

## **OCC Mortgage Metrics Report**

Disclosure of National Bank Mortgage Loan Data

Fourth Quarter 2022

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency Washington, D.C.

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## **Contents**

About Mortgage Metrics	1
Executive Summary	
Figure 1: Total Serviced Mortgage Portfolio—Outstanding Principal in Billions of Dol	llars3
Figure 2: Total Serviced Mortgage Portfolio—Number of Loans in Thousands	
Figure 3: Composition—Loans in Thousands by Borrower Risk Category	
Figure 4: Composition—Percentage of Mortgages by Borrower Risk Category	
Figure 5: Number of Loans in Delinquency and Foreclosures in Process—Loans in	
Thousands	
Figure 6: Percentage of Loans Current and Performing and in Delinquency	
Figure 7: Newly Initiated Foreclosures	6
Figure 8: Completed Foreclosures and Other Home Forfeiture Actions	6
	-
Table 1: Number of Mortgage Modification Actions	/
Table 2: Number of Modification Actions in Combination Actions	8
Table 3: Changes in Monthly Principal and Interest Payments by State	9
Table 4. Number of Re-Defaults for Loans Modified Six Months Previously	10
2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	
Appendix A: Definitions and Method	11

i

### **About Mortgage Metrics**

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) collects data on first-lien residential mortgage loans serviced by seven national banks with large mortgage-servicing portfolios. The *OCC Mortgage Metrics Report* is published quarterly to promote broader understanding of mortgage portfolio performance and modification activity in the federal banking system, support supervision of regulated institutions, and fulfill section 104 of the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 (codified at 12 USC 1715z-25), as amended by section 1493(a) of the Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

- This report presents performance data for the fourth quarter of 2022 for loans that the reporting banks own or service for others as a fee-based business.
- The data in this report reflect a portion of first-lien residential mortgages in the country. The characteristics of the loans included here may differ from the overall population. The loans included are not a statistically representative, random sample.
- This report covers the performance of first-lien home mortgages in the portfolios of reporting banks. It excludes junior liens, home equity lines of credit (HELOC), and home equity conversion mortgages (reverse mortgages).
- For loans in forbearance covered by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, reporting banks are following guidance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the respective government agencies and government-sponsored entities (GSE) for the calculation and reporting of delinquency and credit bureau reporting.

OCC Mortgage Metrics Report: Fourth Quarter 2022

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The seven national banks are Bank of America, Citibank, HSBC, JPMorgan Chase, PNC, U.S. Bank, and Wells Fargo.

### **Executive Summary**

### **Overall Mortgage Portfolio and Performance**

- As of December 31, 2022, the reporting banks serviced approximately 12 million first-lien residential mortgage loans with \$2.7 trillion in unpaid principal balances (see figures 1 and 2). This \$2.7 trillion was 22 percent of all residential mortgage debt outstanding in the United States.<sup>2</sup>
- Overall mortgage performance this quarter improved from the fourth quarter of 2021. The percentage of mortgages that were current and performing at the end of the fourth quarter of 2022 was 97.1 percent compared with 96.4 percent at the end of the fourth quarter of 2021 (see figure 6). The CARES Act, signed into law on March 27, 2020, and extended on February 18, 2022, allows for loan forbearance that can extend up to 360 days and is reflected in the mortgage performance data.
- Servicers initiated 9,166 new foreclosures in the fourth quarter of 2022, a decrease from the prior quarter, but a higher volume than a year earlier (see figure 7). The new foreclosure volume in the fourth quarter of 2022 is lower than pre-COVID-19 pandemic foreclosure volumes. Home forfeiture actions during the fourth quarter of 2022—completed foreclosure sales, short sales, and deed-in-lieu-of-foreclosure actions—increased 42.8 percent from a year earlier to 2,525 (see figure 8). Events associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including foreclosure moratoriums that began March 18, 2020, and were extended to July 31, 2021, have significantly affected these metrics.

# Number and Type of Modifications Completed and Impact on Payment Amount

Servicers completed 11,419 modifications during the fourth quarter of 2022, a 29.3 percent decrease from the previous quarter's 16,160 modifications.

