

Lunchtime Data Talk IV

Home Price Indices: Appreciating
the Differences

Mark Fleming, CoreLogic
Stan Humphries, Zillow

September 16, 2013





CoreLogic®

Measuring House Prices

Valuing a Thinly Traded Heterogeneous Good

September 16th, 2013

Mark Fleming, Chief Economist

CoreLogic's "HPI Ecosystem"

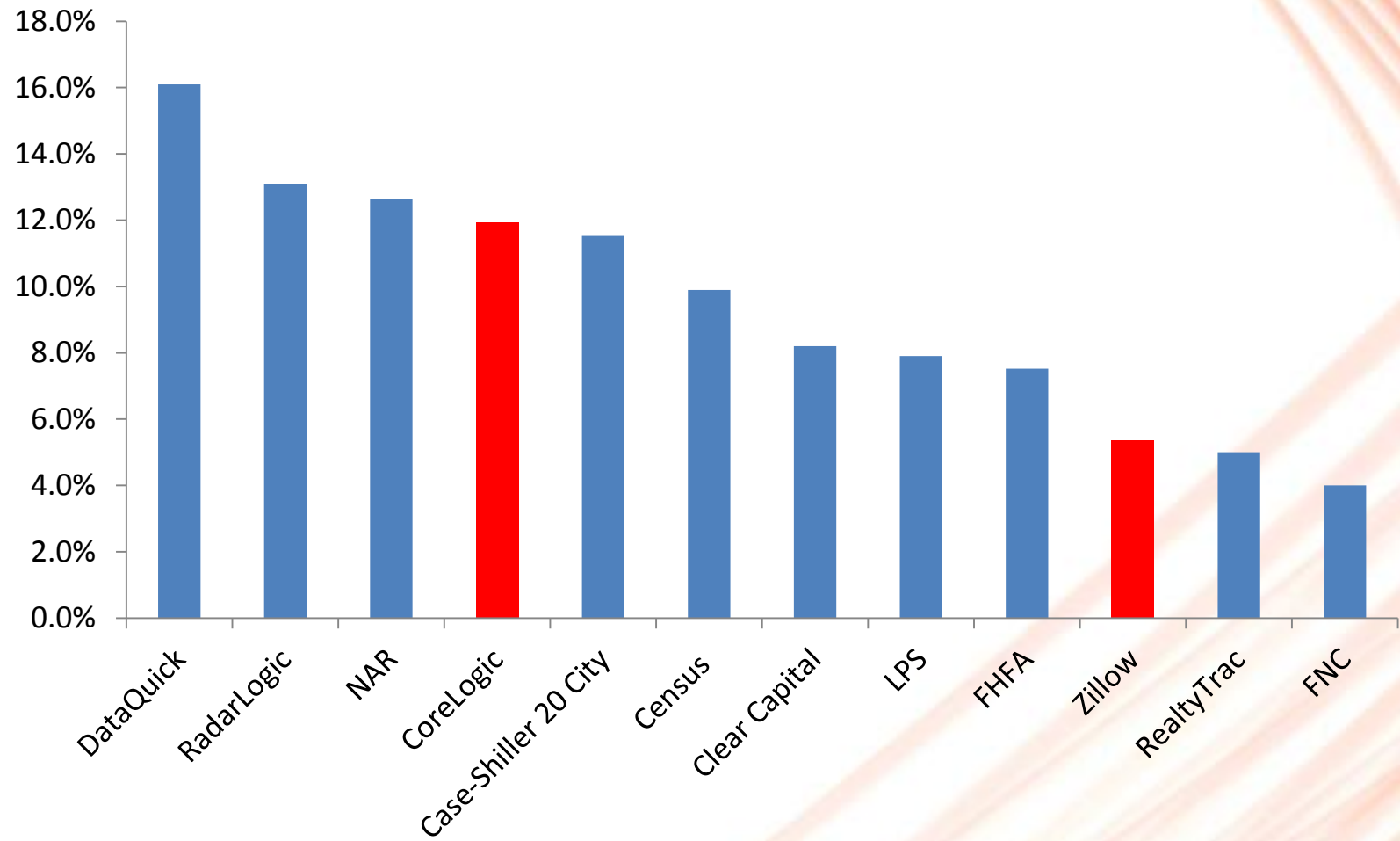
| | CoreLogic HPI | CoreLogic Case-Shiller Indexes | Moody's Analytics | S&P |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Frequency | Monthly | Quarterly | Monthly forecast of all CSI's, + Quarterly history | Monthly |
| Data Source | Public Record, CL Securities, CL Servicing | Public Record | Public Record | Public Record, plus one MLS (Dallas SP only) |
| Methodology | Repeat Sales, arithmetic Mean | Repeat sales, arithmetic mean. (note FHFA interval weighted, geometric mean seasonally adjusted) | Repeat sales, arithmetic mean. (note FHFA interval weighted, geometric mean seasonally adjusted) | Repeat sales, arithmetic mean |
| Revisions | Monthly revisions no stop date | Revisions to 2 years only | Revisions to 2 years only | |
| History | 35+ Years | 30+ Years | 30+ Years | 7/20 Years |
| Transaction Type | All sales regardless of financing | All sales regardless of financing | All sales regardless of financing | All sales regardless of financing |
| Geographic Coverage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Zips: 6700+ ► CBSA: 519+ ► County: 1100+ ► States 50+, DC ► National | *Includes FHFA Data blended into the index. Uses FHFA data where CS has no coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► (CSI's / FHFA's) – Total ► Zips: (5,337 / 0) – 5,337 ► MSA: (105 / 290) – 395 ► County: (344 / 83) – 427 ► States: (28 / 23) – 51 ► Composite National ► (96 condo st, MSA, cnty) | *Includes FHFA Data blended into the index. Uses FHFA data where CS has no coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► (CSI's / FHFA's) – Total ► Zips: (5,337 / 0) – 5,337 ► MSA: (105 / 290) – 395 ► County: (344 / 83) – 427 ► States: (28 / 23) – 51 ► Composite National ► Fcst all CSI's (FHFA + CSI) | 20 MSA, 10/20/Nat'l Composite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 20/MSA Composite ► 20 City MSA's, 6 City Condos ► National Index |
| Tiers | ► 12 Tiers (including distressed excluded tier), tier coverage varies by geography | ► Tiers: Low, Mid, High, Aggregate ► State: 17 tiered ► MSA 56 tiered ► County 73 tiered ► Zip: 2075 tiered | ► Tiers: Low, Mid, High, Aggregate ► State: 17 tiered ► MSA 56 tiered ► County 73 tiered ► Zip: 2075 tiered | ► 17 MSAs with tiers |
| Transaction counts | 70+ Million | 45–50 Million sales transactions (does not include FHFA) | 45–50 Million sales transactions (does not include FHFA) | N/A |
| Non-Disclosure States/Countries | Yes | No | No | Dallas Metro |

Source: CoreLogic August 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

Its Housing Data! Of Course There Are A Diversity of Right Answers

Year-Over-Year Growth As of May 2013-Indices Based on a Variety of Methods and Input Data



Source: CoreLogic Calculations August 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential



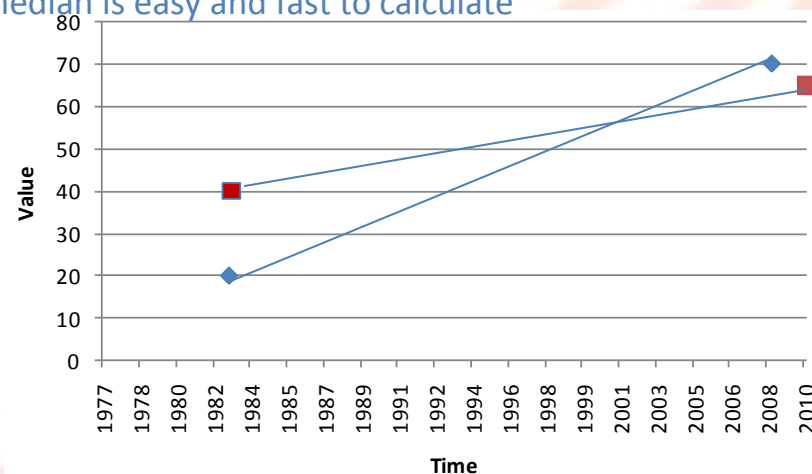
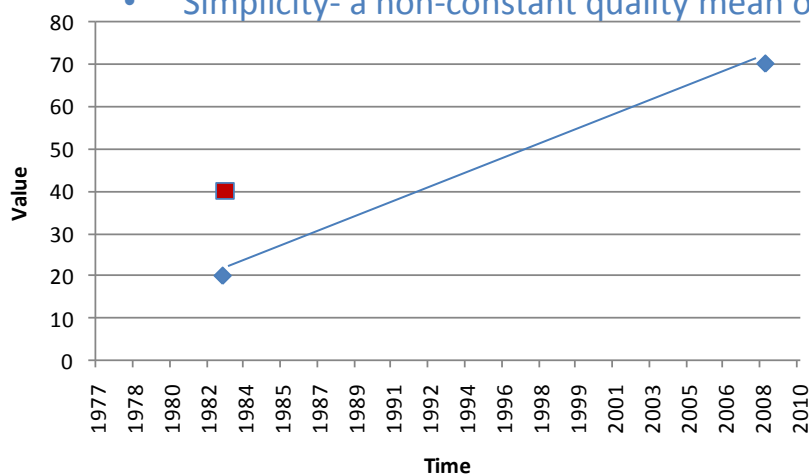
Method Matters- Why Use Repeat Sales Techniques

- Advantages

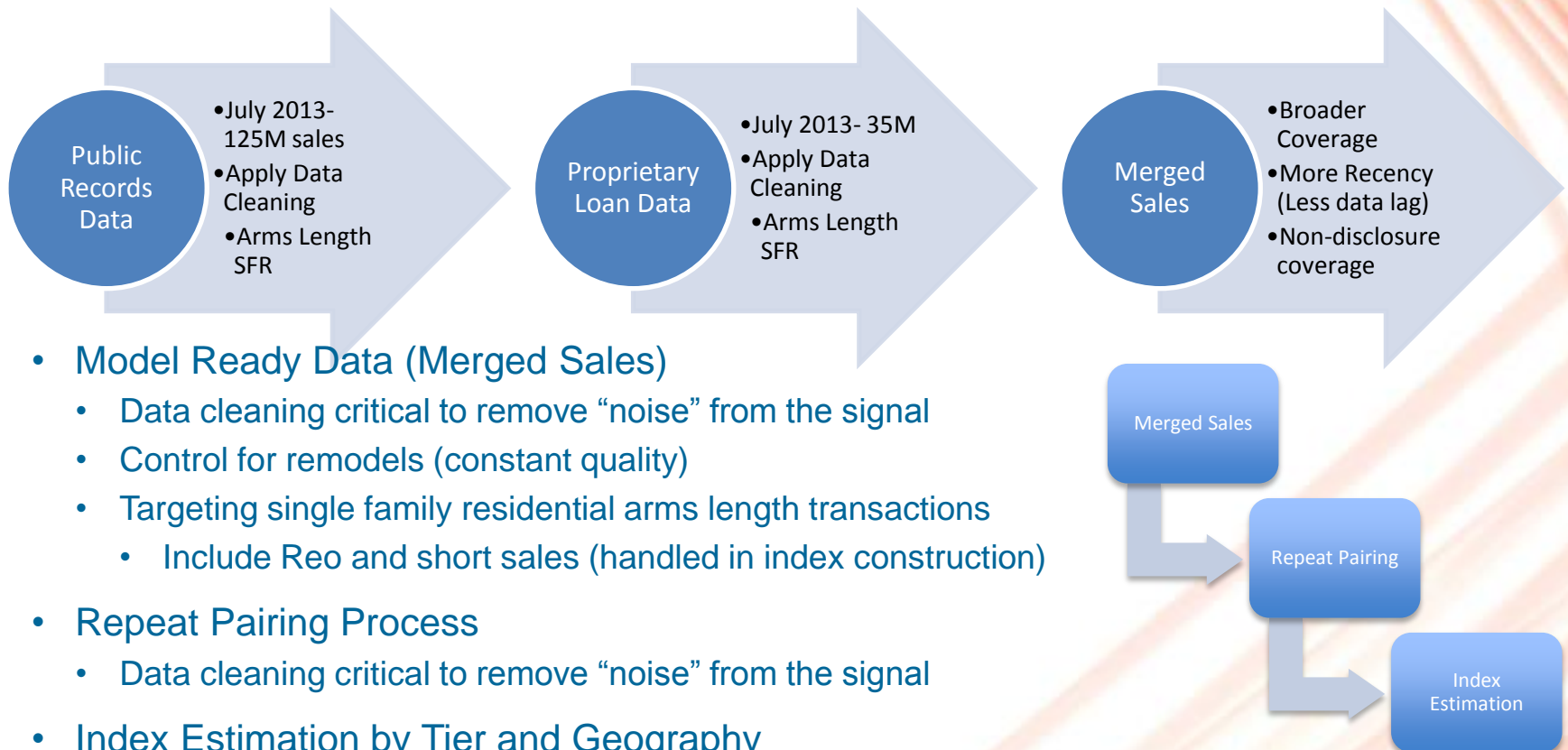
- Constant Quality- Controlling for the changing mix of sales by measuring the change in price on the same housing unit
- Less data required than hedonic methods-requires addresses, prices and dates
- Housing characteristics not consistently available in all geographies
- Long History of Repeat Sales Technique -beginning with art sales (another infrequently traded and heterogeneous good)
- Uses flow of “new market information”- based in information theory and signal processing
 - Less than about .5% of the housing stock transacts every month
- Based on actual prices as opposed to aggregations of price predictions
 - Price Predictions (AVMS)- >10% error ≈30%

- Disadvantages

- New Homes (or any single sales) not included
- Simplicity- a non-constant quality mean or a median is easy and fast to calculate

