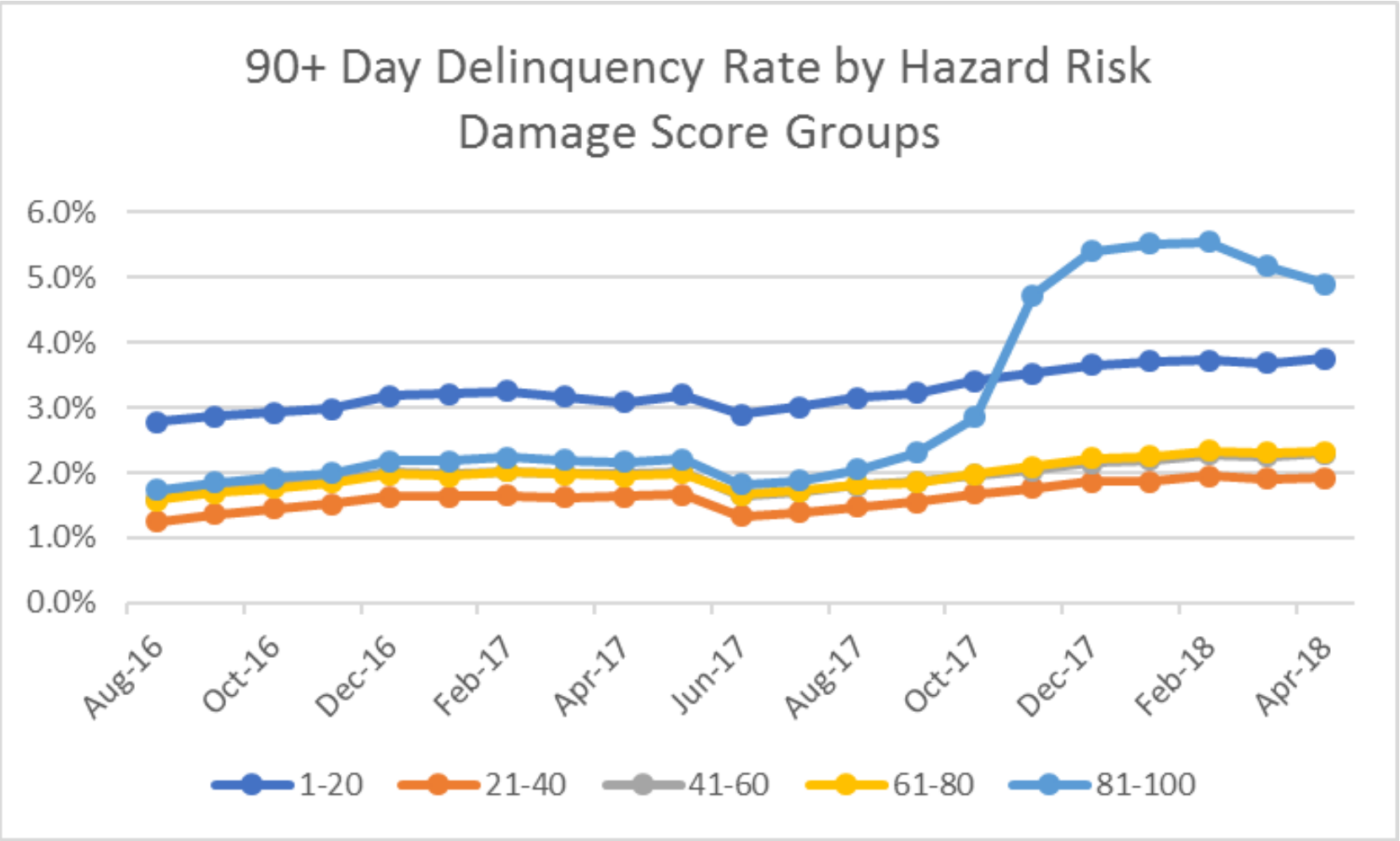
Harvey - Alternative Hazard Variables – SFHA (Special Flood Hazard Area FEMA A,V) and CLGX Flood Risk Score



