



PREPAYMENT MONITORING REPORT

First Quarter 2022

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Introduction

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac began issuing the Uniform Mortgage-Backed Securities (UMBS) on June 3, 2019.

This quarterly report provides market participants additional transparency into a sample of the data FHFA receives and reviews on a monthly basis. The report focuses on alignment of prepayment rates, which continues to be important to the success of UMBS and to the efficiency and liquidity of the secondary mortgage market.

Ex post monitoring of prepayment rates is part of a broader effort to assure investors that cash flows from UMBS will be similar regardless of which Enterprise is the issuer. This report provides insight into how FHFA monitors the consistency of prepayment rates across cohorts of the Enterprises' TBA-eligible MBS,¹ where a cohort consists of those Enterprise TBA-eligible securities with the same coupon, maturity, and loan-origination year and total combined issuance across the Enterprises exceeds \$10

billion. A prepayment on a mortgage loan is the amount of principal paid in advance of the loan's scheduled payments. Full prepayment occurs when a borrower pays off the loan ahead of the scheduled maturity.

Background on UMBS:

Issuance of UMBS through the Enterprises' jointly developed Common Securitization Platform (CSS), fulfilled important elements of FHFA's *2014 Strategic Plan for the Conservatorships of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac*.

Forward trading of UMBS began in the "To-Be-Announced" (TBA) market², on March 12, 2019 with first settlements of the UMBS trades on June 3, 2019. UMBS is issued without regard to which Enterprise is the issuer and has effectively merged the formerly separate MBS markets. UMBS has broadened and enhanced-liquidity in the secondary market for residential mortgages and reduced costs to taxpayers.³

¹ To avoid double counting, only first-level securitizations are included in the analysis. Second-level securitizations (Megs, Giants, and Supers) are excluded, with the exception of fastest quartile analyses and Table 2 (Quartile Report). For those exceptions, Freddie Mac multi-lender second-level securitizations traded as a single security are included and the related first-level securitizations are excluded to avoid double counting.

² The TBA market is a forward market for certain mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by the Enterprises.

³ See *An Update on the Structure of the Single Security*, May 2015, p.4



Alignment Requirements

On March 5, 2019, FHFA published the *Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security Final Rule* (Final Rule). The Final Rule codified FHFA thresholds with respect to differences between the prepayment rates of corresponding cohorts of each Enterprises' TBA-eligible securities. The Final Rule uses three-month CPRs rather than one-month CPRs, and measures alignment both with respect to entire cohorts and the fastest paying quartile of each cohort. Generally, the Enterprises must report to FHFA differences between Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac prepayment rates when the divergence between three-month CPRs exceeds two percentage points for an entire cohort or five percentage points for the fastest paying quartile of a cohort. For a divergence in three-month CPRs in excess of three percentage points for an entire cohort or eight percentage points in the fastest paying quartile of a cohort, the Enterprises must provide a written report to FHFA on the causes of the divergence and submit a written remediation plan. In most instances, FHFA's UMBS Governance Committee reviews the reports and may recommend remedial actions.



Prepayment Performance Charts and Tables

FHFA uses the charts and data tables in this report to evaluate the alignment of loan attributes for newly issued Enterprise MBS and the prepayment performance of outstanding Enterprise MBS. These charts and tables have been abridged to improve readability by omitting coupons and years with lower volumes of outstanding securities. FHFA monitors similar information for both Enterprises, focusing primarily on coupons, maturities, and loan-origination years that have minimum combined outstanding principal balances in excess of \$10 billion and whose origination-years are not more than six calendar years prior to the current calendar year. Footnotes to the relevant charts and tables indicate cohorts that are below the \$10 billion threshold.

As mentioned previously, a prepayment on a mortgage loan is the amount of principal paid in advance of the loan's payment schedule. When a loan is prepaid, an MBS

investor receives the payment as principal. If the investor paid a premium for the security, the prepayment reduces the investor's yield. Therefore, investors in premium securities look for MBS that are likely to prepay slower than other MBS.

For further descriptions of how FHFA uses this information, see [*Update on the Single Security Initiative and Common Securitization Platform, December 2017*](#).

Prepayments between the Enterprises remain reasonably aligned quarter over quarter. Despite record low rates and refinance activity post UMBS implementation, the consistency in prepayment performance has contributed to continued efficiency and liquidity in the UMBS market. FHFA continues to monitor any cohort level pooling divergences between the Enterprises and its potential impact on prepay speeds.



Charts

Charts 1 and 2 illustrate alignment of entire cohorts, using one-month CPR. FHFA uses the one-month CPR in these charts to assess the alignment at the cohort level for past origination cycles and the general trend of alignment across loan-origination years on a more granular basis than the three-month CPR would afford.

Chart 1 compares one-month CPR for both Enterprises TBA-eligible 30-year securities for the current year and the prior six years.