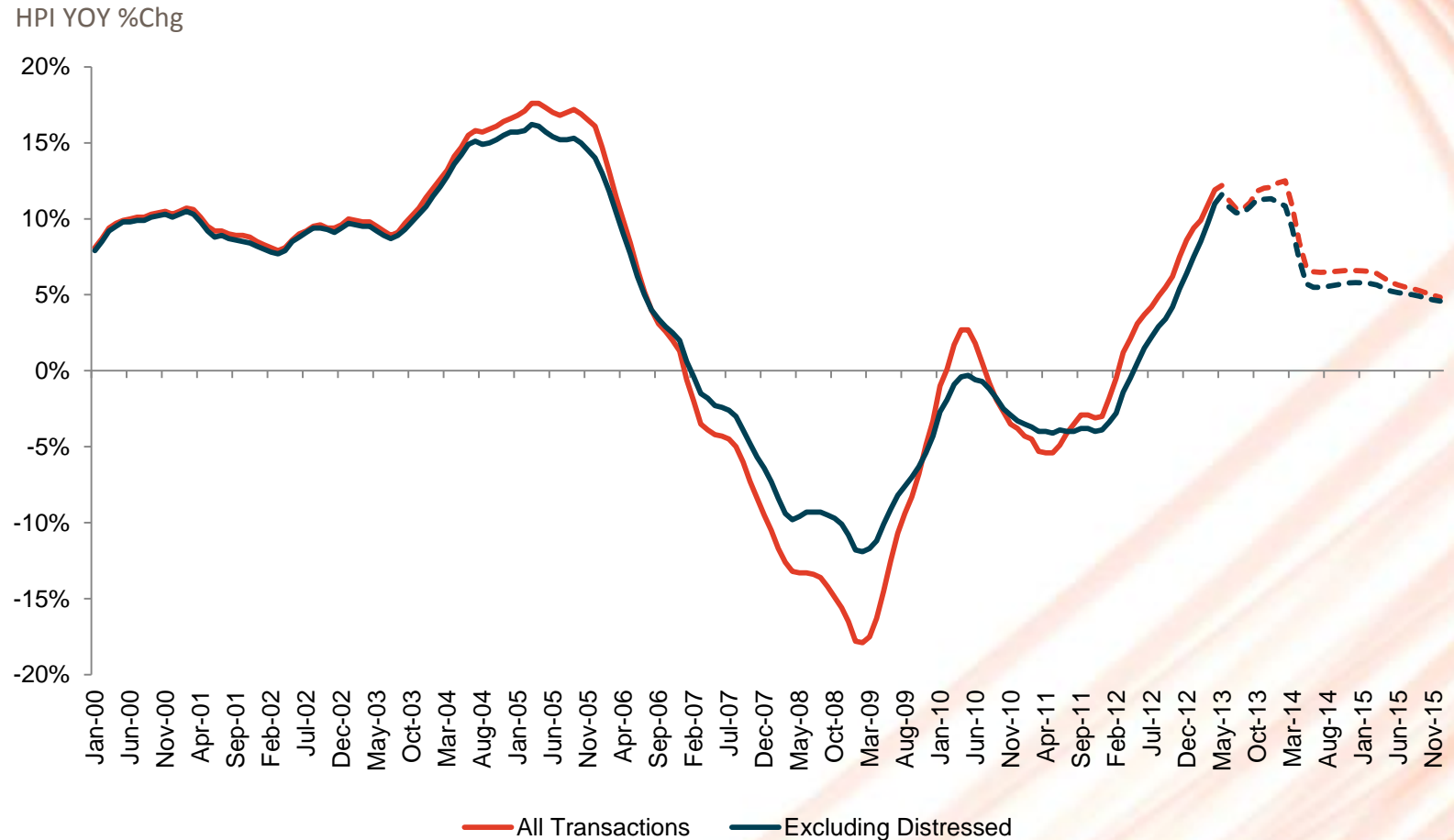


Repeat Sales Model Architecture-Data, Data, Data



National HPI Dynamically Responds to Distribution of Transactions

National index is not constant transaction weighted- Based on transaction volumes in each market

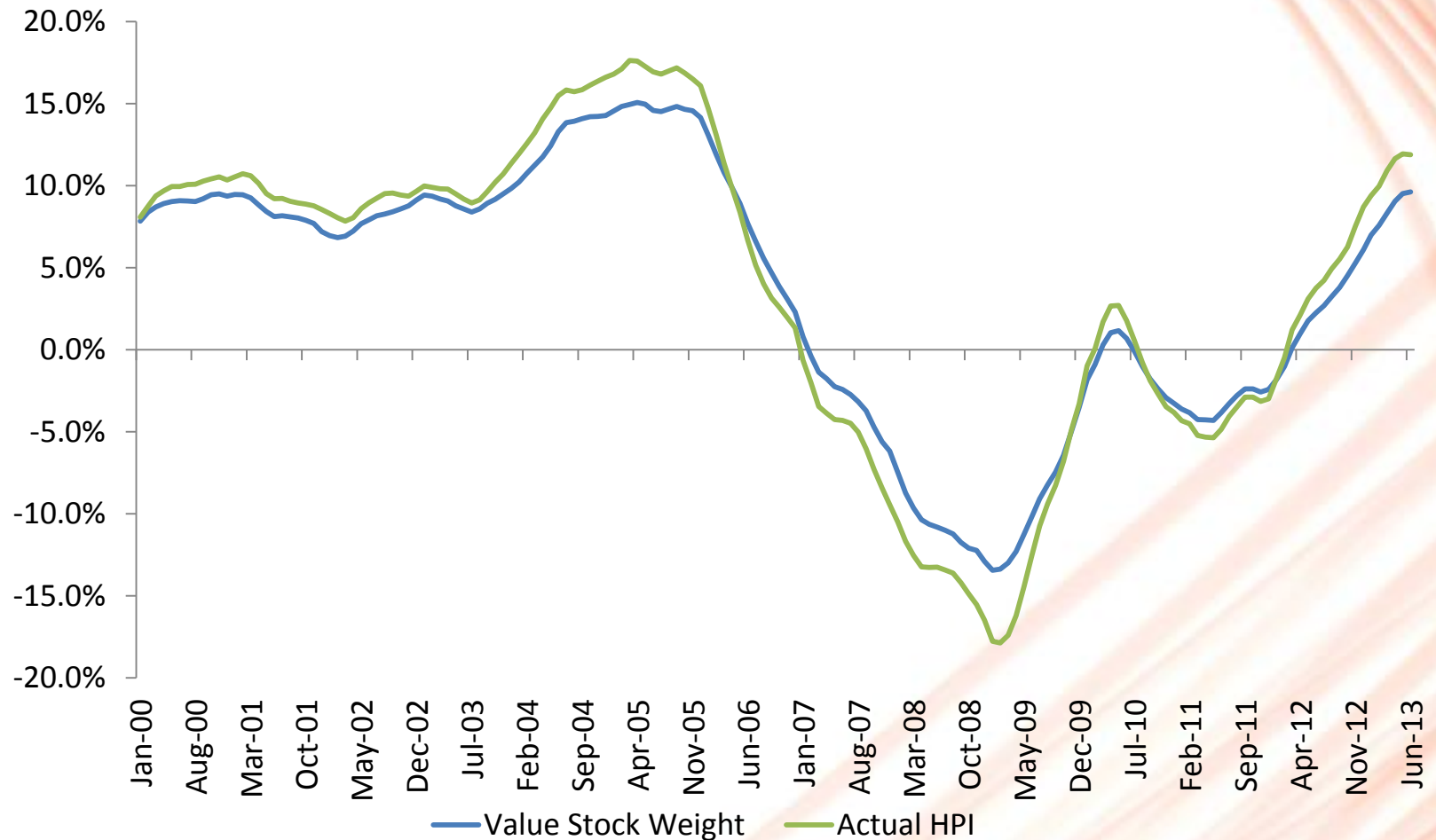


Source: CoreLogic HPI, HPI Forecast May 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