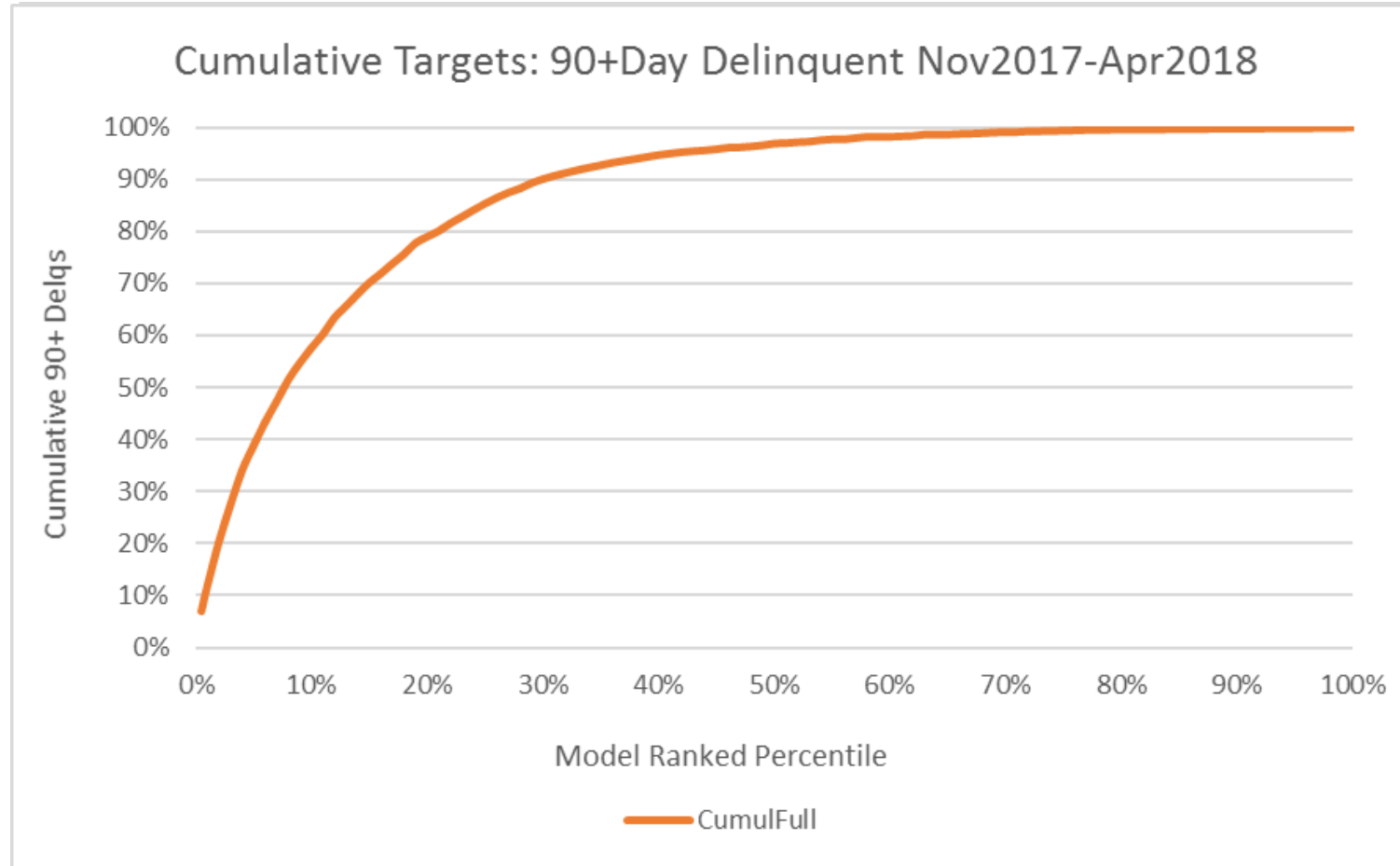
CLGX Surge Risk vs Harvey Hurricane Warning



Prospective Variables (Hazard Risk Scores)