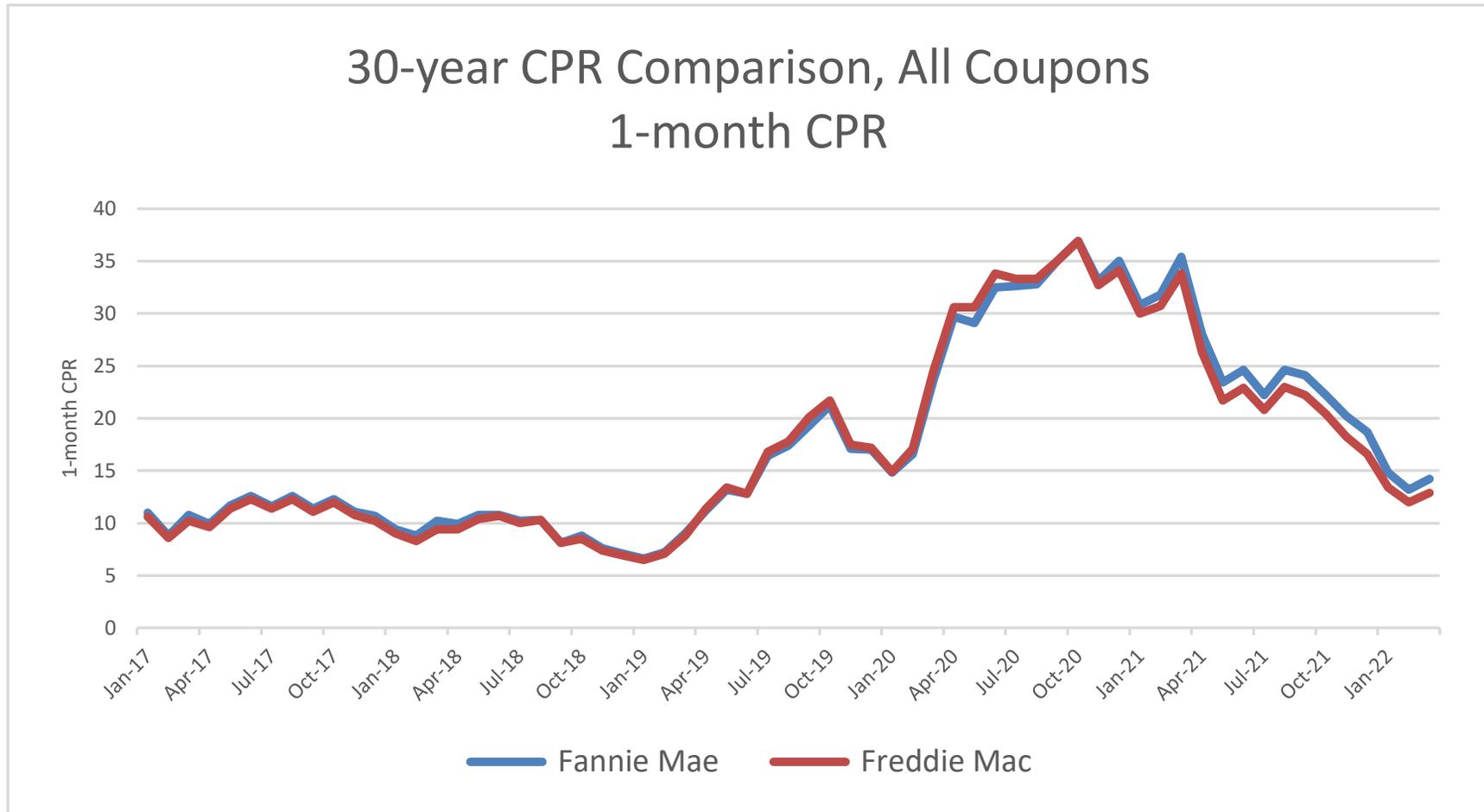
Chart 2 illustrates the comparison of pool loan-origination years for a given TBA-eligible MBS coupon. Chart 2 shows March 2022 one-month prepayment rates for entire cohorts each Enterprise's 30-year MBS for coupons with combined issuance volume outstanding in excess of \$10 billion (1.5%, 2%, 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%, 4%, and 4.5%) and the six loan-origination years prior to the current calendar year.

Charts 3a through 3h illustrate alignment with respect to the fastest paying quartiles of each cohort. FHFA uses these charts to assess alignment with respect to the fastest paying quartiles of cohorts of the Enterprises' TBA-eligible MBS on a historical basis. Chart 3a illustrates alignment in one-month prepayment rates across the Enterprises for recent coupons with issuance greater than \$10 billion. For each coupon in Chart 3a, the illustrated one-month prepayment rates are calculated across the fastest paying quartile at a given point in time. Charts 3b through 3h illustrate the degree of three-month prepayment rate alignment of the fastest paying quartile for each coupon-year cohort.

Chart 4 illustrates the spread between the weighted average loan rates (WACs) in mortgage pools to the coupon on the MBS backed by that pool for 30-year MBS issued by the Enterprises during the quarter. FHFA monitors this spread because differences in the spread between the Enterprises can lead to differences in prepayment rates as interest rates change. Securities with higher spreads are likely to experience faster prepayment rates as borrowers take advantage of opportunities to refinance due to their higher loan rates.