Different Weighting Doesn't Yield Large Quantitative Differences

National CoreLogic HPI Year-Over-Year Growth By Different Weight Types

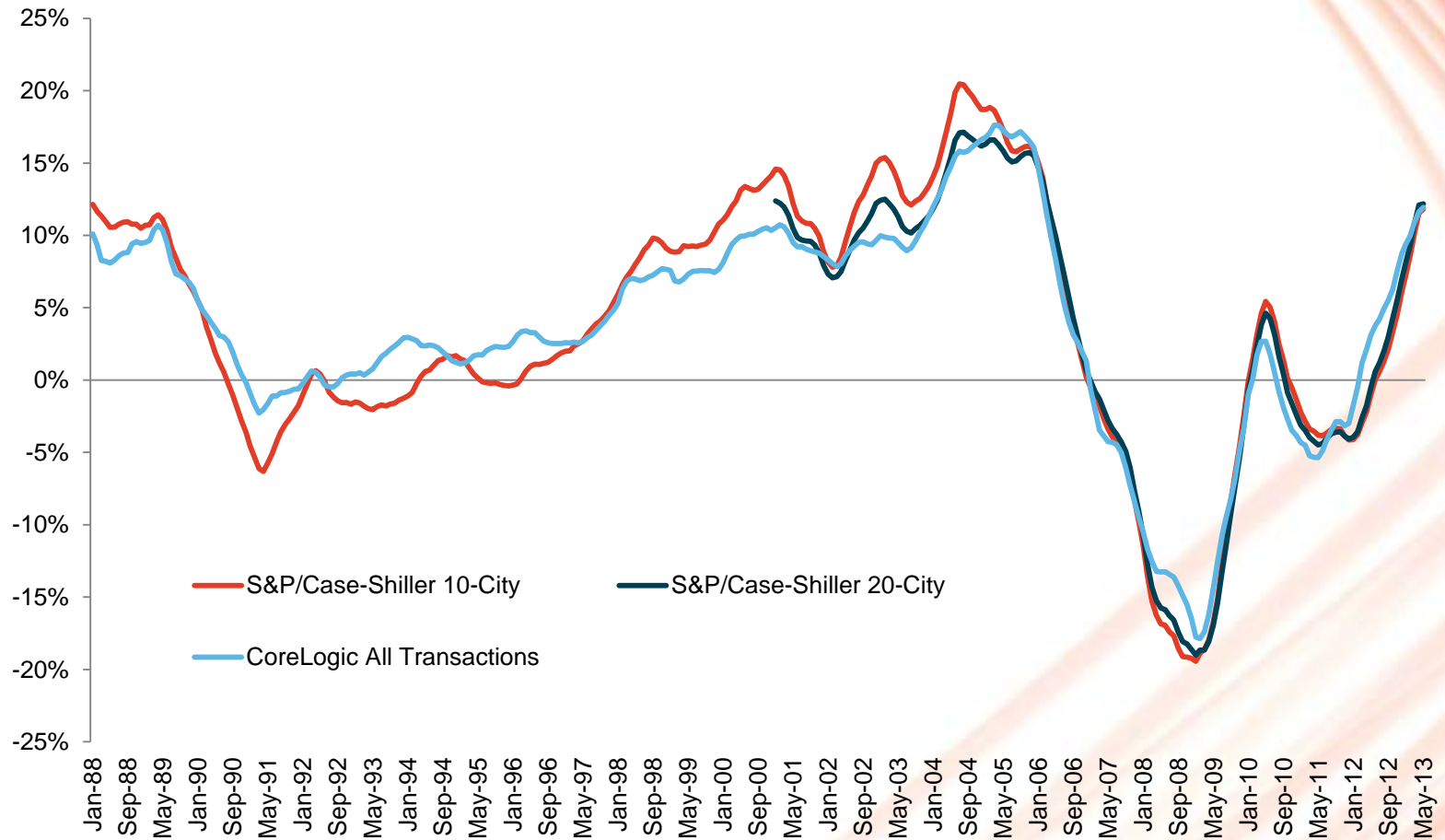


Source: CoreLogic July 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

Composite Repeat Sale and Dynamic Distribution Indices Are Similar

HPI Year-Over-Year Growth- Selected Repeat Sale Indices

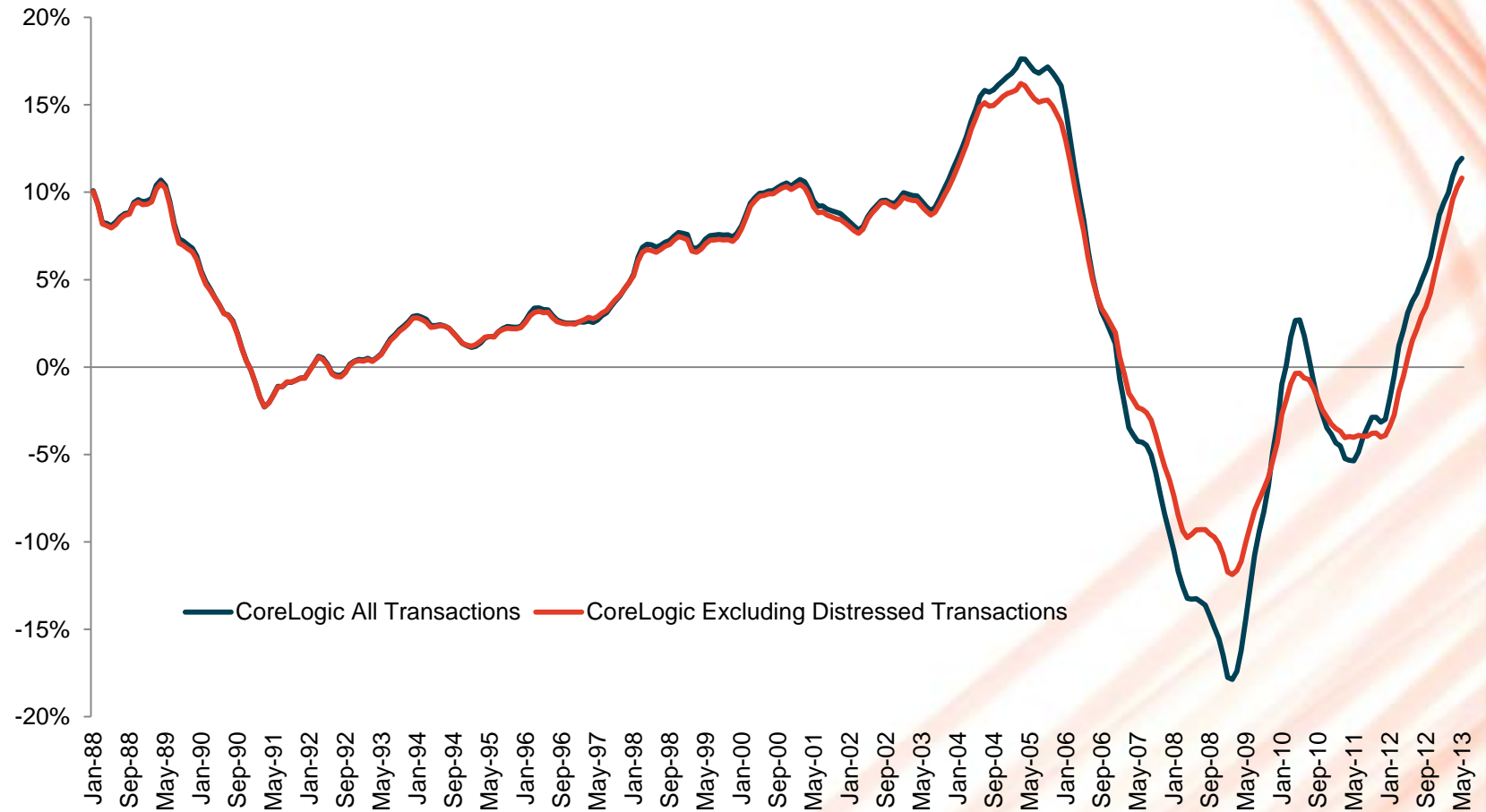


Source: CoreLogic July 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

Distressed Sales Impact Turning Points

Year-Over-Year Change



Source: CoreLogic July 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

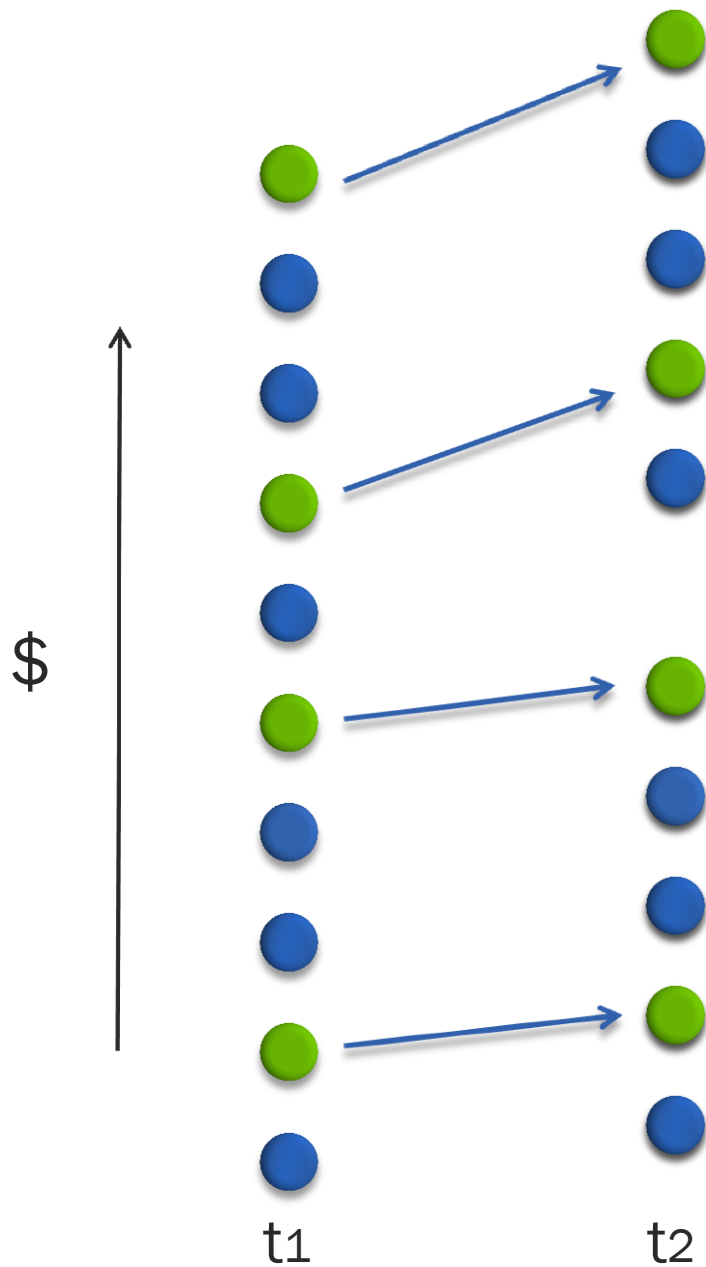


Understanding the Zillow Home Value Index

Stan Humphries, Chief Economist

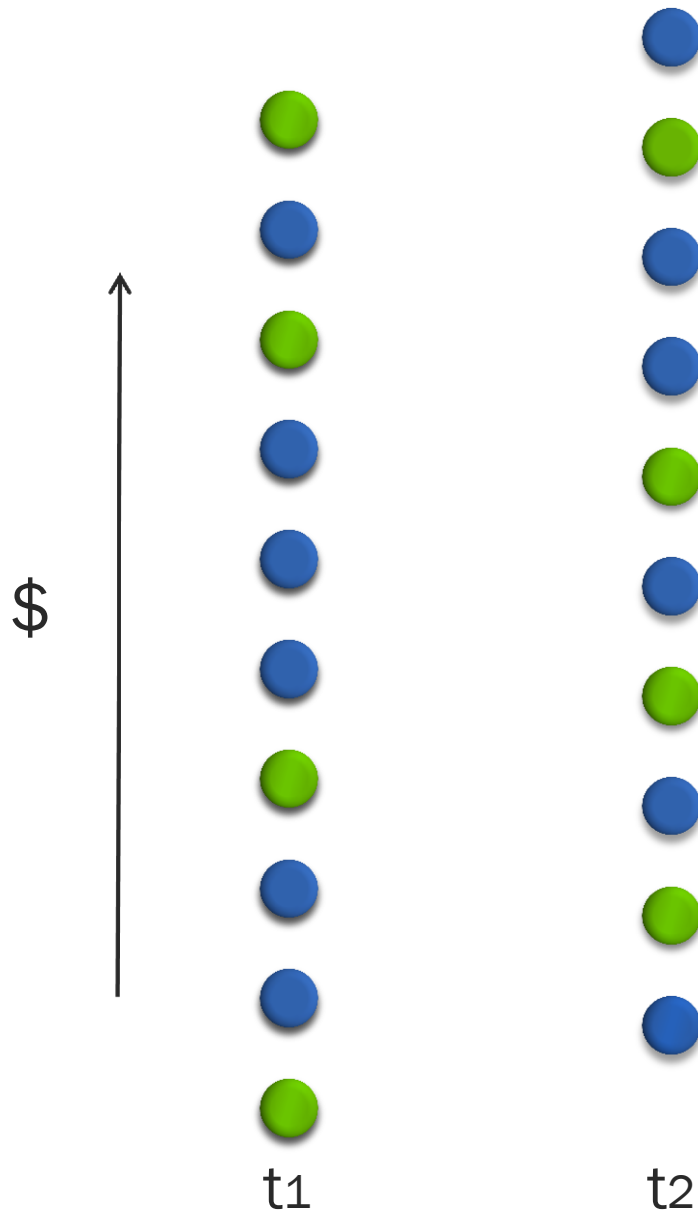
In the beginning...