- Of these 11,419 modifications, 9,597, or 84 percent, were "combination modifications"— modifications that included multiple actions affecting the affordability and sustainability of the loan, such as an interest rate reduction and a term extension. Of the remaining 1,822 loan modifications, 1,712 received a single action and 110 were not assigned a modification type (see table 1).
- Among the 9,597 combination modifications completed during the quarter, 8,335, or 86.9 percent, included a term extension; 7,898, or 82.3 percent, included capitalization of delinquent interest and fees; 4,703, or 49 percent, included an interest rate reduction or freeze; 2,864, or 29.8 percent, included principal deferral; and 16, or 0.2 percent, included principal reduction (see table 2).
- Of the 11,419 modifications completed during the quarter, 7,303, or 64 percent, reduced the loan's pre-modification monthly payment (see table 3).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Residential mortgage debt is determined using the quarterly Federal Reserve Statistical Release, "Z.1: Financial Accounts of the United States," table L.218, "One-to-Four-Family Residential Mortgages," household sector liabilities. Data as of December 31, 2022.

#### **Modified Loan Performance**

By December 31, 2022, all loans modified during the second quarter of 2022 would have aged at least six months. Of the 28,109 modifications completed during the second quarter of 2022, servicers reported that 3,150, or 11.2 percent, were 60 or more days past due or in the process of foreclosure at the end of the month that the modification became six months old (see table 4).

Figure 1 shows the outstanding principal balance of reported loans and the change in the amount of unpaid balances from the fourth quarter of 2020 through the fourth quarter of 2022.



Figure 1: Total Serviced Mortgage Portfolio—Outstanding Principal in Billions of Dollars

Figure 2 shows the number of first-lien residential mortgages serviced and the change in the number of loans serviced from the fourth quarter of 2020 through the fourth quarter of 2022.

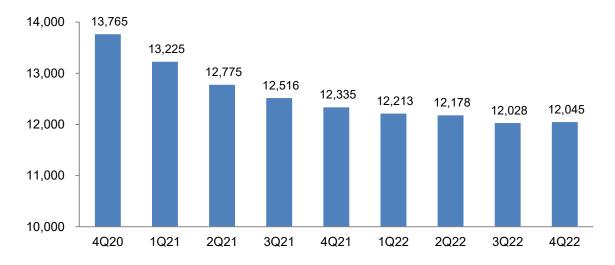


Figure 2: Total Serviced Mortgage Portfolio—Number of Loans in Thousands

Figure 3 shows the number of loans in each risk category and the change in each category from the fourth quarter of 2020 through the fourth quarter of 2022.

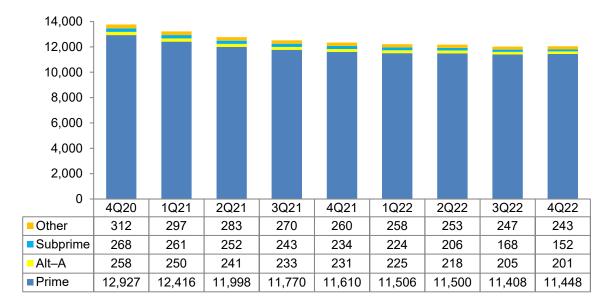


Figure 3: Composition—Loans in Thousands by Borrower Risk Category

Figure 4 reports the percentage of loans in each risk category and shows that the composition of loans has remained relatively stable since the fourth quarter of 2020.

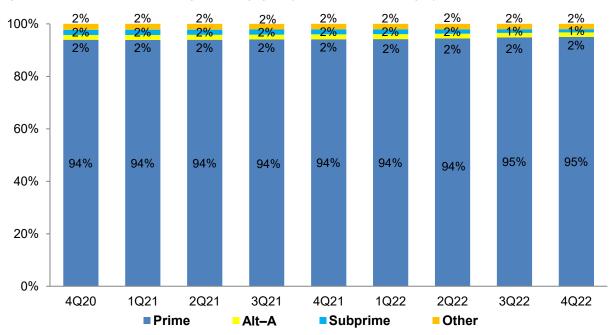


Figure 4: Composition—Percentage of Mortgages by Borrower Risk Category

Figure 5 shows the number of loans in each category of delinquency from the fourth quarter of 2020 through the fourth quarter of 2022. The number of foreclosures in process has declined

slightly quarter over quarter since the first quarter of 2022. The number of seriously delinquent loans has trended down since the fourth quarter of 2020.<sup>3</sup>

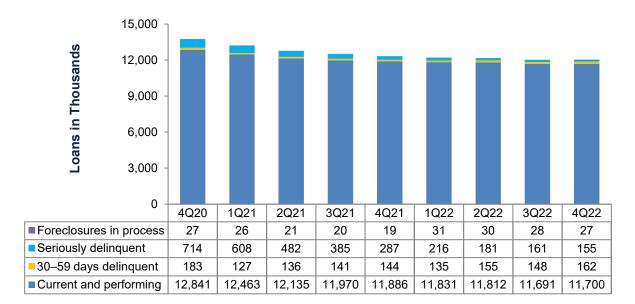


Figure 5: Number of Loans in Delinquency and Foreclosures in Process—Loans in Thousands

Figure 6 shows the percent of mortgages in each category of delinquency from the fourth quarter of 2020 through the fourth quarter of 2022. The percent of seriously delinquent loans has trended down since the fourth quarter of 2020.