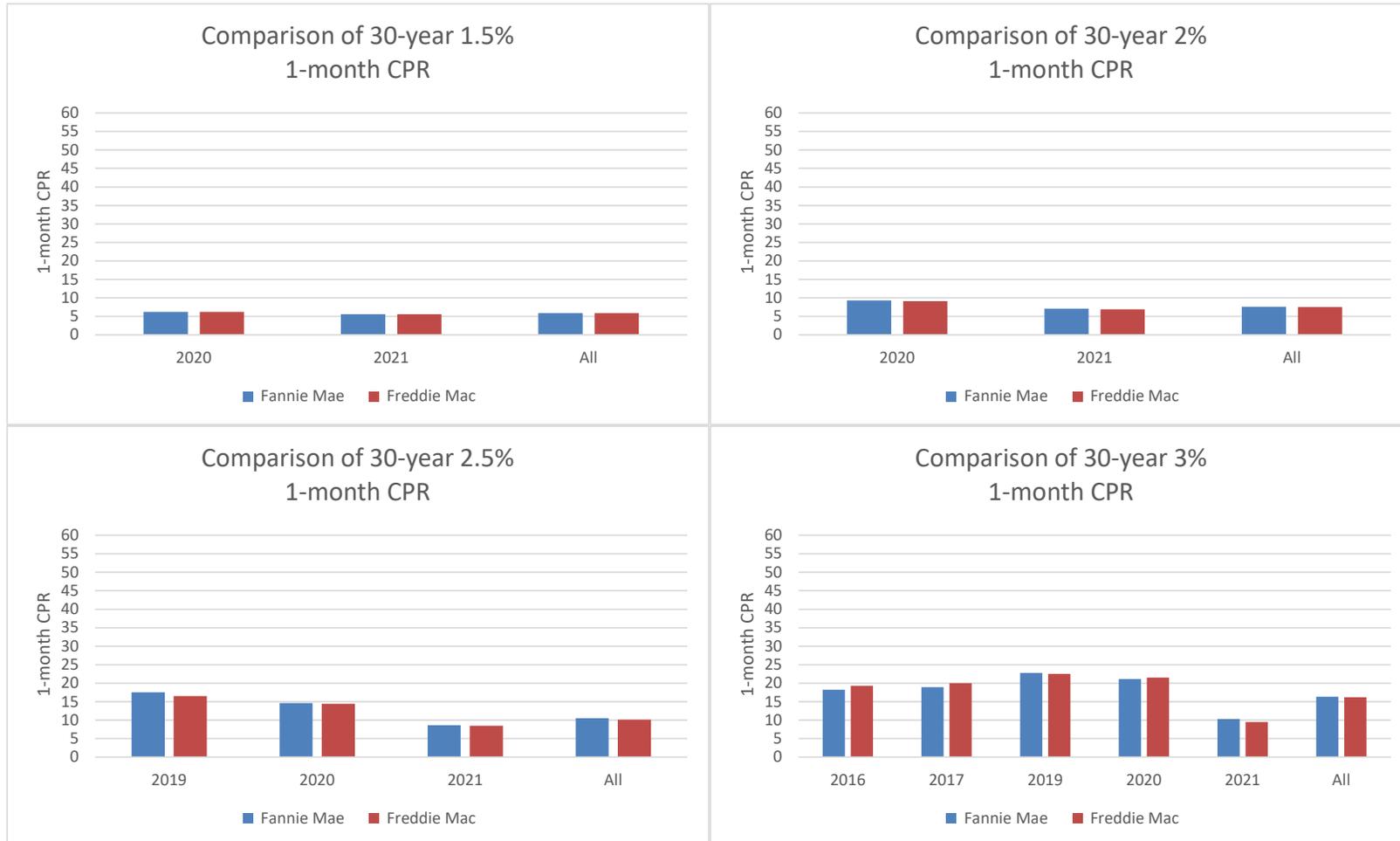
Chart 1: One-month CPR Comparison for 30-Year, for All TBA-Eligible MBS, All Coupons



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 2: March 2022 One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon and Loan-Origination Year*