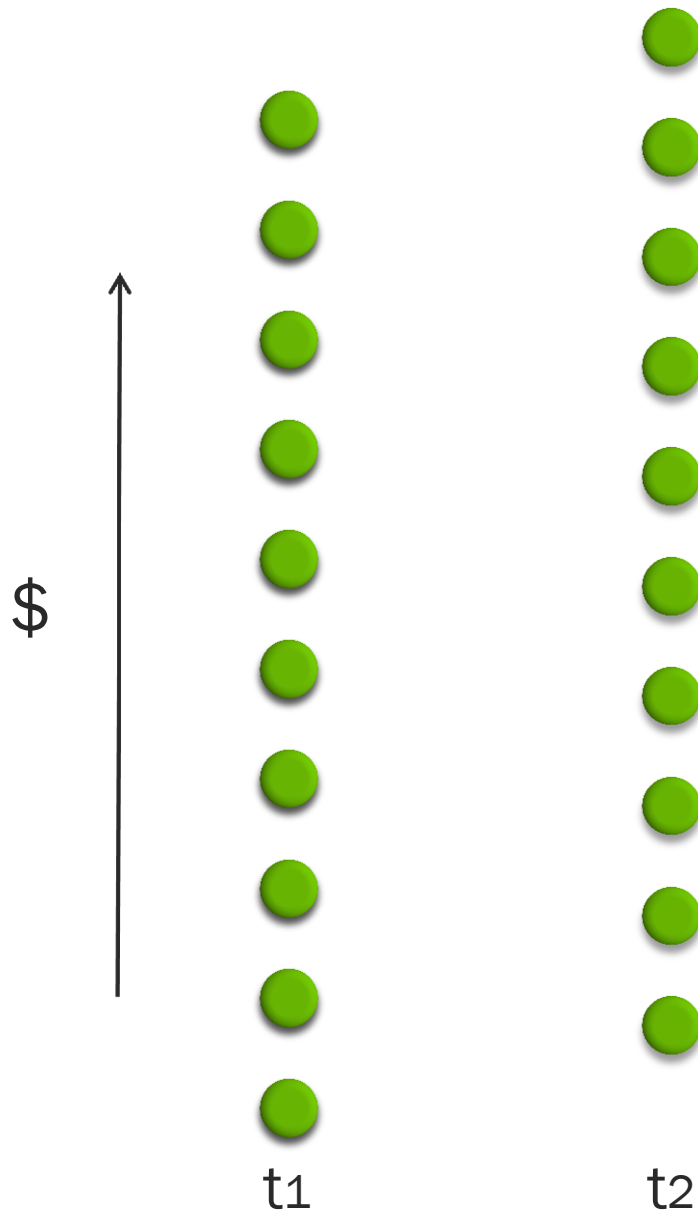
Repeat Sales

- Unsold home
- Sold home



Theoretical Example:
Sales are uniform
random sample

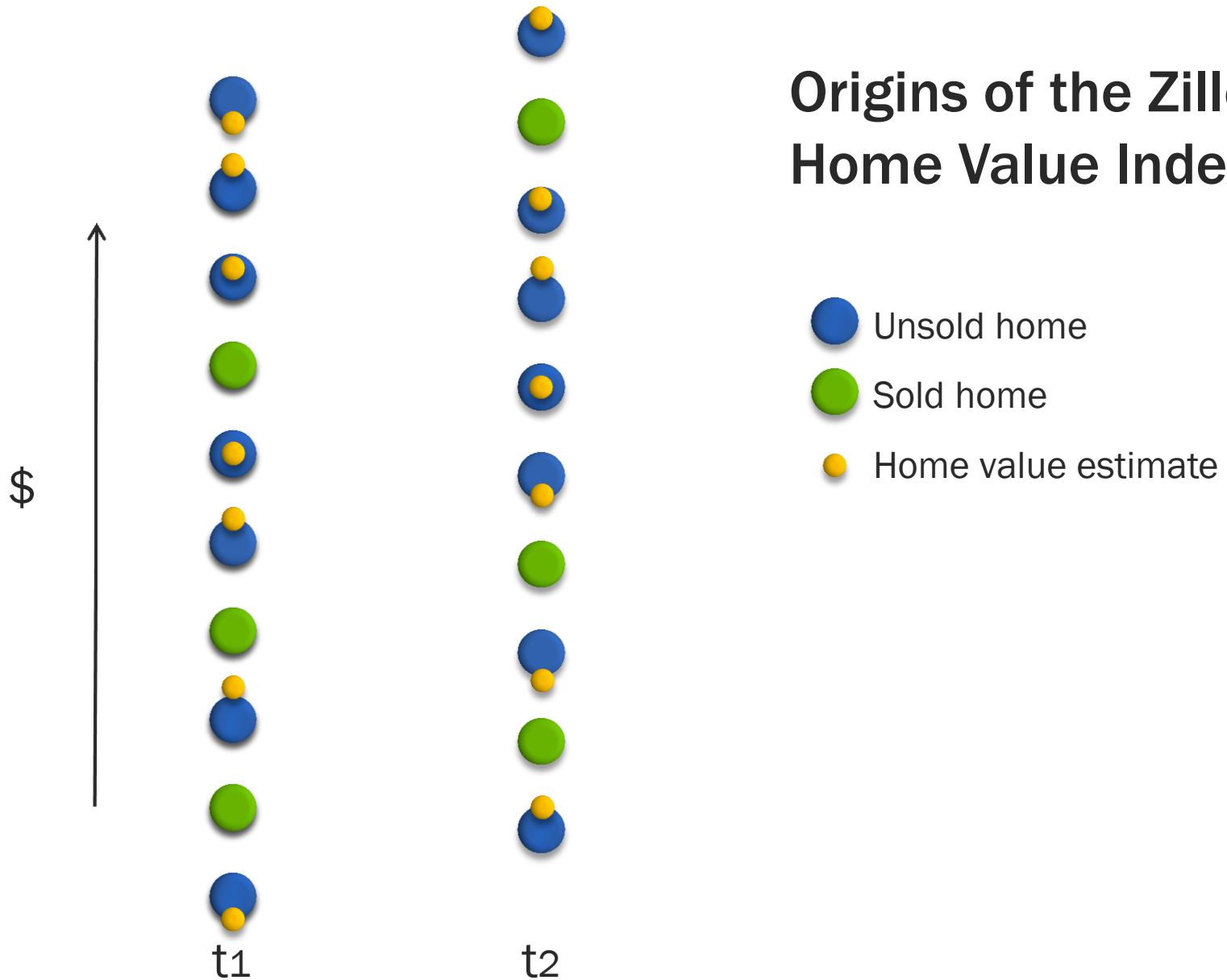
- Unsold home
- Sold home

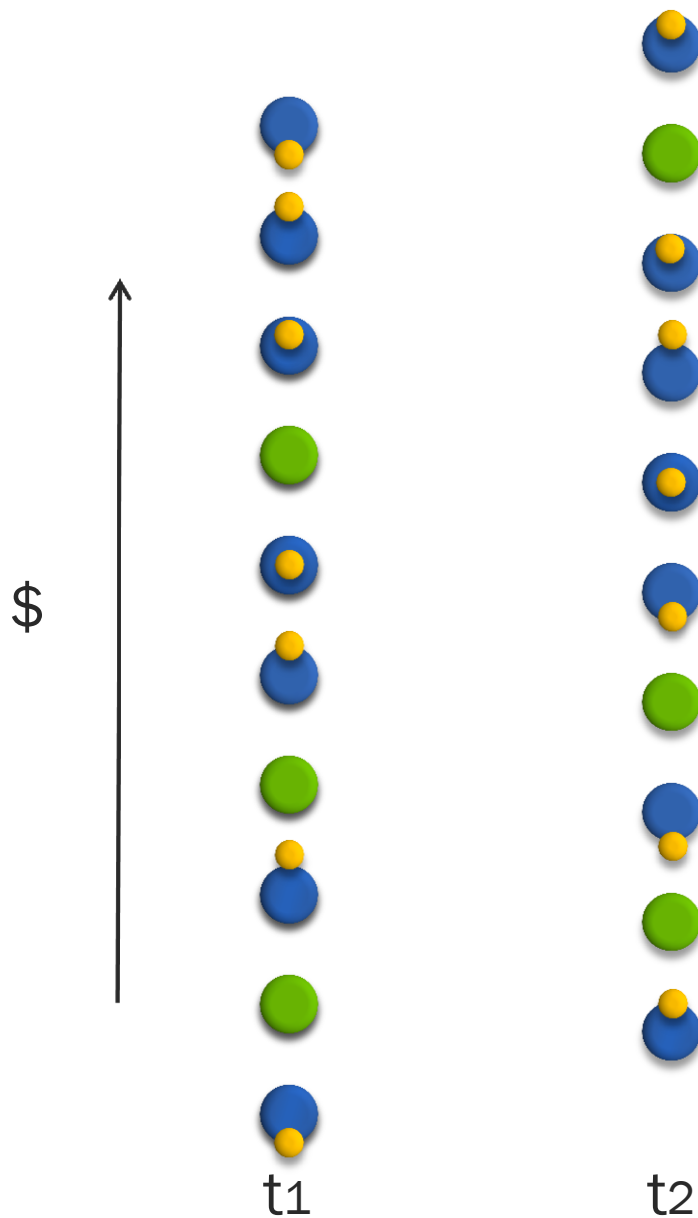


Theoretical Example:
All homes sell every
time period

- Unsold home
- Sold home

Origins of the Zillow Home Value Index

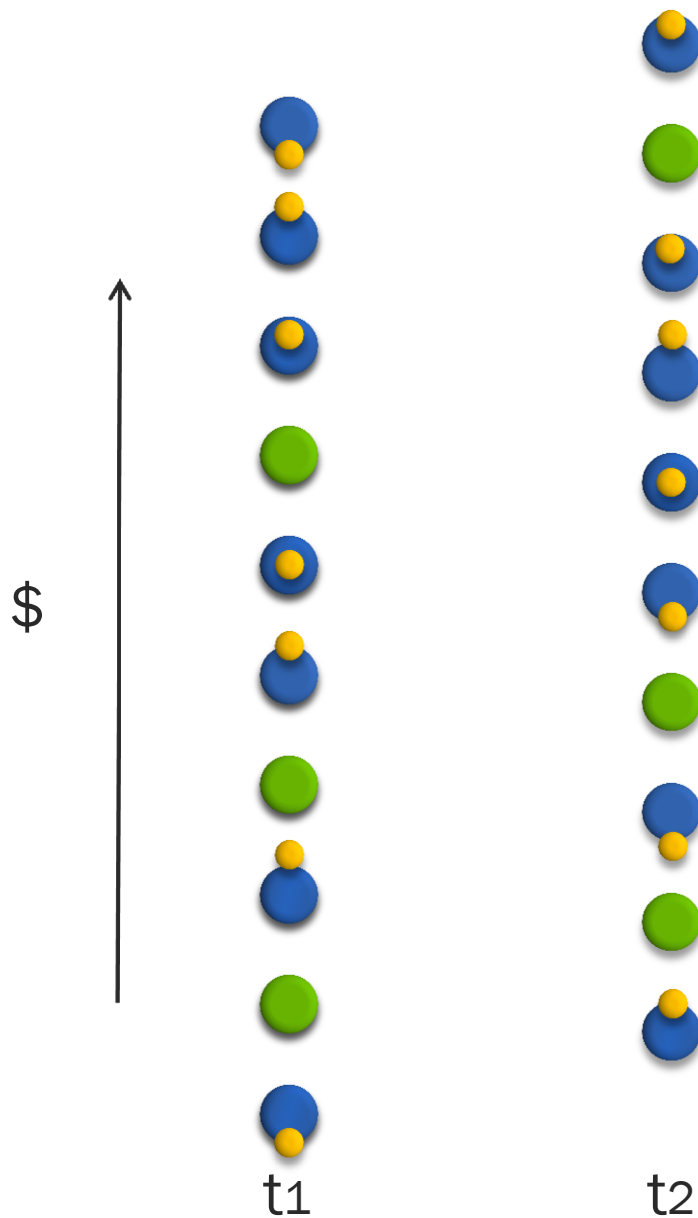




Origins of the Zillow Home Value Index

- Unsold home
- Sold home
- Home value estimate

Median Absolute Error: 8.4%

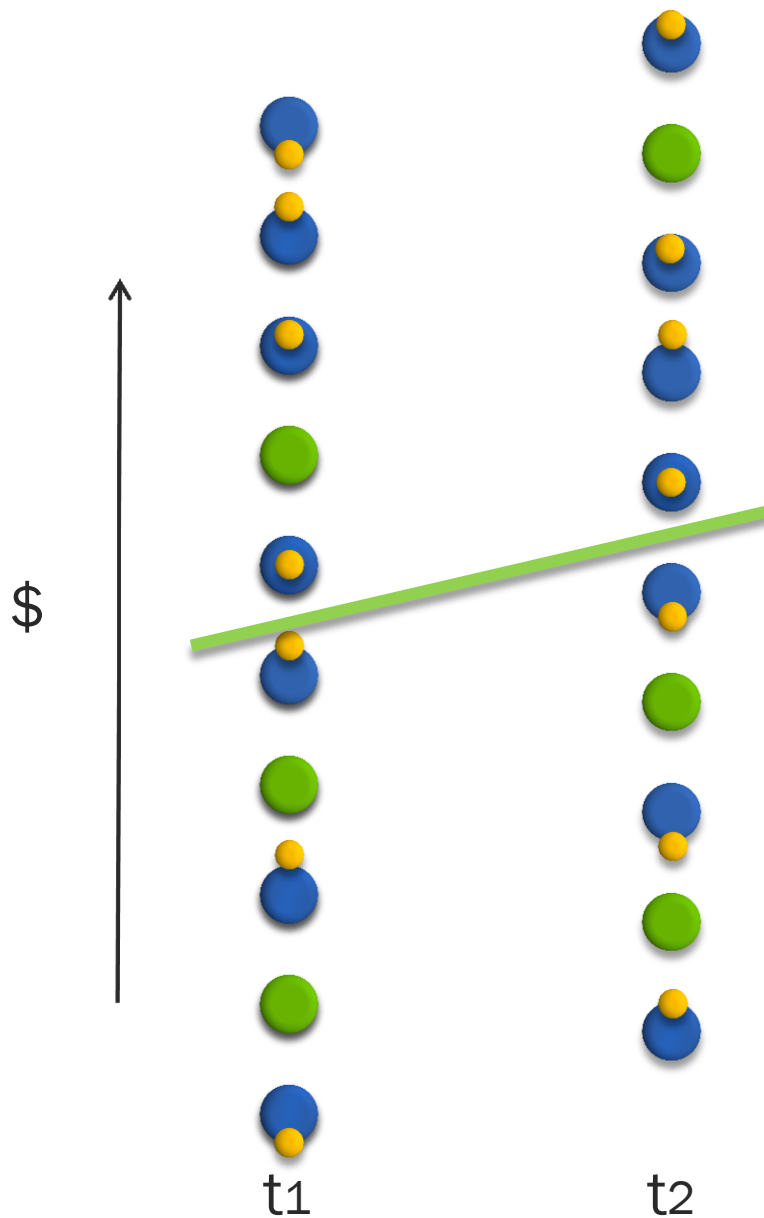


Origins of the Zillow Home Value Index

- Unsold home
- Sold home
- Home value estimate

Median Absolute Error: 8.4%

Median Error: 0.0%

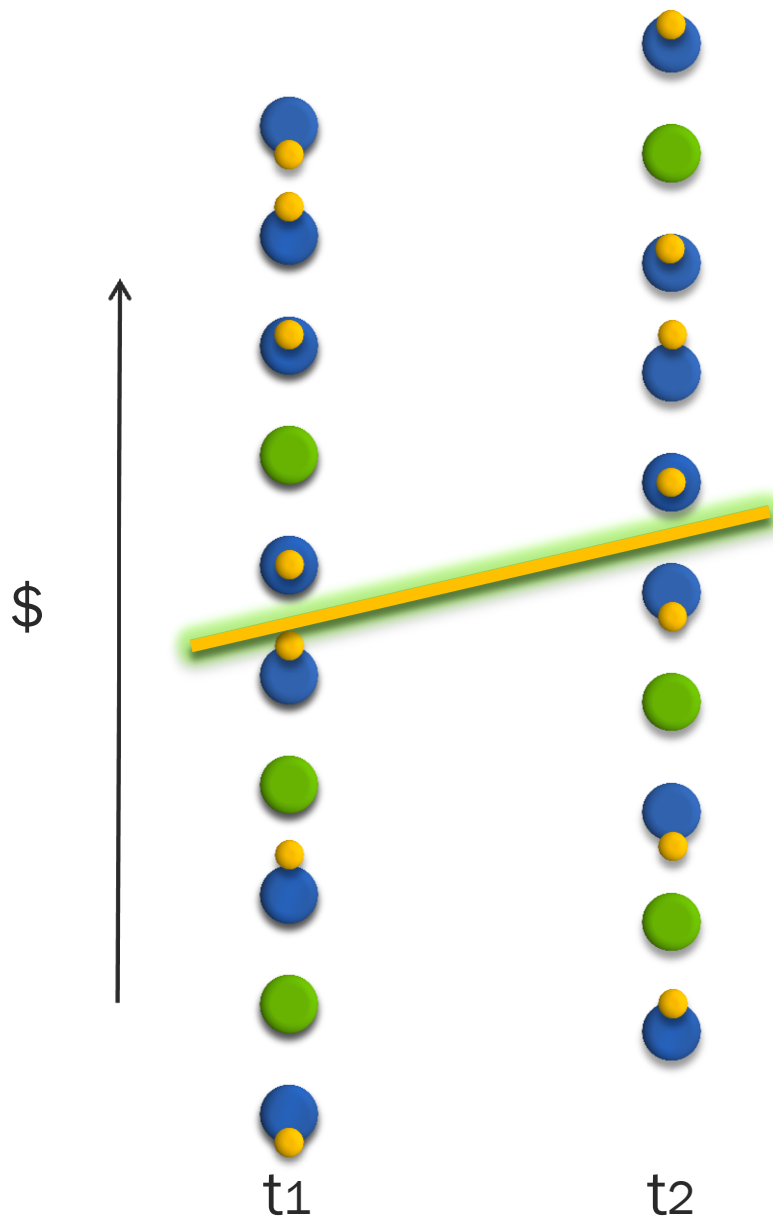


Origins of the Zillow Home Value Index

- Unsold home
- Sold home
- Home value estimate

Median Absolute Error: 8.4%

Median Error: 0.0%

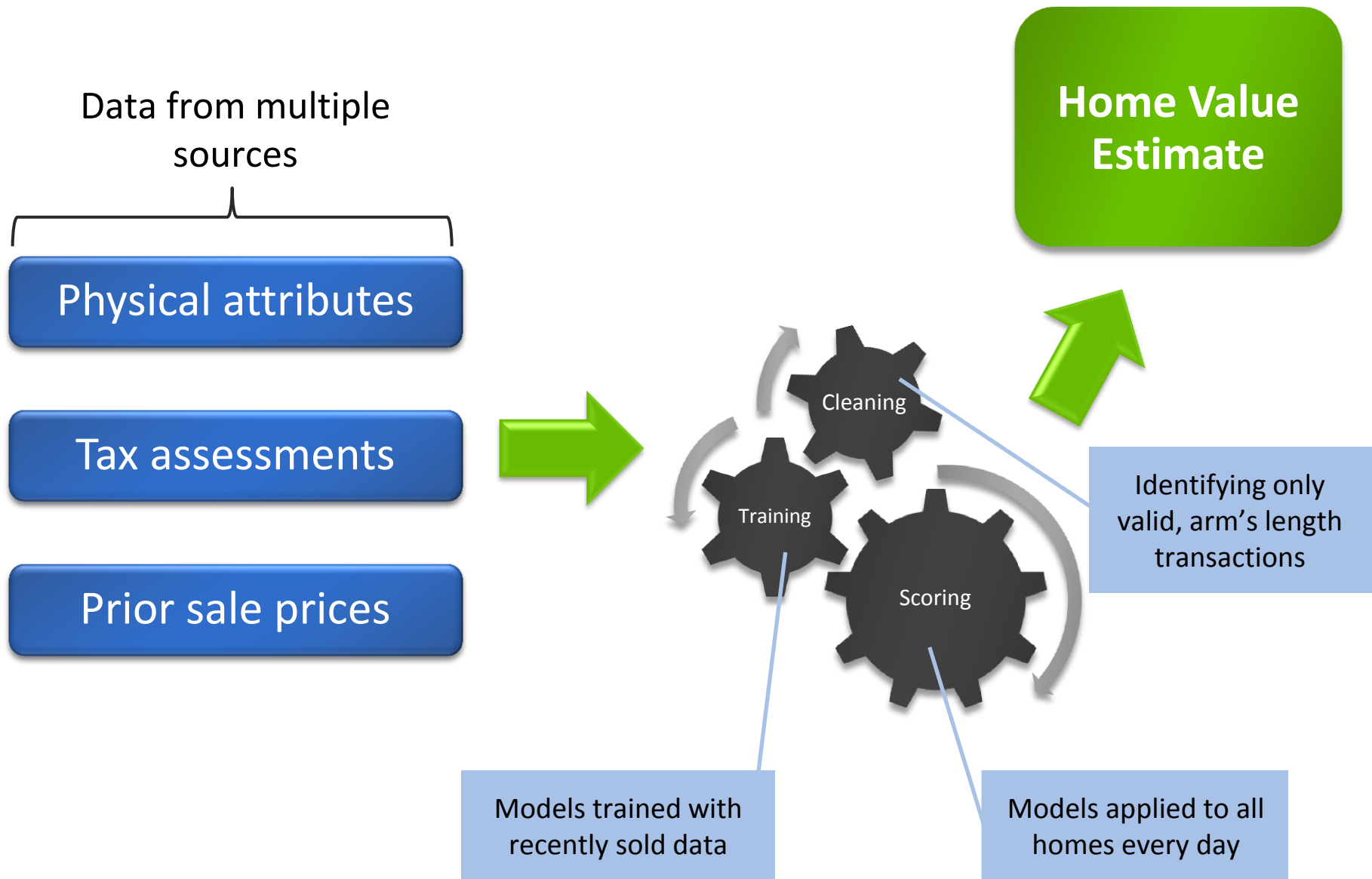


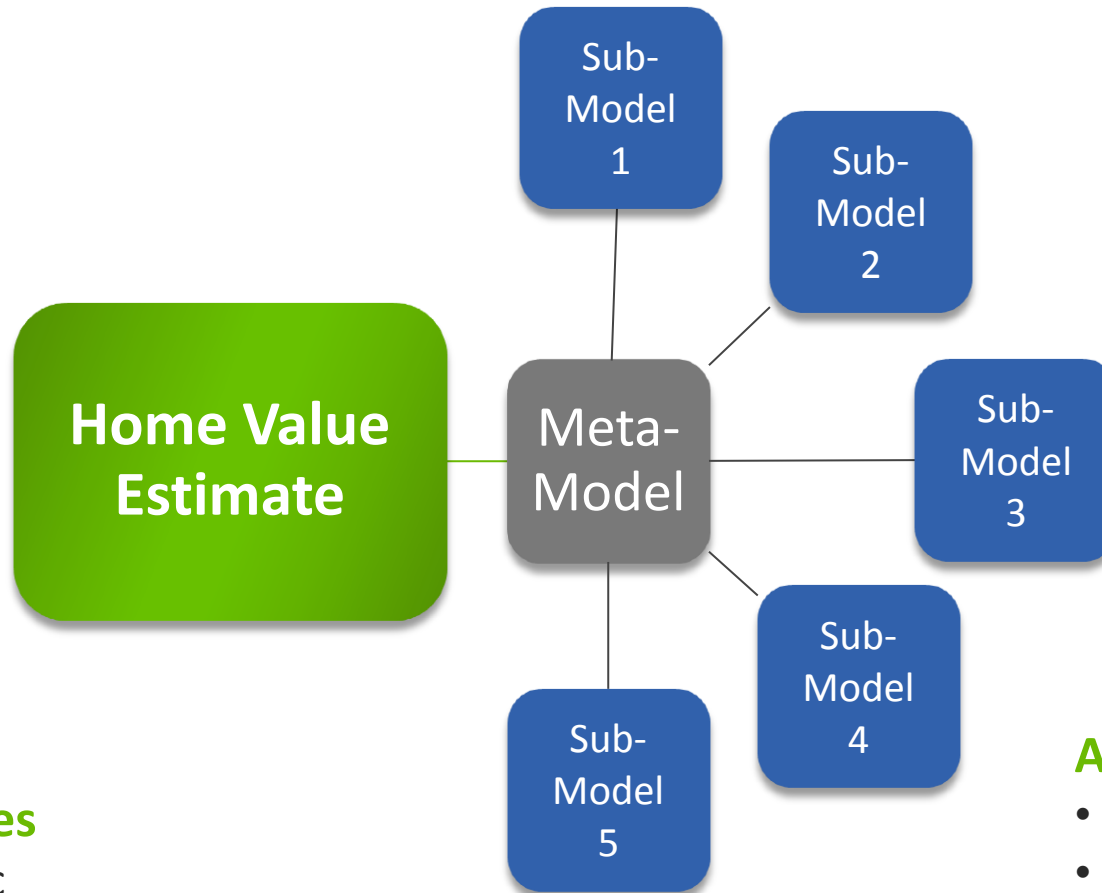
Origins of the Zillow Home Value Index

- Unsold home
- Sold home
- Home value estimate

Median Absolute Error: 8.4%

Median Error: 0.0%



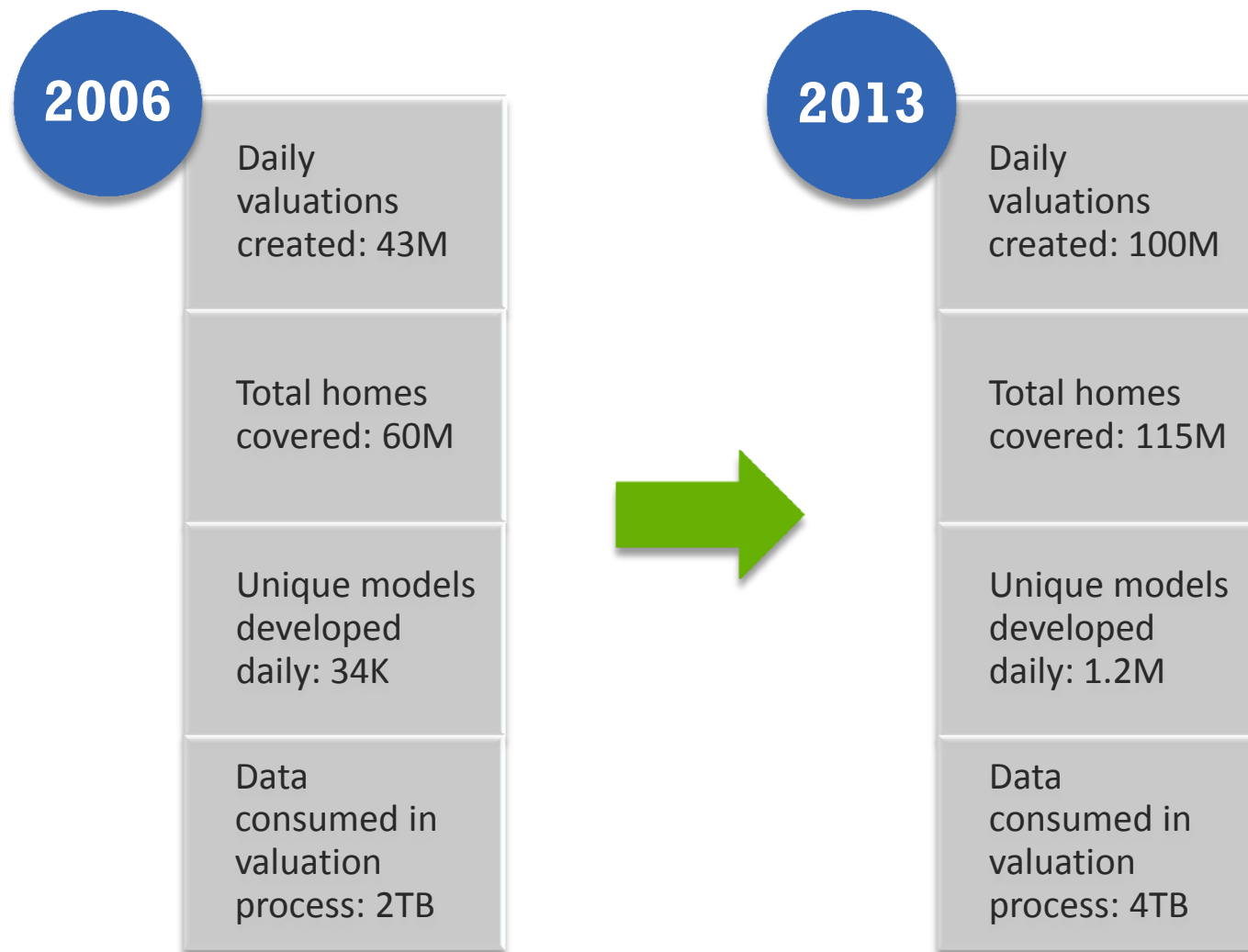


Modeling Approaches

- Hedonic
- Appraiser Emulation
- Sale Price Trending
- Tax Assessment
- Geospatial

Algorithms

- Decision Trees
- Random Forest
- SVM
- KNN
- Linear Regression



National median error: 8.4%

32% of Zestimates are within 5% of sale price

57% of Zestimates are within 10% of sale price

82% of Zestimates are within 20% of sale price

Errors are just as likely to be above the sale price as below the sale price.

| Data Coverage and Zestimate Accuracy Table | | Choose a location type below to change data: | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | Zestimate Accuracy | Homes on Zillow | Homes With Zestimates | Within 5% of Sale Price | Within 10% of Sale Price | Within 20% of Sale Price | Median Error |
| Top Metro Areas | States/Countries* | | | | | | | |
| National | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, GA | | ★★★★ | 2.1M | 1.9M | 31.0% | 56.5% | 81.5% | 8.5% |
| Baltimore, MD | | ★★★★★ | 968.1K | 911.0K | 38.3% | 65.1% | 85.8% | 6.9% |
| Boston, MA | | ★★★★★ | 1.5M | 1.4M | 36.3% | 65.1% | 89.8% | 7.1% |
| Chicago, IL | | ★★★★ | 3.3M | 3.2M | 34.0% | 59.7% | 81.1% | 7.9% |
| Cincinnati, OH | | ★★★★ | 794.4K | 709.8K | 32.9% | 57.6% | 82.0% | 8.2% |