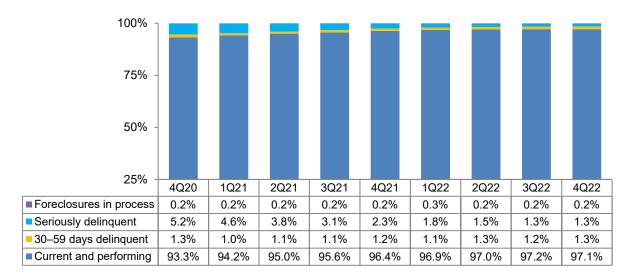


Figure 6: Percentage of Loans Current and Performing and in Delinquency

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Delinquencies are reported based on the contractual due date and may not match what is being reported in credit bureau data. Also, delinquencies are affected by the different relief programs offered by the banks.

Figure 7 shows the number of new foreclosure actions initiated from the fourth quarter of 2020 through the fourth quarter of 2022. New foreclosure actions decreased to 9,166 and the current volume is lower than the pre-COVID-19 pandemic foreclosure volume.<sup>4</sup>



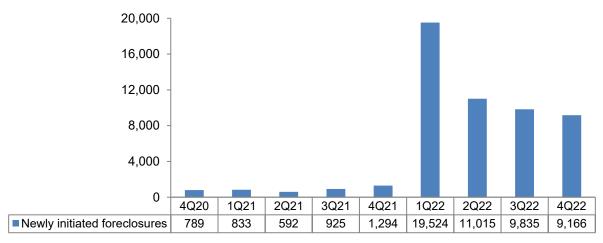
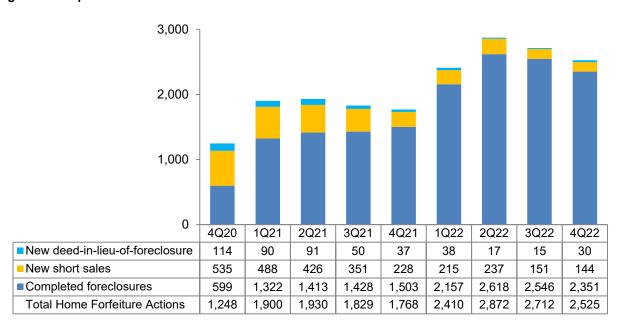


Figure 8 shows the number of foreclosure and other home forfeiture actions completed from the fourth quarter of 2020 through the fourth quarter of 2022. Completed foreclosures and other forfeiture actions increased to 2,525 in the fourth quarter of 2022 from 1,768 in the fourth quarter of 2021, an increase of 42.8 percent.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 8: Completed Foreclosures and Other Home Forfeiture Actions



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Events associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including foreclosure moratoriums, have significantly affected these metrics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Events associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including foreclosure moratoriums, have significantly affected these metrics.