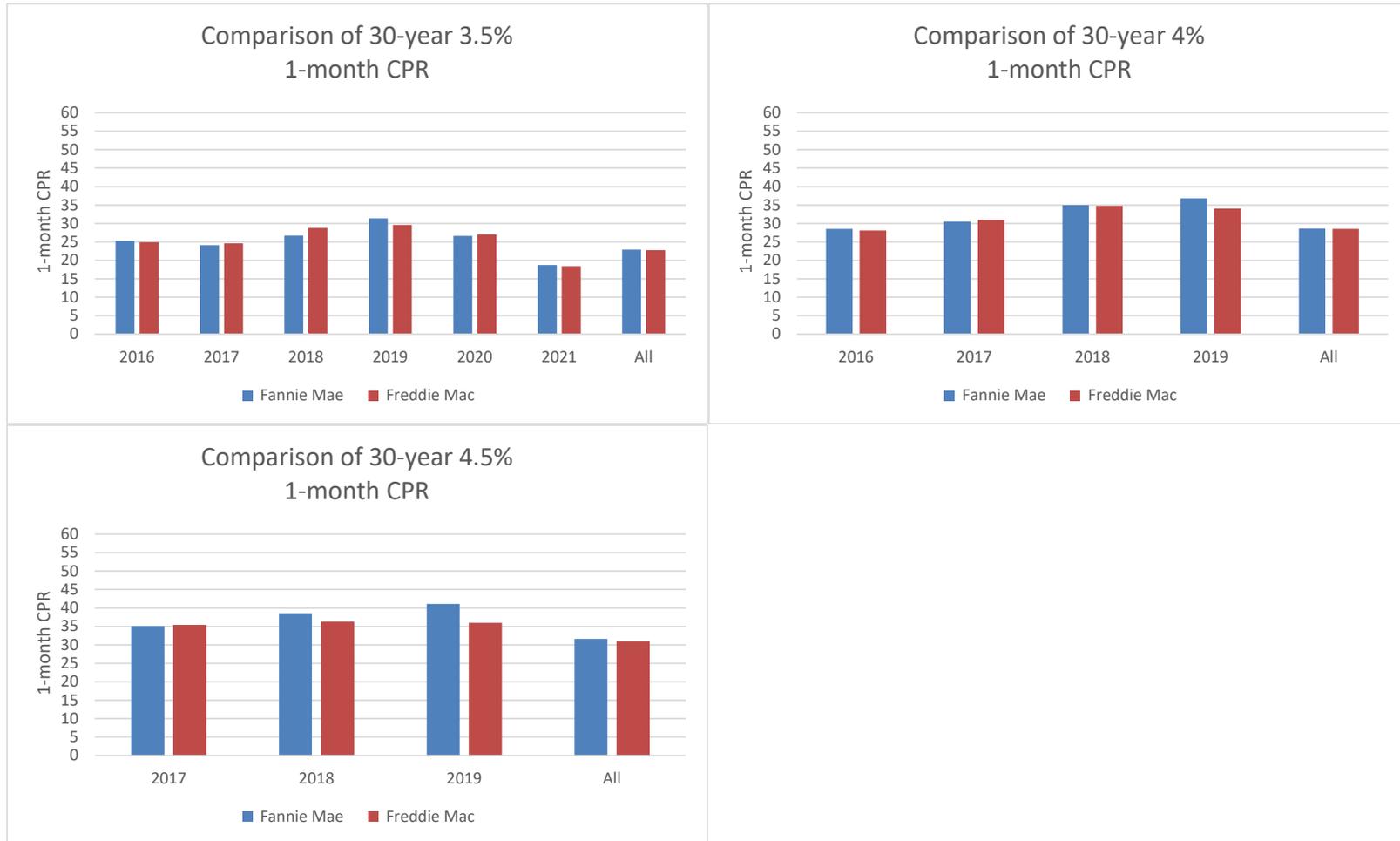


* The 1.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019; the 2 percent coupon cohorts for 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019; the 2.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2016, 2017, and 2018; and the 3 percent coupon cohort for 2018, are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 2: March 2022 One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon and Loan-Origination Year*