| Cleveland, OH | | ★★★★★ | 818.3K | 727.2K | 35.9% | 63.7% | 83.7% | 7.1% |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | | ★★★ | 2.1M | 1.9M | 20.8% | 42.8% | 76.2% | 11.6% |
| Denver, CO | | ★★★★★ | 924.7K | 856.0K | 41.3% | 72.2% | 93.8% | 6.2% |
| Detroit, MI | | ★★★★ | 1.8M | 1.7M | 27.8% | 53.0% | 79.8% | 9.3% |
| Houston, TX | | ★ | 2.1M | 1.8M | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kansas City, MO | | ★ | 743.6K | 691.2K | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Las Vegas, NV | | ★★ | 667.5K | 660.7K | 20.2% | 39.4% | 76.0% | 12.6% |
| Los Angeles, CA | | ★★★★ | 3.1M | 2.9M | 26.5% | 52.2% | 83.5% | 9.6% |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL | | ★★★★ | 2.5M | 2.4M | 30.4% | 56.6% | 82.6% | 8.6% |

From data updated on August 28, 2013 and shown on Zillow.com.

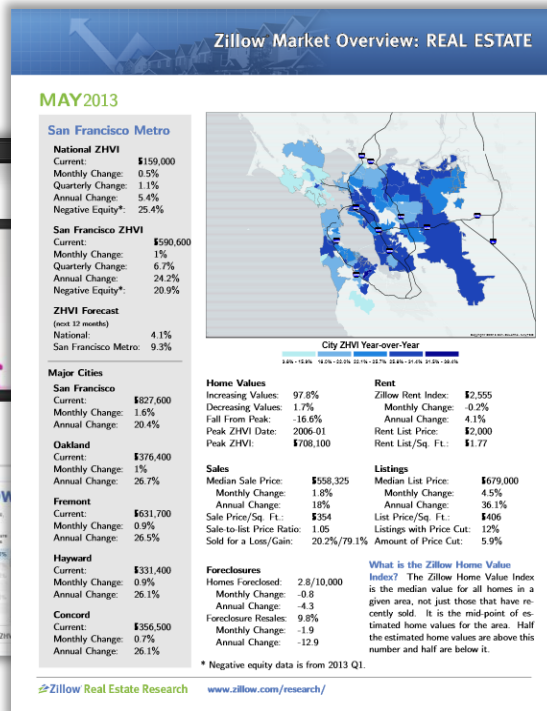
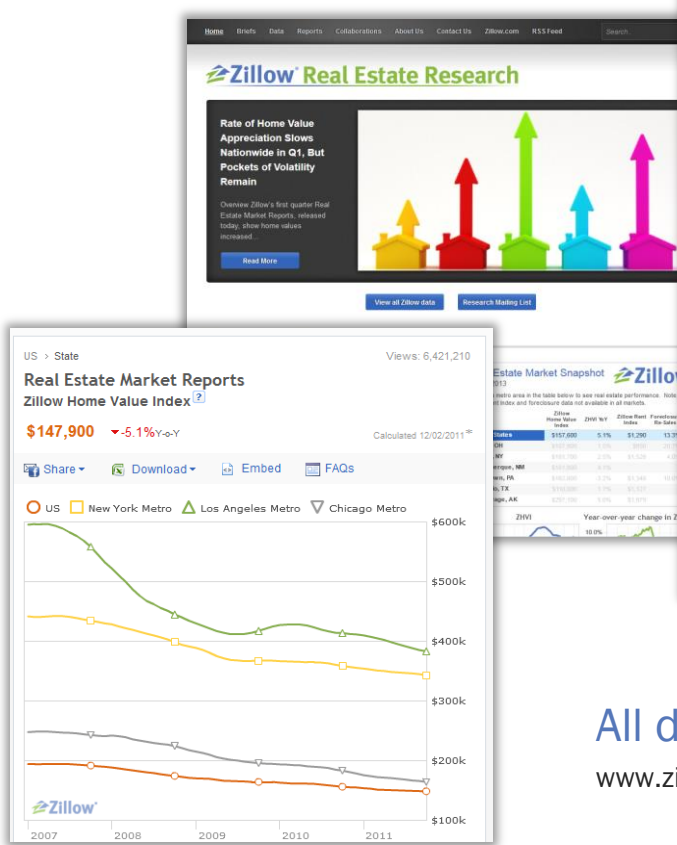
| | Zillow National Home Value Index ("ZHVI") |
|--------------------------|---|
| Primary Purpose | Housing market analysis and research |
| Methodology | <p>Hedonic Imputation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Median of actual and estimated market values of all homes within a market (or market segment) · 3-month smoothed, using a Henderson Filter · Seasonally-adjusted only |
| Underlying Data | <p>Actual and estimated values of 83 million individual single-family homes, condos, and co-ops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Actual, non-distressed sale prices recorded during the index reporting period · Estimated non-distressed market values for every home in the Zillow database that does not sell during the reporting period · Includes newly constructed homes · Index data history to 1997 |
| Coverage | @95% of US housing stock by market value |
| Release Frequency | Monthly |
| Reporting Lag | 18-23 days |

About Zillow Real Estate Research

In-depth research and monthly reports

www.zillow.com/research

www.zillowblog.com/research/local-market-reports



Real Estate Metrics

- Zillow Home Value Index
- Zillow Rent Index
- Zillow Home Value Forecast
- Negative equity
- List prices
- Sale prices
- Rental prices
- Home sales
- \$ value/square foot
- \$ price/square foot
- Sale-to-list price ratio
- % listings with price cuts
- \$ amount of listing price cuts
- % homes sold for loss/gain
- % homes foreclosed
- % sales that are foreclosure re-sales
- % homes increasing/decreasing in value
- % homes sold in the past year
- Price-to-rent ratios
- Price-to-income ratios
- Affordability