## Table 1: Number of Mortgage Modification Actions Completed in the Fourth Quarter of 2022

		Rate						
		reduction	Term	Principal	Principal		Not	Total
States	Capitalization	or freeze	extension	reduction	deferral	Combination	reported	modifications
Total - All States	67	52	965	0	628	9,597	110	11,419
Alabama	1	0	34	0	4	122	4	165
Alaska	0	0	9	0	0	20	0	29
Arizona	1	0	11	0	10	216	3	241
Arkansas	1	1	10	0	5	88	0	105
California	8	3	37	0	82	694	4	828
Colorado	2	0	13	0	7	127	2	151
Connecticut	2	0	10	0	13	130	0	155
Delaware	0	0	6	0	4	48	0	58
District of Columbia	0	1	0	0	6	28	0	35
Florida	2	3	44	0	54	685	8	796
Georgia	3	4	50	0	19	332	6	414
Hawaii	0	1	1	0	2	34	0	38
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Illinois	3	2	39	0	26	727	6	803
Indiana	0	2	20	0	6	205	1	234
lowa	0	0	3	0	5	89	0	97
Kansas	0	0	17	0	3	70	0	90
Kentucky	1	1	21	0	3	120	0	146
Louisiana	1	4	16	0	11	179	3	214
Maine	0	0	4	0	4	24	0	32
Maryland	1	3	34	0	19	353	7	417
Massachusetts	1	1	13	0	11	146	1	173
Michigan	1	2	24	0	9	155	1	192
Minnesota	1	0	14	0	10	289	1	315
Mississippi	1	2	11	0	5	67	2	88
Missouri	0	2	23	0	18	178	2	223
Montana	0	0	2	0	1	19	1	23
Nebraska	0	0	7	0	2	83	0	92
Nevada	0	0	4	0	8	104	1	117
New Hampshire	0	0	6	0	0	26	0	32
New Jersey	4	1	18	0	31	349	7	410
New Mexico	0	0	7	0	4	70	0	81
New York	2	2	38	0	43	557	9	651
North Carolina	4	1	37	0	17	291	4	354
North Dakota	0	0	2	0	0	17	0	19
Ohio	3	1	41	0	6	365	2	418
Oklahoma	1	1	16	0	3	133	3	157
Oregon	0	0	6	0	6	98	2	112
Pennsylvania	4	3	44	0	33	377	7	468
Rhode Island	0	0	2	0	3	24	0	29
South Carolina	0	1	25	0	11	165	2	204
South Dakota	0	0	1	0	0	23	0	24
Tennessee	2	3	22	0	10	157	2	196
Texas	6	5	144	0	69	993	10	1,227
Utah	0	0	9	0	1	55	0	65
Vermont	1	0	1	0	2	10	1	15
Virginia	4	1	44	0	28	236	5	318
Washington	4	0	16	0	9	138	1	168
West Virginia	0	0	5	0	1	34	0	40
Wisconsin	2	1	2	0	3	113	1	122
Wyoming	0	0	2	0	1	13	0	16
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3

Table 2: Number of Modification Actions in Combination Actions

Completed in the Fourth Quarter of 2022

		Rate reduction	Term	Principal	Principal	Total combination
States	Capitalization	or freeze	extension	reduction	deferral	modifications
Total - All States	7,898	4,703	8,335	16	2,864	9,597
Alabama	110	57	115	0	29	122
Alaska	19	7	20	0	1	20
Arizona	148	142	155	0	78	216
Arkansas	69	53	71	0	23	88
California	574	347	591	1	276	694
Colorado	104	60	109	1	33	127
Connecticut	114	65	118	1	38	130
Delaware	44	22	43	0	15	48
District of Columbia	24	14	25	0	7	28
Florida	545	362	565	1	242	685
Georgia	294	126	316	1	75	332
Hawaii	27	18	28	0	13	34
Idaho	14	11	14	0	5	19
Illinois	543	384	578	2	290	727
Indiana	175	87	186	0	39	205
Iowa	63	51	69	0	30	89
Kansas	58	26	63	0	10	70
Kentucky	89	77	95	0	37	120
Louisiana	164	79	170	1	40	179
Maine	19	10	20	0	6	24
Maryland	300	158	326	1	100	353
Massachusetts	118	69	124	1	39	146
Michigan	136	70	142	1	42	155
Minnesota	205	184	205	0	115	289
Mississippi	55	28	58	0	17	67
Missouri	131	91	136	3	59	178
Montana	16	11	17	0	7	19
Nebraska	60	45	61	0	33	83
Nevada	74	71	79	0	34	104
New Hampshire	20	12	23	0	4	26
New Jersey	312	126	327	0	116	349
New Mexico	62	29	65	0	18	70
New York	496	255	516	1	200	557
North Carolina	241	134	259	0	76	291
North Dakota	11	9	13	0	4	17
Ohio	281	176	300	0	106	365
Oklahoma	108	66	118	0	26	133
Oregon	82	64	80	0	33	98
Pennsylvania	329	172	358	0	103	377
Rhode Island	22	10	21	0	7	24
South Carolina	142	71	154	0	35	165
South Dakota	22	13	21	0	3	23
Tennessee	122	87	133	0	45	157
Texas	878	433	938	1	182	993
Utah	43	30	45	0	15	55
Vermont	8	6	8	0	3	10
Virginia	203	120	210	0	62 33	236
Washington	110	65	123	0		138
West Virginia	25	22	31	0	13	34
Wisconsin	82	67	84	0	39	113
Wyoming	6	9	7	0	7	13
Other	1	2	2	0	1	2