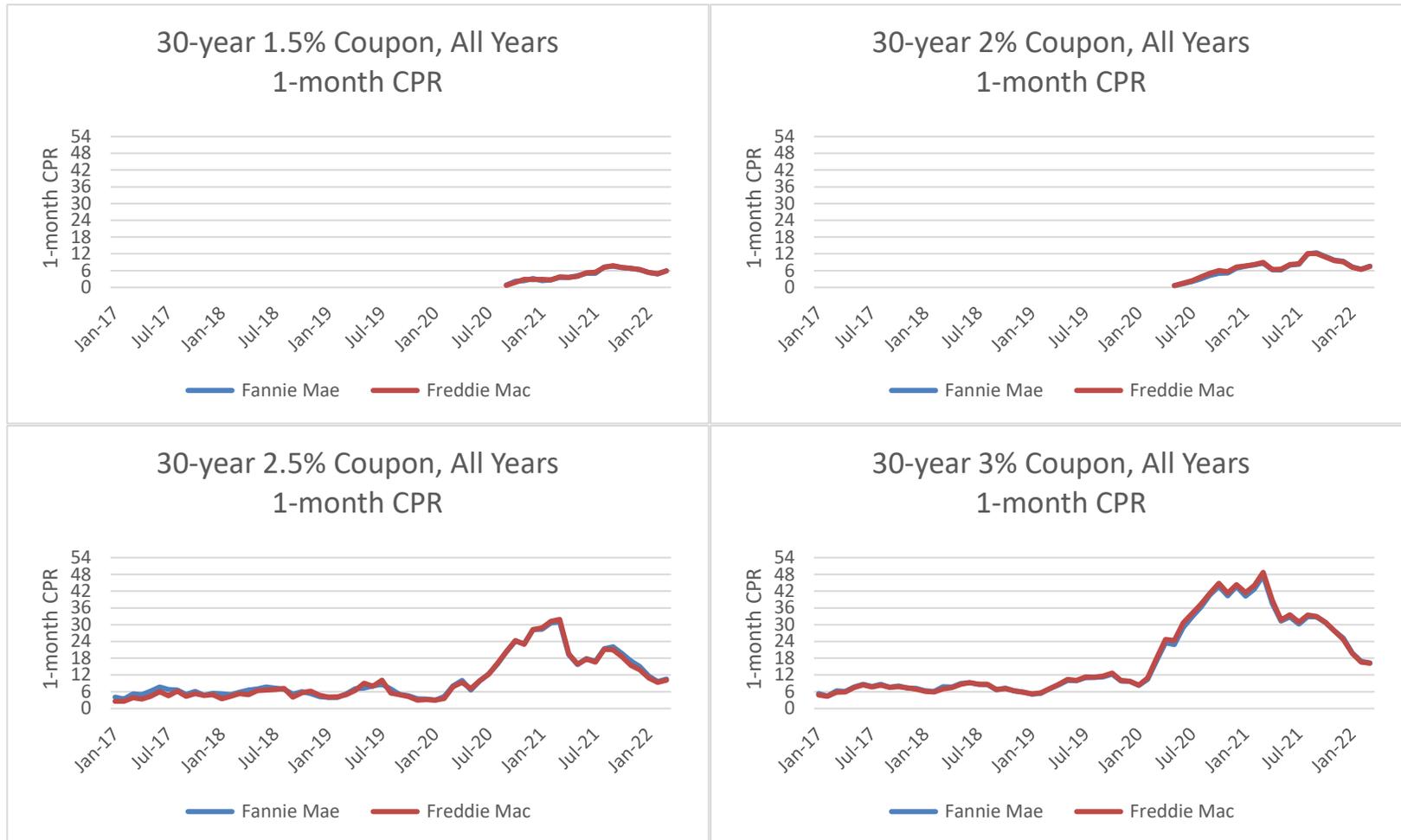


* The 4 percent coupon cohorts for 2020 and 2021, and the 4.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2016, 2020, and 2021, are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 3a: One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon*