All data is freely available on

www.zillow.com/research/data

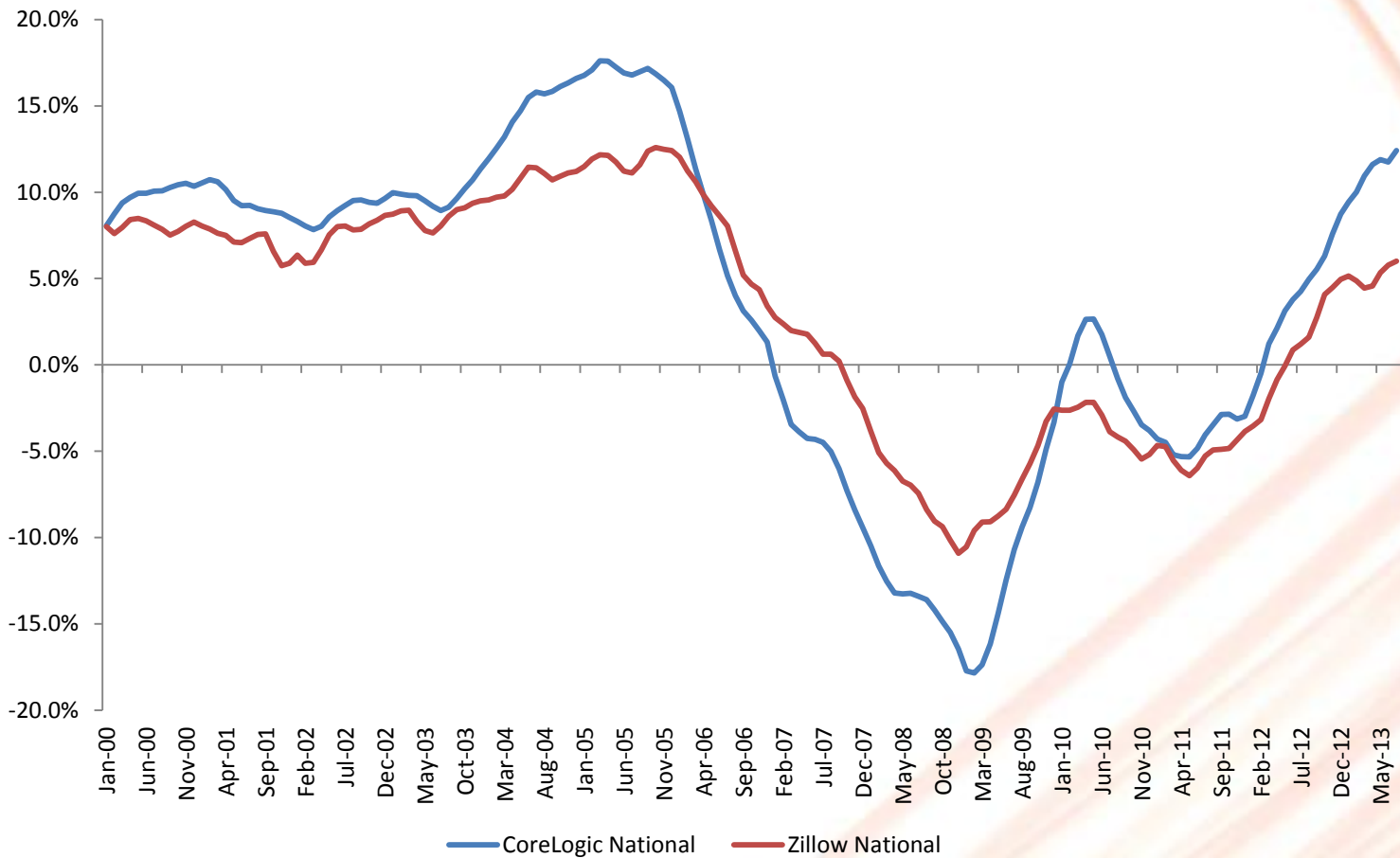


Comparative Results

September 16th, 2013

HPI Methods Create Differentiated View of Growth

Year-Over-Year HPI Growth

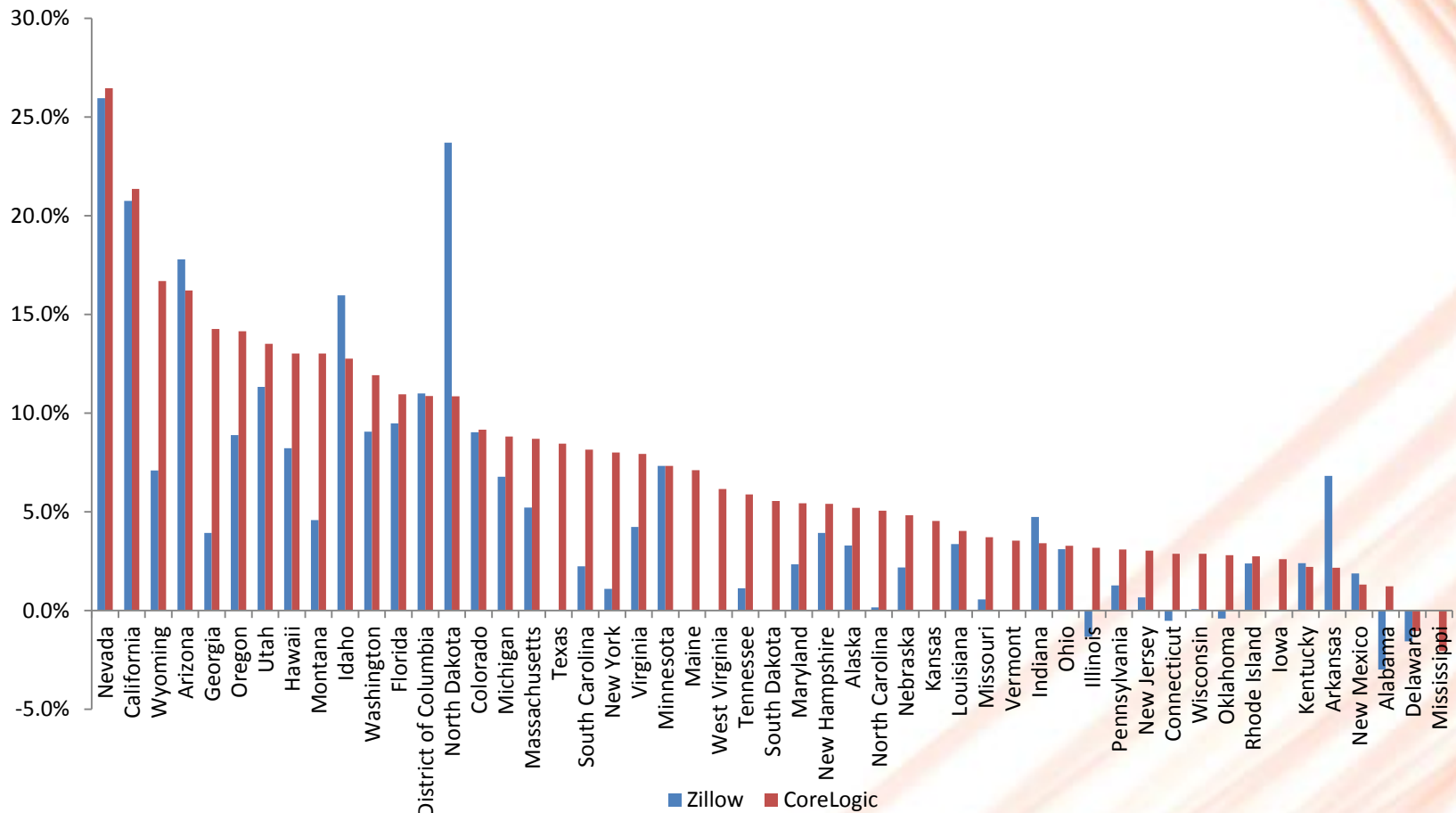


Source: Zillow, CoreLogic September 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

HPI Methods Create Differentiated View of Growth

Year-Over-Year HPI Growth, June 2013



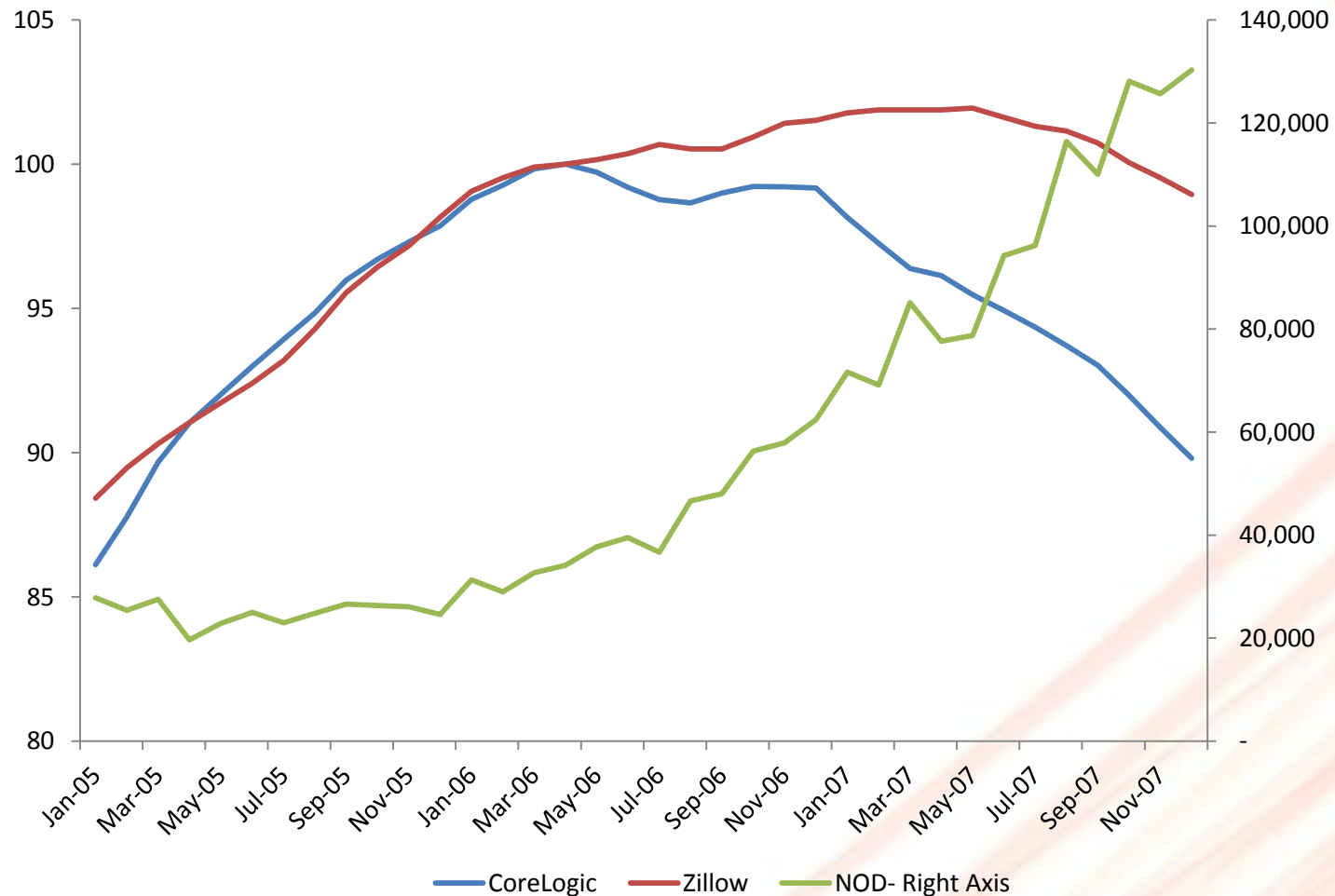
Source: Zillow, CoreLogic September 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

As Prices Fall Distress Rises- The Relationship Between HPI and NOD

National HPI Index

Notices Of Default

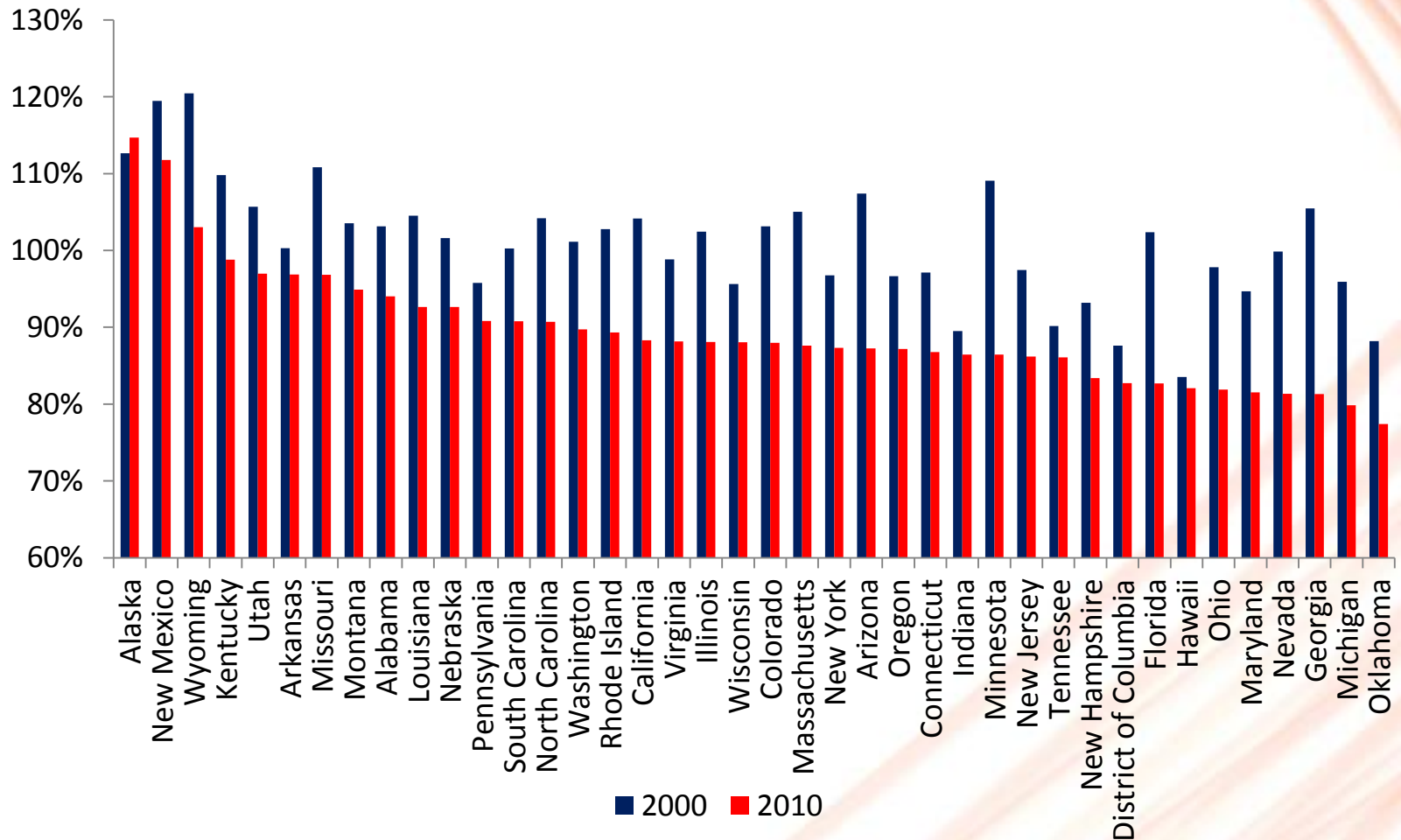


Source: CoreLogic August 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential

Stock to Stock- Predicted Value Relative to Homeowner's Assessment

Zillow Median Values as a Share of Census Median Values



Source: Census, CoreLogic August 2013

©2013 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved. Private & Confidential