Table 3: Changes in Monthly Principal and Interest Payments by State
Modifications Completed in the Fourth Quarter of 2022

		Doorgood by	Decreased				
	Decreased by	Decreased by 10% to less	by less than				Total
States	20% or more	than 20%	10%	Unchanged	Increased	Not reported	modifications
Total - All States	3,582	1,944	1,777	2,177	1,851	88	11,419
Alabama	58	27	32	20	23	5	165
Alaska	10	4	9	0	6	0	29
Arizona	58	58	37	74	11	3	241
Arkansas	34	20	11	23	17	0	105
California	287	161	108	203	66	3	828
Colorado	44	28	35	26	17	1	151
Connecticut	52	30	18	27	28	0	155
Delaware	19	12	13	5	9	0	58
District of Columbia	15	4	5	9	2	0	35
Florida	211	130	137	191	121	6	796
Georgia	145	69	63	41	89	7	414
Hawaii	19	6	6	6	1	0	38
Idaho	8	3	2	4	2	0	19
Illinois	200	122	134	192	151	4	803
Indiana	72	40	23	34	63	2	234
lowa	24	18	11	28	15	1	97
Kansas	15	18	22	14	20	1	90
Kentucky	49	19	21	35	21	1	146
Louisiana	77	34	39	28	35	1	214
Maine	8	3	6	8	7	0	32
Maryland	114	74	68	66	90	5	417
Massachusetts	47	32	26	36	25	7	173
Michigan	69	39	28	32	24	0	192
Minnesota	65	62	47	99	42	0	315
Mississippi	33	7	9	19	18	2	88
Missouri	44	43	28	70	36	2	223
Montana	13	1	4	4	1	0	23
Nebraska	17	12	18	25	20	0	92
Nevada	35	16	29	31	6	0	117
New Hampshire	10	4	10	4	4	0	32
New Jersey	113	84	66	64	82	1	410
New Mexico	34	13	13	13	7	1	81
New York	204	150	107	103	82	5	651
North Carolina	124	45	40	66	76	3	354
North Dakota	9	2	1	5	2	0	19
Ohio	109	58	65	80	104	2	418
Oklahoma	53	21	26	26	30	1	157
Oregon	42	24	20	21	3	2	112
Pennsylvania	184	70	62	72	76	4	468
Rhode Island	8	8	1	6	6	0	29
South Carolina	78	25	32	25	41	3	204
South Dakota	10	4	5	1	4	0	24
Tennessee	64	29	27	41	34	1	196
Texas	440	198	187	149	246	7	1,227
Utah	14	16	18	11	6	0	65
Vermont	5	2	1	4	2	1	15
Virginia	125	45	48	60	37	3	318
Washington	58	28	30	30	19	3	168
West Virginia	17	2	9	6	6	0	40
Wisconsin	34	21	18	33	16	0	122
Wyoming	3	2	2	7	2	0	16
Other	2	1	0	0	0	0	3

## **Table 4. Number of Re-Defaults for Loans Modified Six Months Previously**Modified Loans 60 or More Days Delinquent Six Months After Modification

	Decreeding	Decreased by	Decreased				Takal
States	Decreased by 20% or more	10% to less than 20%	by less than 10%	Unchanged	Increased	Not reported	Total re-defaults
Total - All States	1,020	538	447	581	401	163	3,150
Alabama	20	13	6	6	8	3	56
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	19	15	15	23	3	1	76
Arkansas	16	7	7	4	5	4	43
California	49	28	20	36	7	2	142
Colorado	12	6	2	10	4	1	35
Connecticut	13	4	5	12	7	4	45
Delaware	9	7	4	4	3	0	27
District of Columbia	4	1	1	2	1	0	9
Florida	83	42	35	51	18	7	236
Georgia	46	19	19	11	21	8	124
Hawaii	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Idaho	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Illinois	56	50	21	52	37	23	239
Indiana	25	15	16	12	11	8	87
Iowa	8	4	5	11	5	0	33
Kansas	12	1	4	3	3	0	23
Kentucky	15	1	4	11	6	6	43
Louisiana	22	8	16	8	6	5	65
Maine	3	0	3	3	1	2	12
Maryland	30	16	20	26	6	8	106
Massachusetts	9	2	0	14	10	1	36
Michigan	22	15	7	7	6	4	61
Minnesota	28	23	12	27	6	3	99
Mississippi	11	3	6	4	4	1	29
Missouri	25	15	10	13	6	1	70
Montana	1	2	2	1	1	0	7
Nebraska	16	4	5	5	1	0	31
Nevada	12	6	8	12	2	0	40
New Hampshire	0	0	1	3	4	0	8
New Jersey	26	16	11	9	20	6	88
New Mexico	5	1	6	3	0	1	16
New York	55	23	24	19	21	8	150
North Carolina	33	9	8	13	12	7	82
North Dakota	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ohio	43	31	21	33	14	8	150
Oklahoma	15	9	10	6	7	3	50
Oregon	4	1	4	6	2	0	17
Pennsylvania	45	33	20	14	26	8	146
Rhode Island	1	1	0	1	1	3	7
South Carolina	18	8	1	7	5	1	40
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Tennessee	20	3	4	9	3	2	41
Texas	117	68	64	48	79	14	390
Utah	7	3	2	3	0	2	17
Vermont	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Virginia	28	11	8	14	9	6	76
Washington	17	4	4	7	3	1	36
West Virginia	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
Wisconsin	10	5	2	16	7	0	40
Wyoming	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### **Appendix A: Definitions and Method**