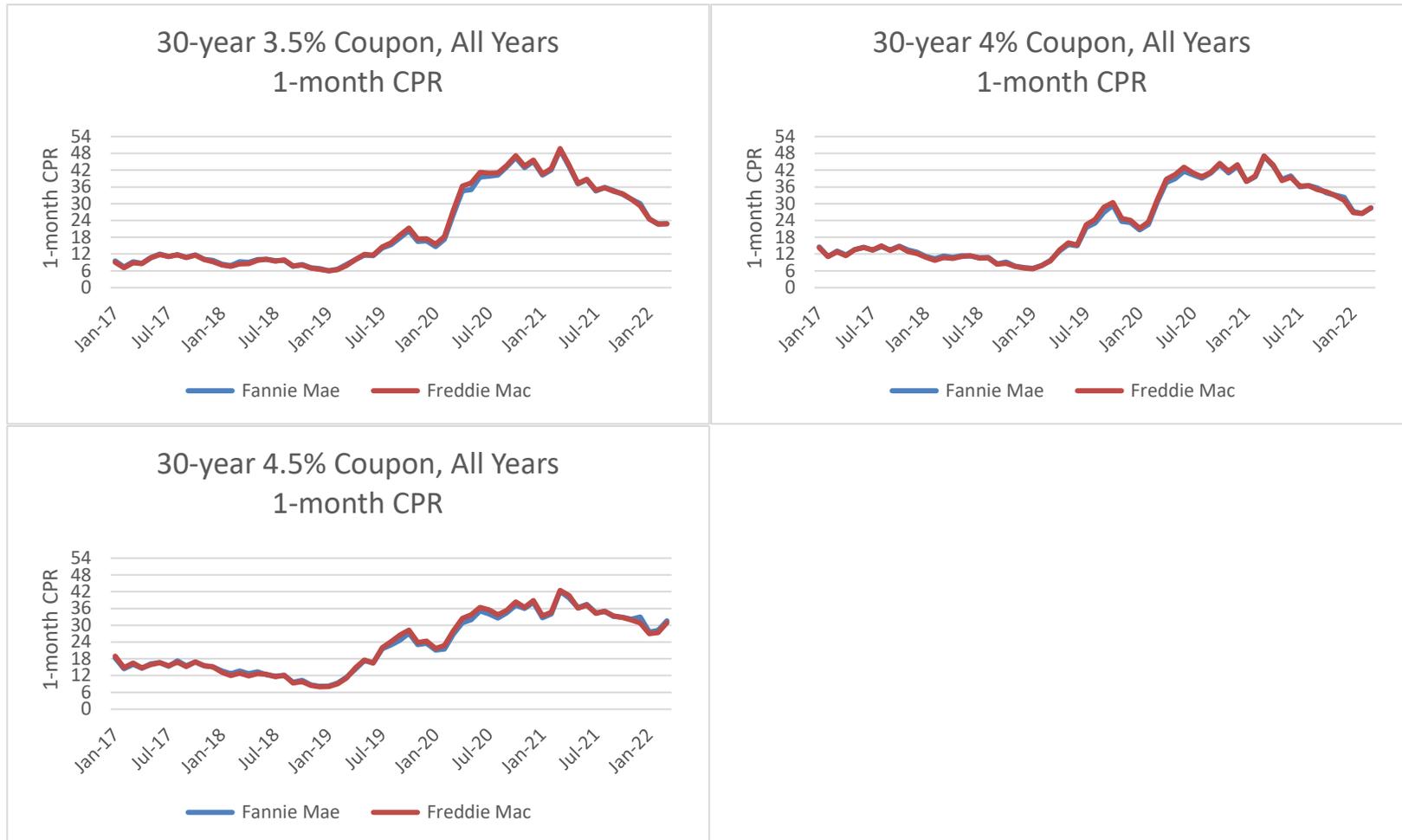


* CPR data was omitted for dates where the combined UPB of the coupon cohort was below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



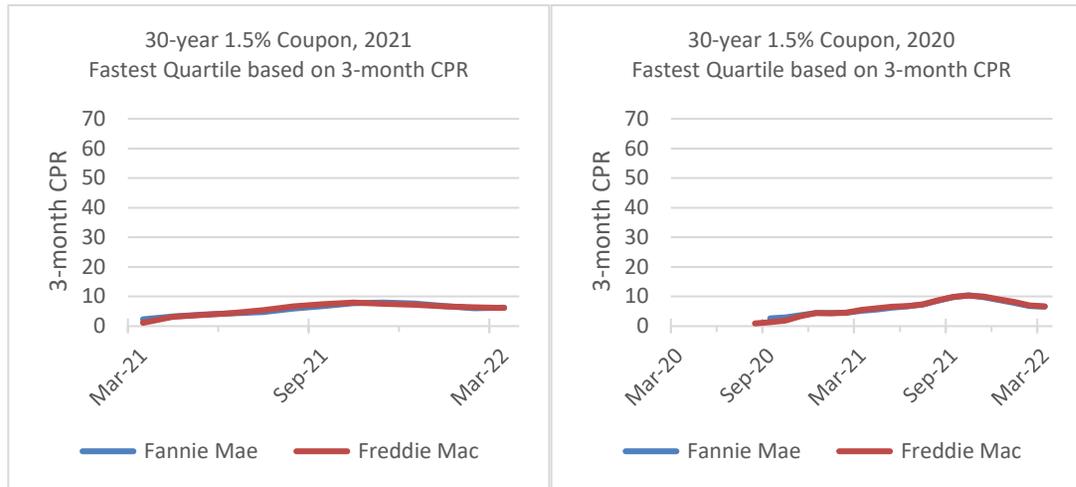
Chart 3a: One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 3b: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 1.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*

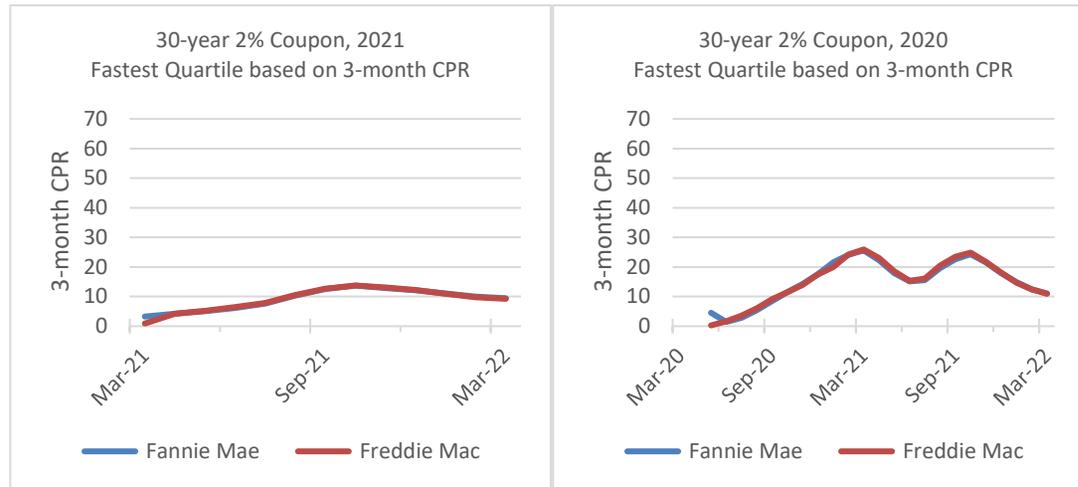


* The 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3c: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 2.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*