CoreLogic®

CoreLogic Office Of The Chief Economist



CoreLogic Economics

@corelogicecon

CoreLogic Insights

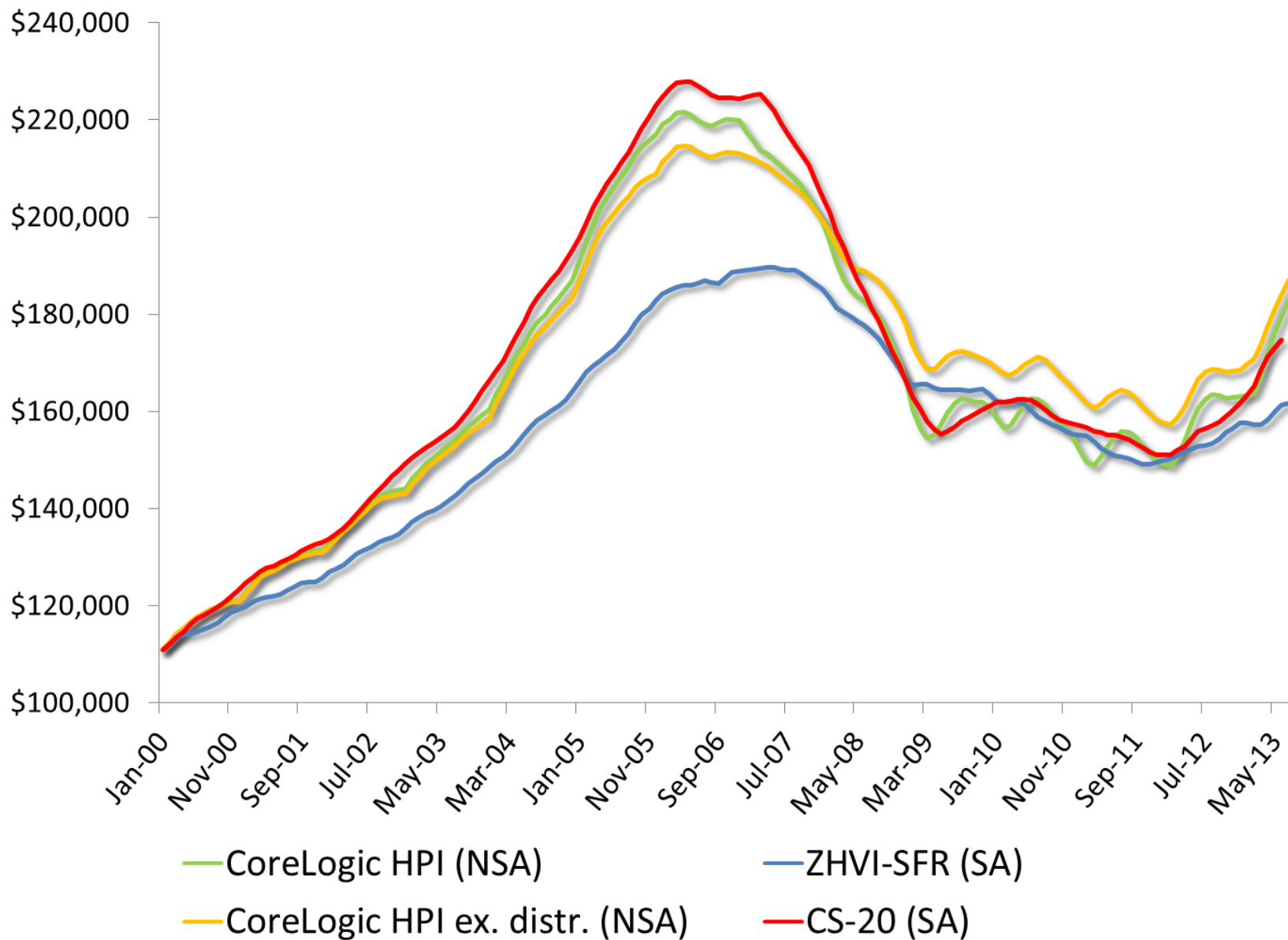
<http://www.corelogic.com/insights>

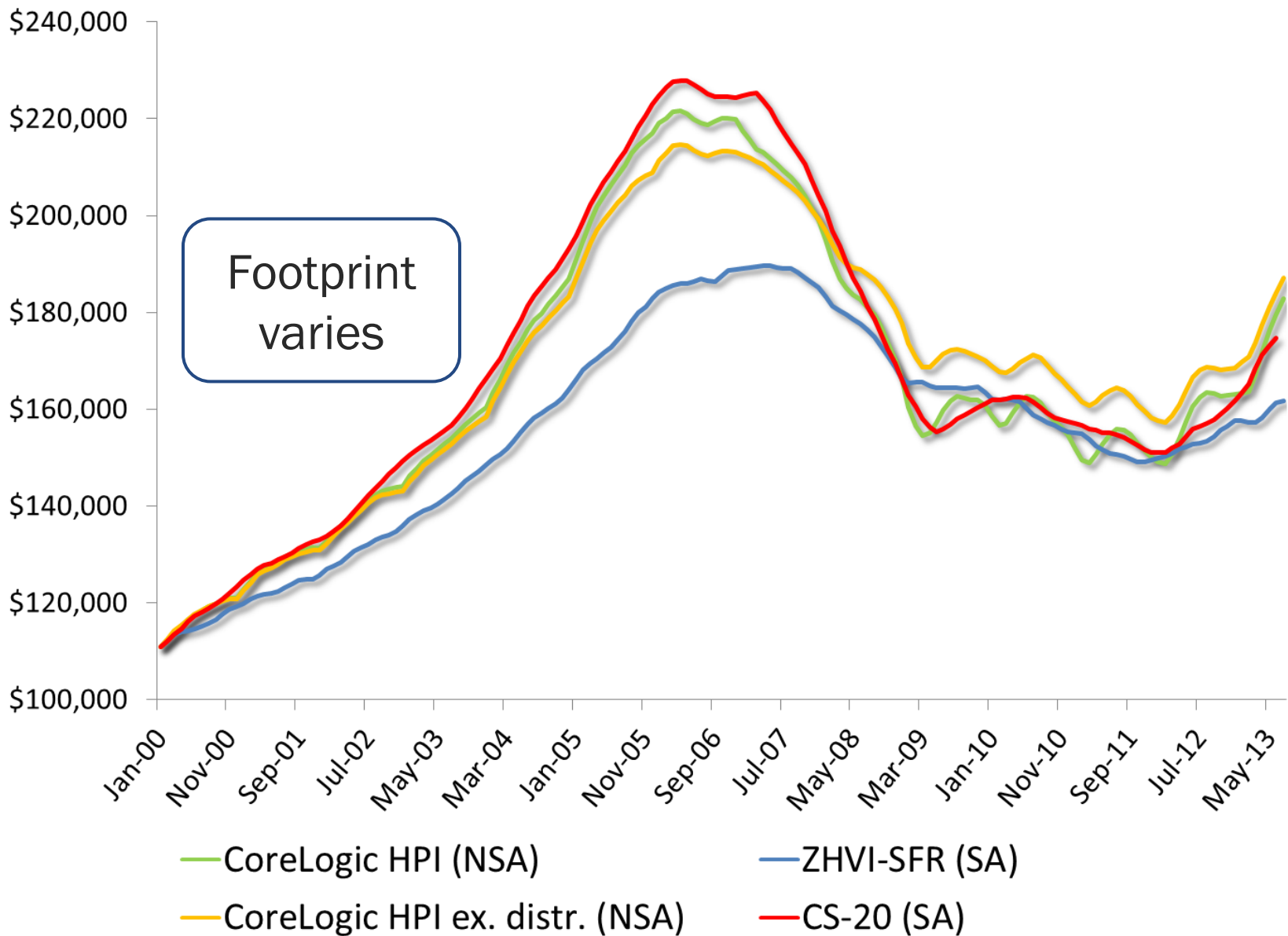
CoreLogic Academic Research Council

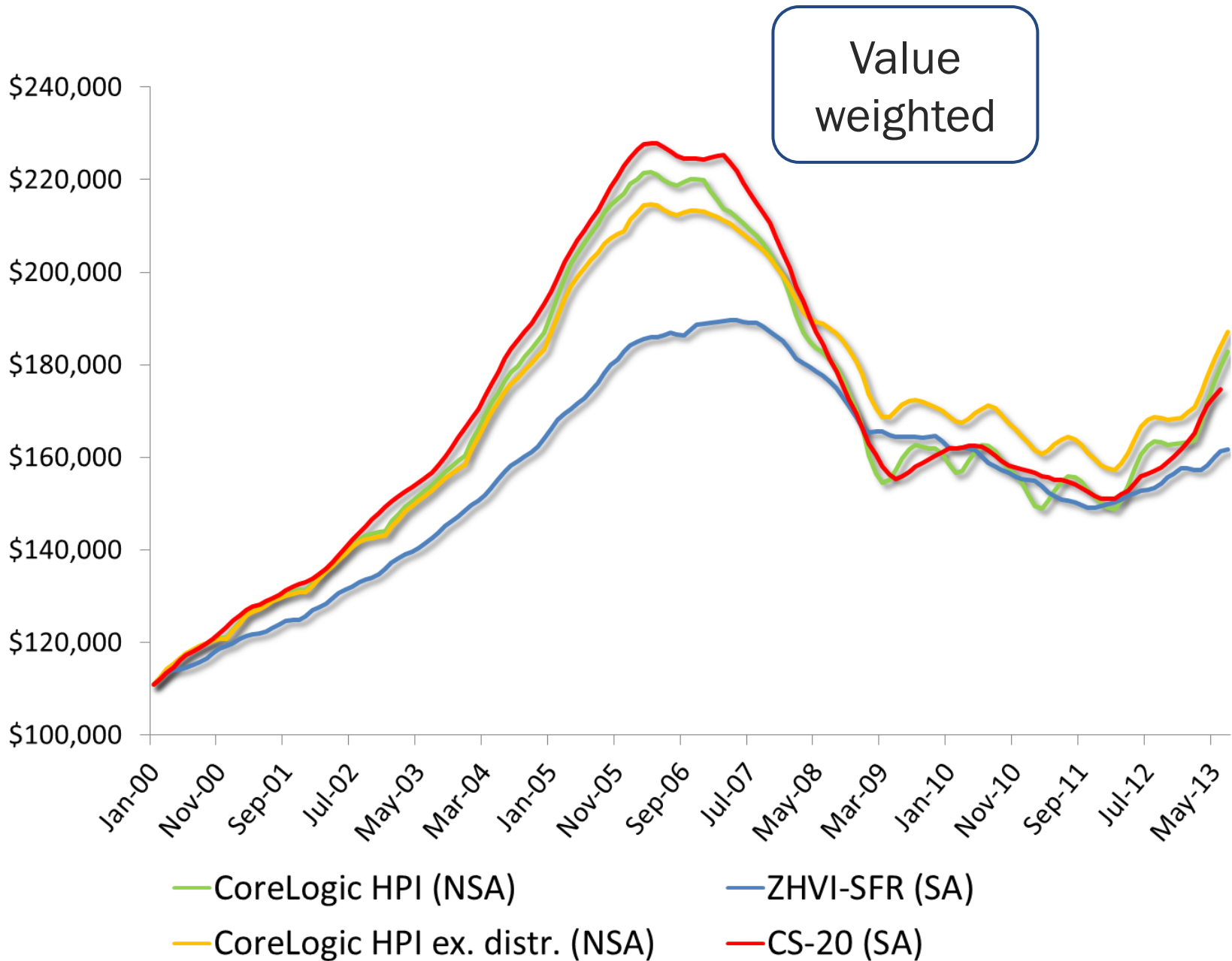
<http://www.corelogic.com/clarc>



Comparing the Zillow Home Value Index to CoreLogic and Case-Shiller

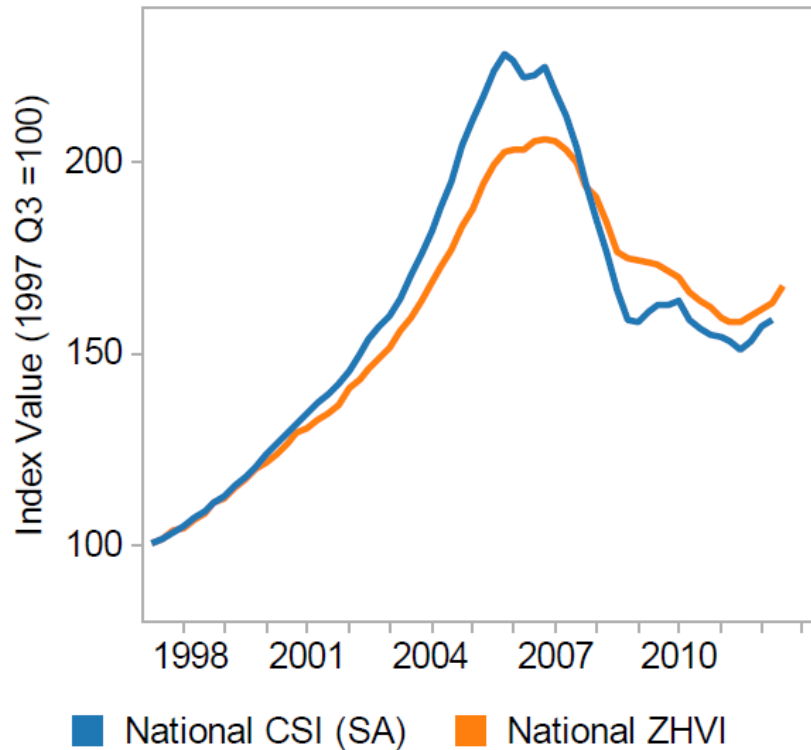




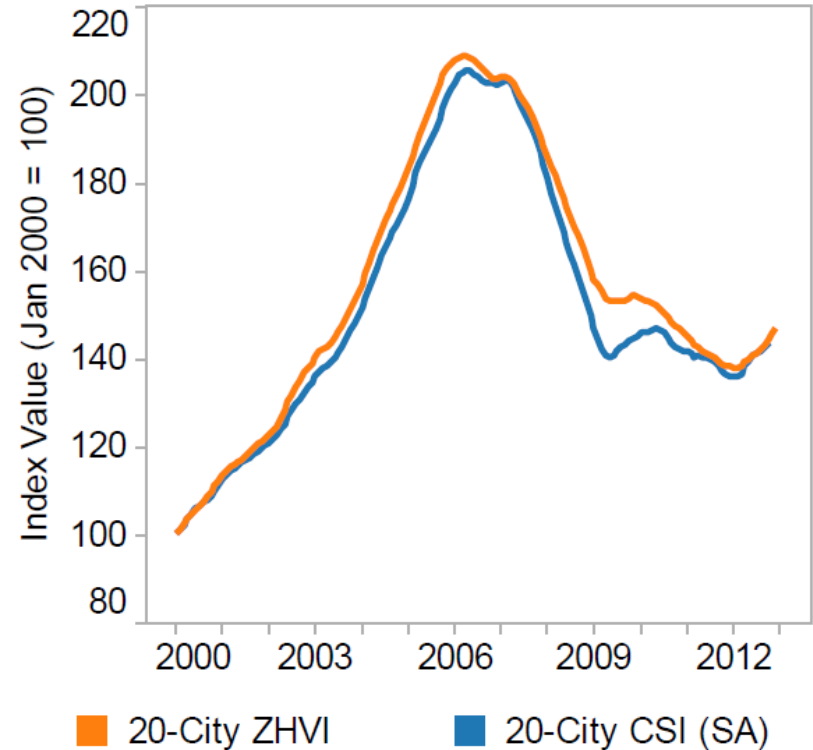


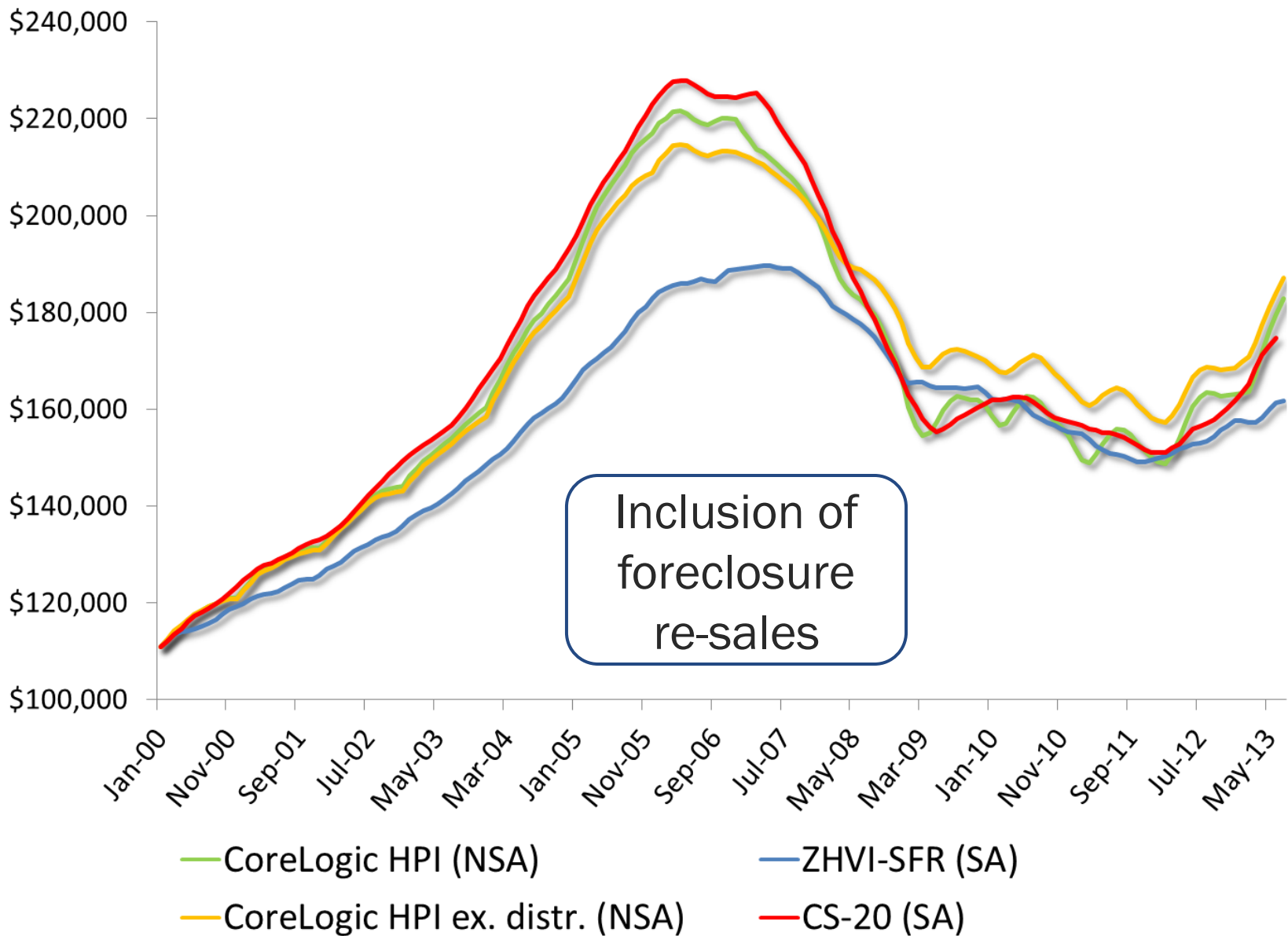
The impact of footprint and value weighting