The *OCC Mortgage Metrics Report* relies on reporting elements and conventions standard in the residential mortgage industry.

**Alt-A:** Mortgages to prime-quality borrowers that do not satisfy the criteria for conforming or jumbo loan programs. For example, these loans may lack high loan-to-value mortgage insurance, have minimal documentation, or be secured by collateral other than the borrower's primary residence. Alt-A mortgages are based on the borrower's credit conditions at origination.

**Capitalization:** Actions that increase the unpaid principal balance of the loan by the amount of any delinquent payments and fees.

**Combination modifications:** Modifications that include more than one type of modification action. Most modifications generally require changes to more than one term of a loan to bring a loan current and reduce monthly payments to an amount that is affordable and sustainable.

**Foreclosures in process:** Mortgages for which servicers have begun formal foreclosure proceedings but have not yet completed the foreclosure process. The foreclosure process varies by state. Many foreclosures in process never result in the loss of borrowers' homes because servicers simultaneously pursue other loss mitigation actions, and borrowers may return their mortgages to current and performing status.

**Interest rate reductions and freezes:** Actions that reduce or freeze the contractual interest rate of the loan that was in effect prior to the modification action.

**Loan modifications:** Actions that contractually change the terms of mortgages with respect to interest rates, maturity, principal, or other terms of the loan.

**Other:** Mortgages in the portfolio that could not be classified by the bank as Prime, Alt-A, or Subprime. Other mortgages are based on the borrower's credit conditions at origination.

**Prime:** Mortgages to borrowers underwritten as part of a conforming or jumbo loan program. Typically, these borrowers are eligible for standard loan programs and pricing. For example, borrowers typically have mortgage insurance when the loan-to-value exceeds 80 percent of the collateral property value. Prime mortgages are based on the borrower's credit conditions at origination.

**Principal deferral modifications:** Modifications that remove a portion of the unpaid principal from the amount used to calculate monthly principal and interest payments for a set period. The deferred amount becomes due at the end of the loan term.

**Principal reduction modifications:** Modifications that permanently reduce the unpaid principal owed on a mortgage.

**Re-default:** For purposes of this report, a loan is defined as in re-default if it was 60 or more days past due as of the end of the month at which the modification was six months old. For example, a loan that was modified as of November 1, 2019, would be defined as in re-default if it was 60 or more days past due or 30 or more days past due and in the process of foreclosure as of its May 31, 2020, reporting date.

**Seriously delinquent loans:** Mortgages that are 60 or more days past due and all mortgages held by bankrupt borrowers whose payments are 30 or more days past due.

**Subprime:** Mortgages to borrowers that display a range of credit risk characteristics that may include a weak credit history, reduced repayment capacity, or incomplete credit history. A weak credit history may include prior delinquencies, judgments, bankruptcies, or foreclosures on the credit report at the time of underwriting. Subprime mortgages are based on the borrower's credit conditions at origination.

**Term extensions:** Actions that extend the final maturity date of the loan that was in effect prior to the modification action.

#### **OCC Mortgage Metrics Report Method**

Loan delinquencies are reported using the Mortgage Bankers Association convention that a loan is past due when a scheduled payment has not been made by the due date of the following scheduled payment. The statistics are based on the number of loans, unless stated otherwise.

Percentages are rounded to one decimal place unless the result is less than 0.1 percent, which is rounded to two decimal places. The report uses whole numbers when approximating. Values in tables may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

Results are not seasonally adjusted.