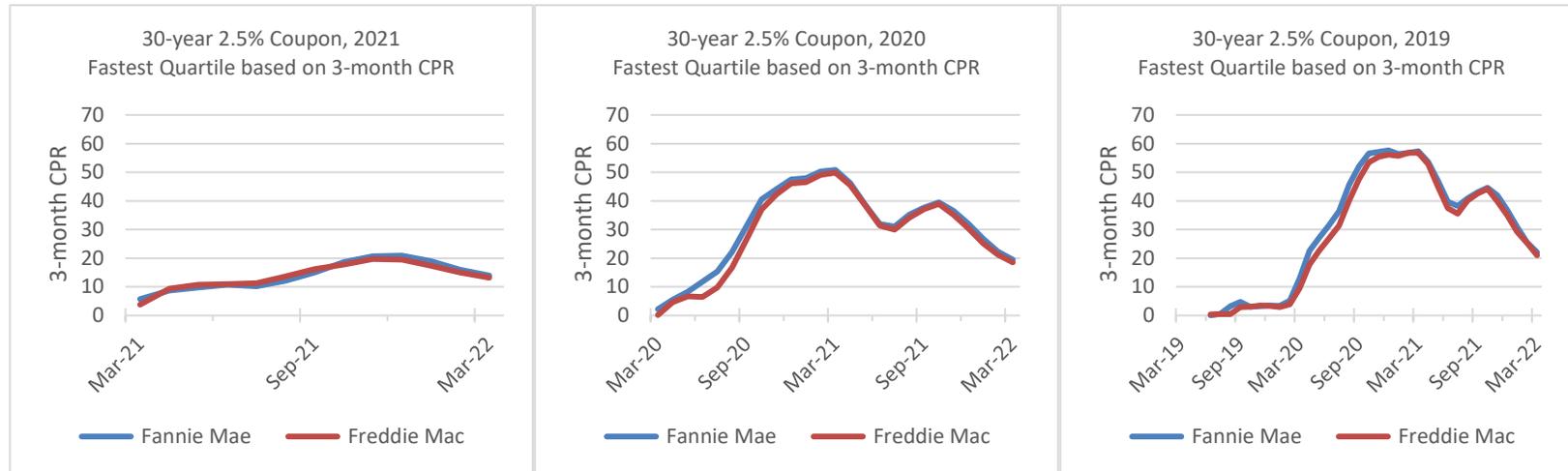


* The 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3d: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 2.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*



* The 2016, 2017, and 2018 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3e: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 3.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*