National ZHVI vs. National CSI

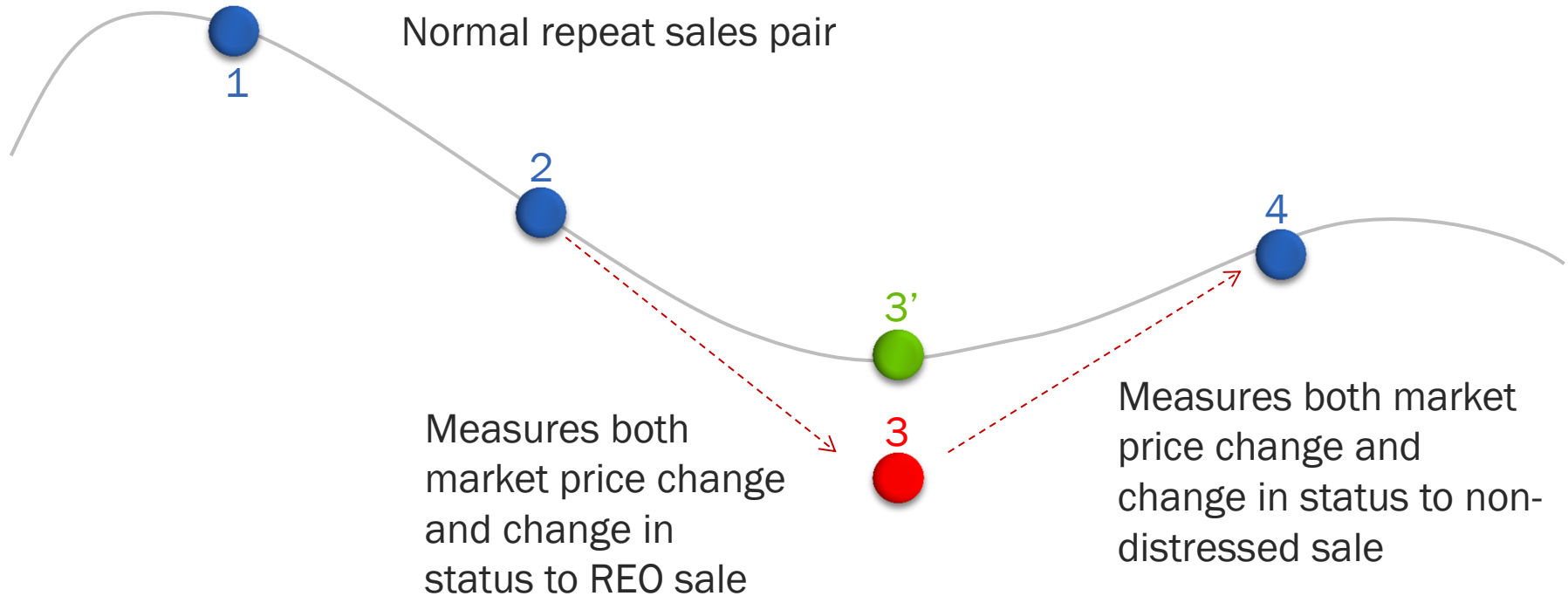


20-City ZHVI vs. 20-City CSI

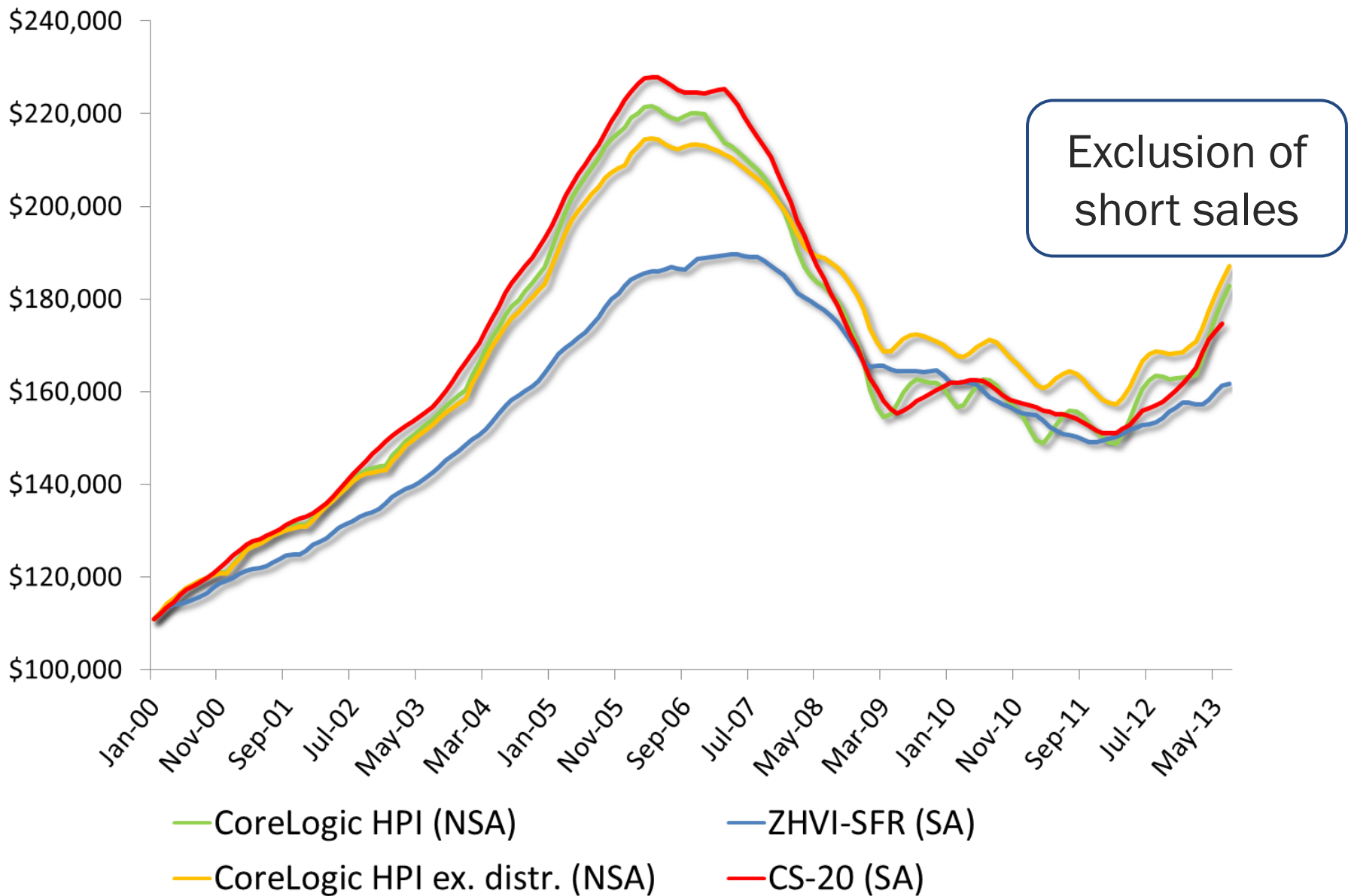




Problems with the inclusion of foreclosure re-sales



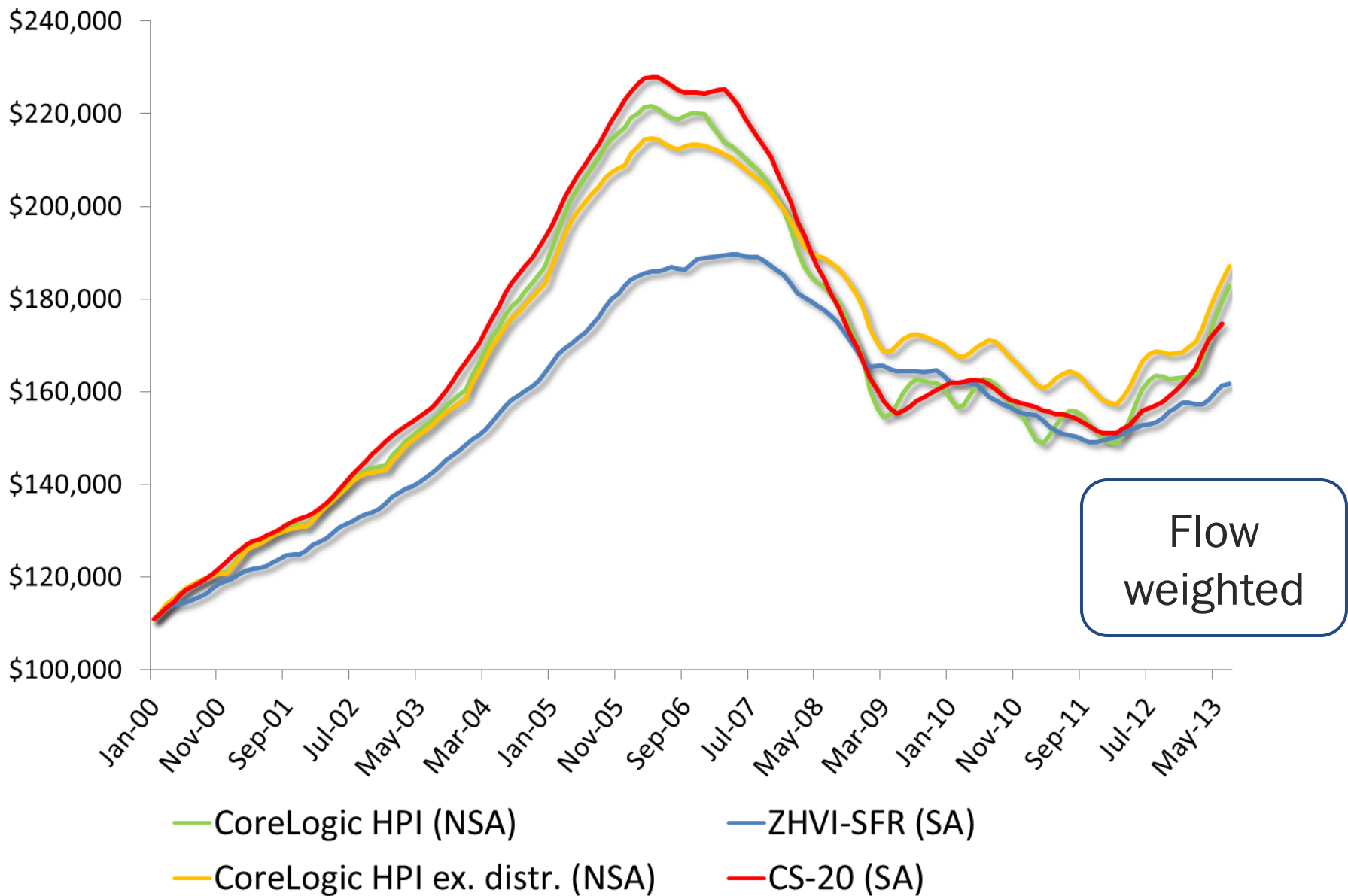
- Non-distressed sale
- Non-distressed value of home
- REO Sale



Excluding short sales:

A noble endeavor but does it lead to upward bias?

- **Current approach (as we understand it):**
 - For sales after 2006, the sale is removed from the pairing process if the sale price is less than the mortgage amount at time of origination (no assumptions made about remaining principal).
- **Example:**
 - 2007: Sale of home for \$100K (\$80K mortgage)
 - 2013: Home sells again for \$75K (but mortgage balance is only \$70K)
 - This home would be excluded from the index despite not being a short sale.
- This can easily become a filter for homes that have declined in value but are not, in fact, short sales. The exclusion of such transactions will result in an upward bias in the estimate of home price appreciation.



How much did house prices really increase in 2012?

April 4, 2013

percentage point difference in the 2012 house price growth rate is entirely driven by the weighting method.

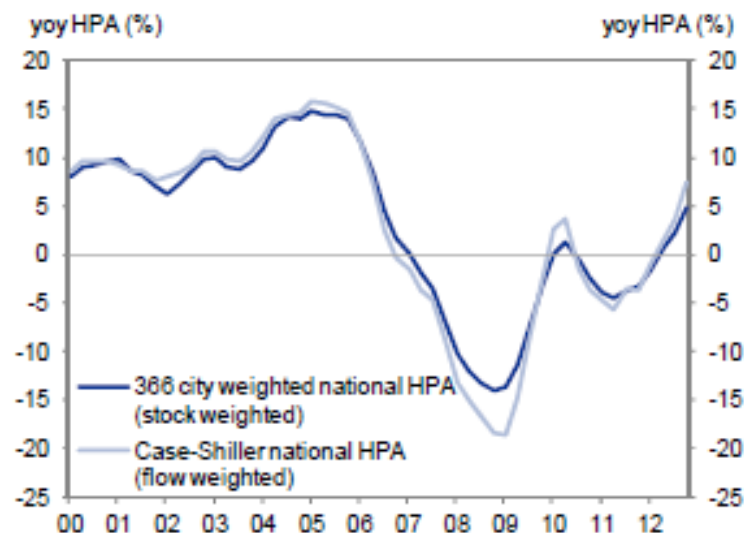
The analysis above shows that the national house prices, weighted by the housing stock of each location, probably increased 3-4% rather than 7-8% in 2012. The difference can be explained by a declining share of distressed sales and the weighting method used in repeat-sales index construction. This result is intuitive considering the large number of cities in the US where house prices tend to stay flat for years and rarely experience significant appreciation or depreciation. For example, out of the 366 metro areas in our

Exhibit 1: House prices appreciation rates turned from negative in 2011 to positive in 2012 across indices

| House Price Index | HPA (yoy %Chg) | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | 2011 | 2012 |
| S&P/Case-Shiller Composite 20 | -4.1 | 6.8 |
| S&P/Case-Shiller US National | -3.7 | 7.3 |
| CoreLogic National incl Distressed | -3.1 | 8.3 |
| CoreLogic National excl Distressed | -4.1 | 6.7 |
| FHFA Purchase-Only Monthly Index | -1.3 | 5.6 |
| Zillow.com Home Value Index | -3.4 | 5.6 |
| Radar Logic 25 MSA Composite | -6.4 | 13.3 |
| FNC Composite 30 | -4.4 | 5.8 |
| NAR Median Sales Price | -3.9 | 11.1 |

Source: Haver Analytics, GS Mortgage Strategy Research.

Exhibit 4: Flow weighted house price index shows a bigger decline in 2009 and a sharper recovery in 2012



Source: Fiserv, GS Mortgage Strategy Research.