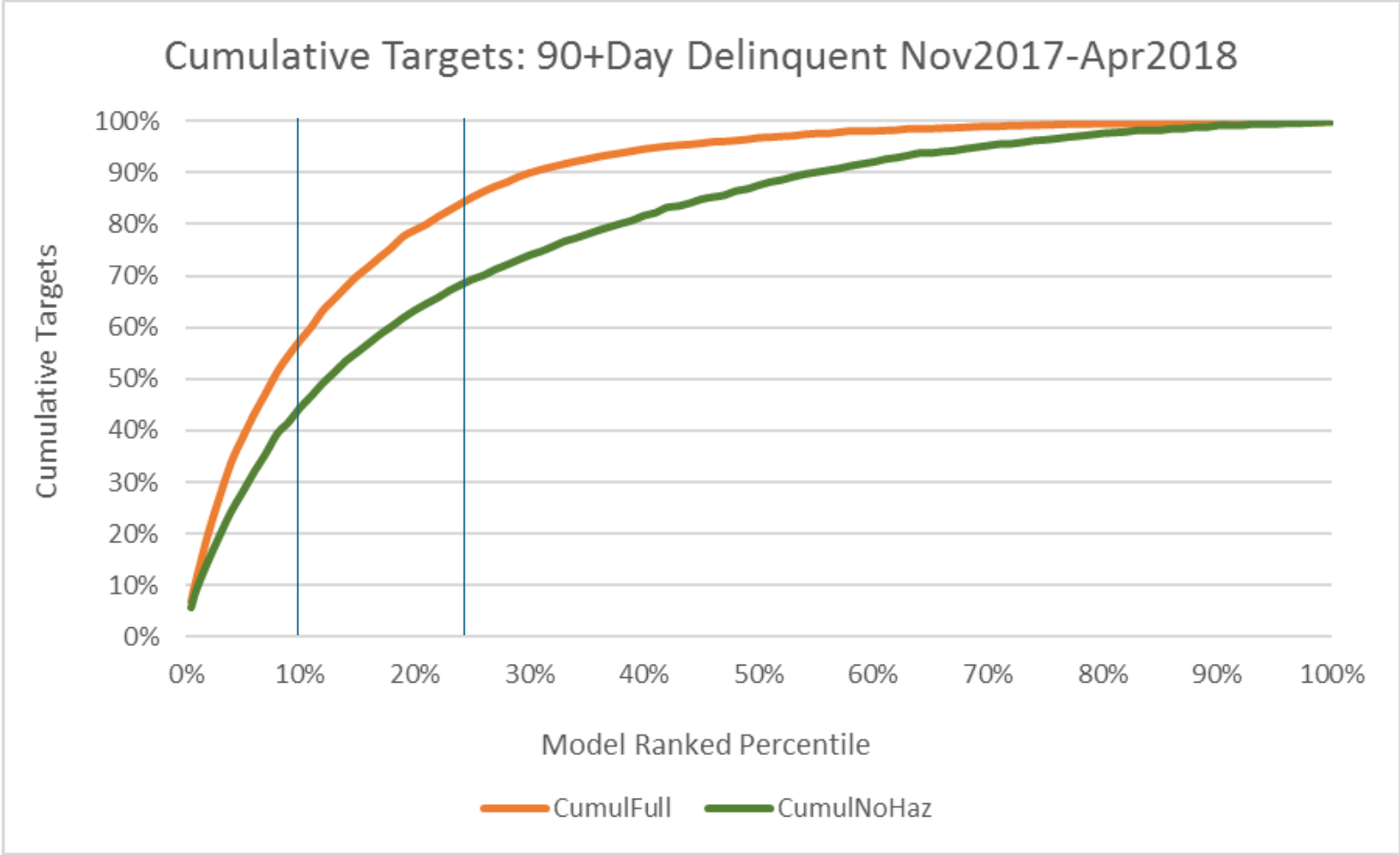


Full Model Results 90+ Day Delinquent



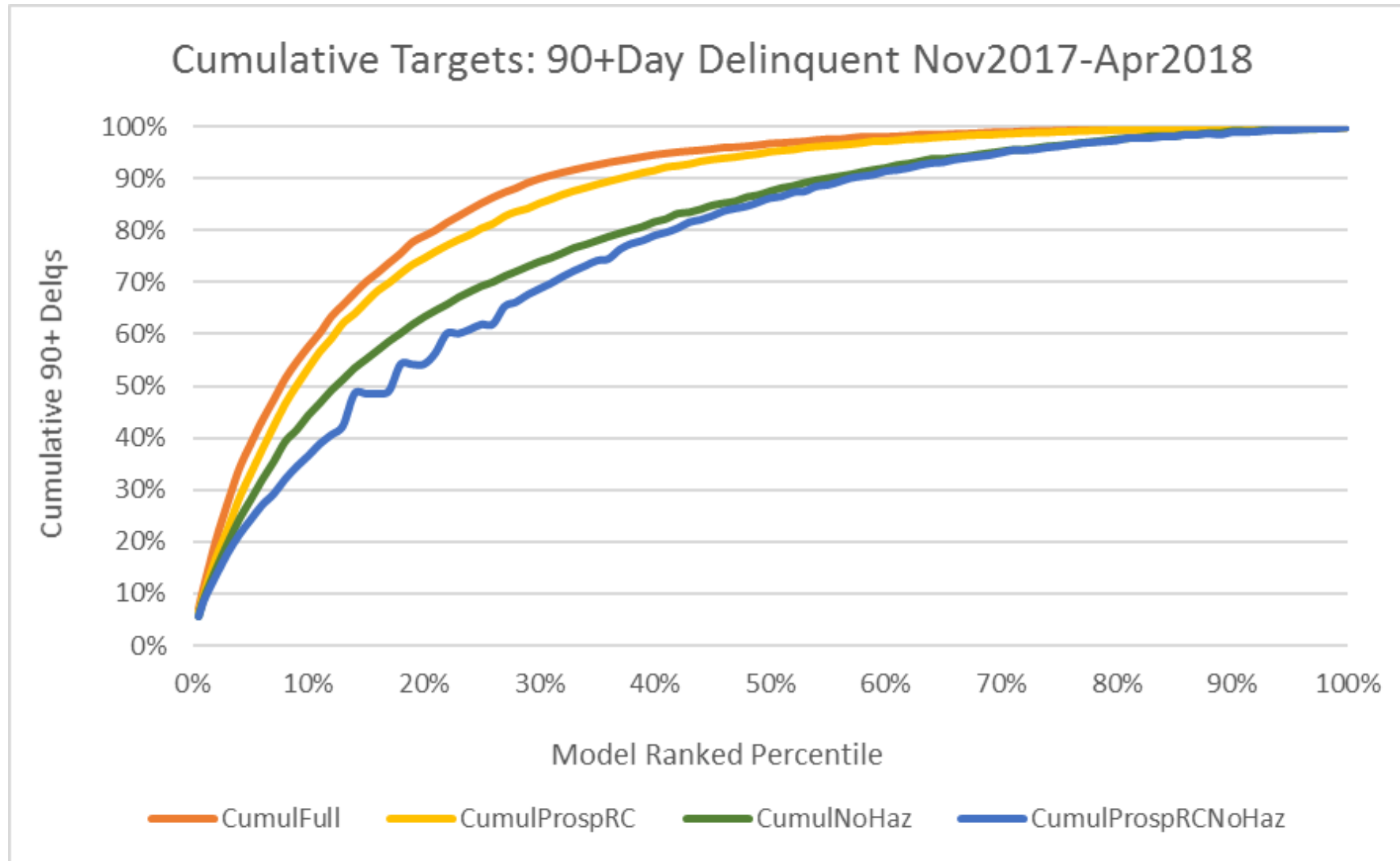
Cumulative Targets Model Rank Identified
Top 10% 60% Top 25% 85%

Model Results: Full versus Traditional No Hazard Variables



	Full	No Haz
Top 10%	58%	45%
Top 25%	85%	69%

Model Results Full versus Subsets (Traditional, Prospective)



Some Variable Importance Measures: Average Gini Decrease in Accuracy across folds, p-values from Logistic

Rank	Variable	GDA	Logistic Model Full	
1	origination_amt	2039.9	Hazard Variables Significance	
2	LTV_EvntAdjMdl	2004.6		
3	ValueEventMdl	1892.7	<u>Variable</u>	<u>p-value</u>
4	origination_spread	1823.3	FEMAIndiv	2 e-16
5	ValueOrigMdl	1789.8	HarveyTotalLoss	2 e-16
6	RCT	1779.0	HarveyDamage Y/N	2 e-16
7	LivingArea	1735.4	LTV_EvntAdjMdl	0.001367
8	OFICO	1721.6	FloodRiskScore	1.88 e-11
9	LTV3	1651.7	NFIP FloodZone A*,V*	0.000464
10	HPA	1648.9	HazardDamageRiskScore	9.64 e-08
11	YearBuilt	1362.7	HazardFrequencyRiskScore	0.002246
12	HRSFrequencyScore	1193.7	FlashFloodRiskScore	3.39 e-05
13	HRSDamageScore	1164.0		
14	FFScore	1107.4		
15	uw_ratio_2	990.6		
16	OrigYear	892.8		
17	LossToValueMdl	707.0		
18	HarveyTotalLoss	694.9		
19	FRSLRiskScore	615.4		
20	uw_ratio_1	558.7		

Synthesize: How to apply data and insights?

- Homeowner's Policy considerations
- Cancellation and Renewals
 - REO => no homeowner and no homeowner policy
- Rank book of business for policies to review for high risk policies that result in unexpected cancellation and premium loss
- Optimize Condition Reviews (New and Renewal)
 - Review homeowner's coverage needs
 - If homeowner is not adequately covered across risk ecosystem, unexpected risk retention and collateral loss and added costs in claims review and adjudication
- Alternative Data: Beyond mandatory flood insurance
 - Not in flood zones A*, V* but risks still present to homeowner
 - Portfolio Diversification

Synthesize: How to apply data and insights?

- U/W mortgages: Add alternative data to address natural hazard risks through price and origination decision
- Reserving – Post event identify impaired/risk of default
 - Banks
 - GSEs
- Servicers
 - On the hook in some contracts
 - Additional costs with delinquent loans even though no foreclosure



Thank you!

Innovate. Transform. Thrive.