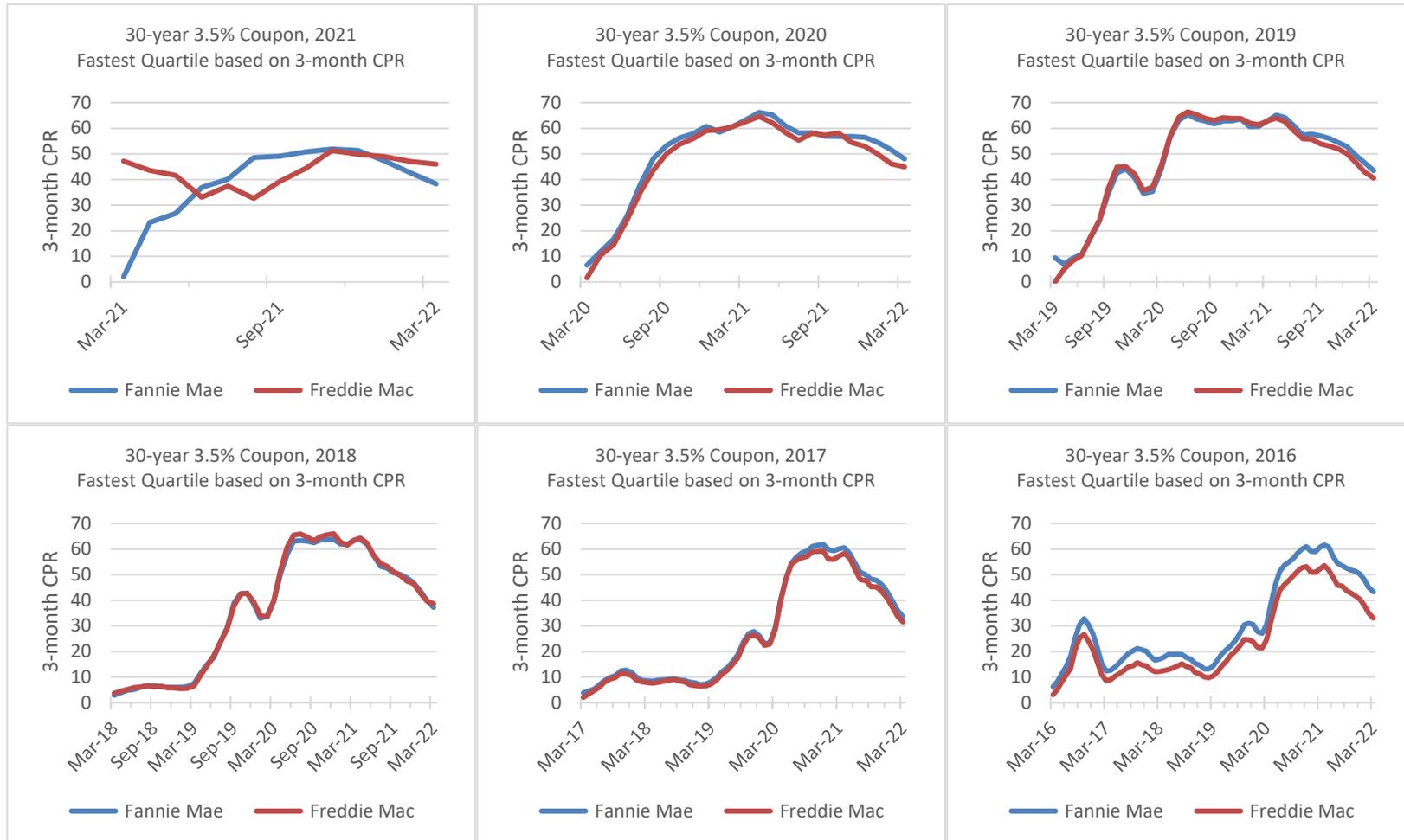


* The 2018 cohort is omitted because it has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



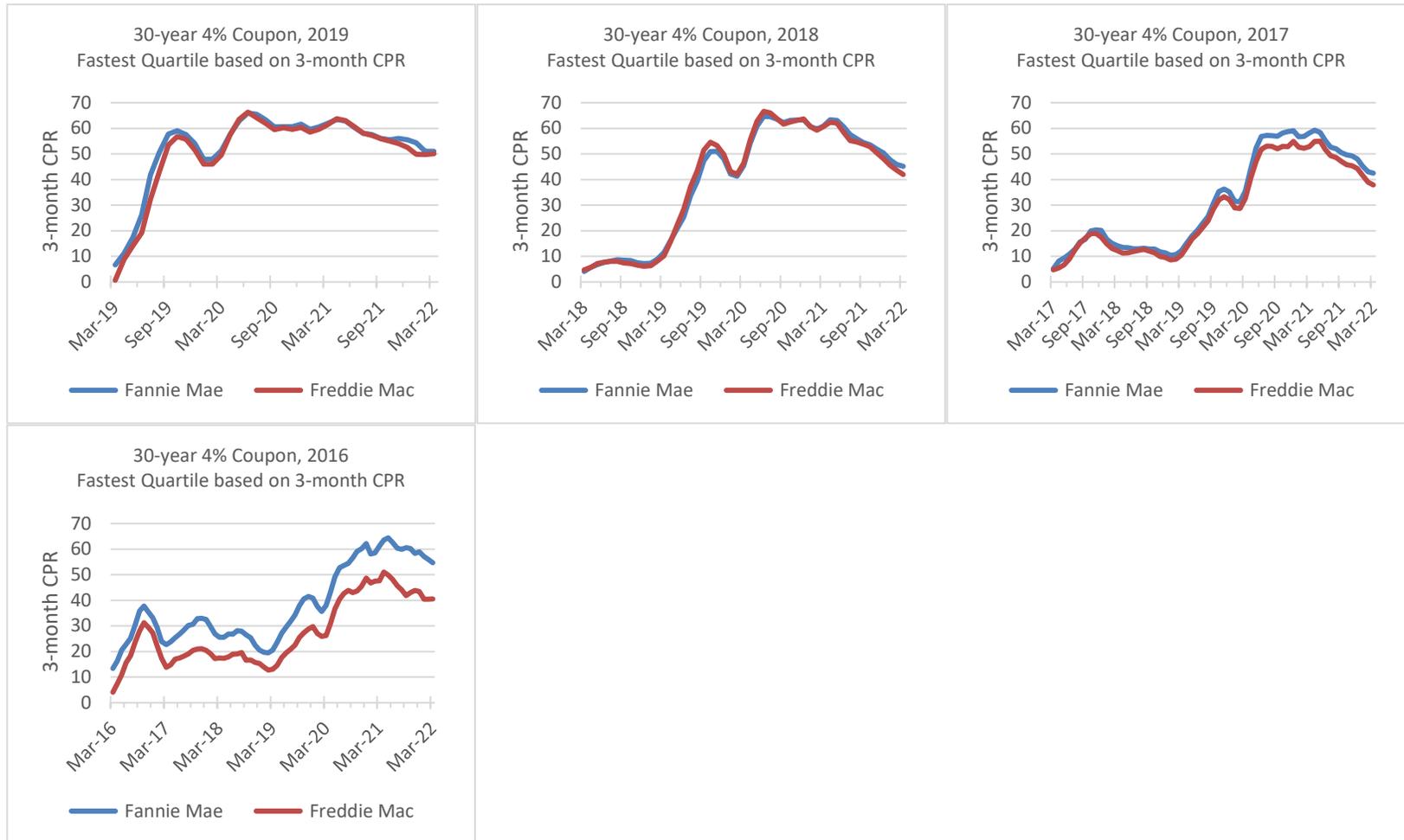
Chart 3f: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 3.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3g: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 4.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

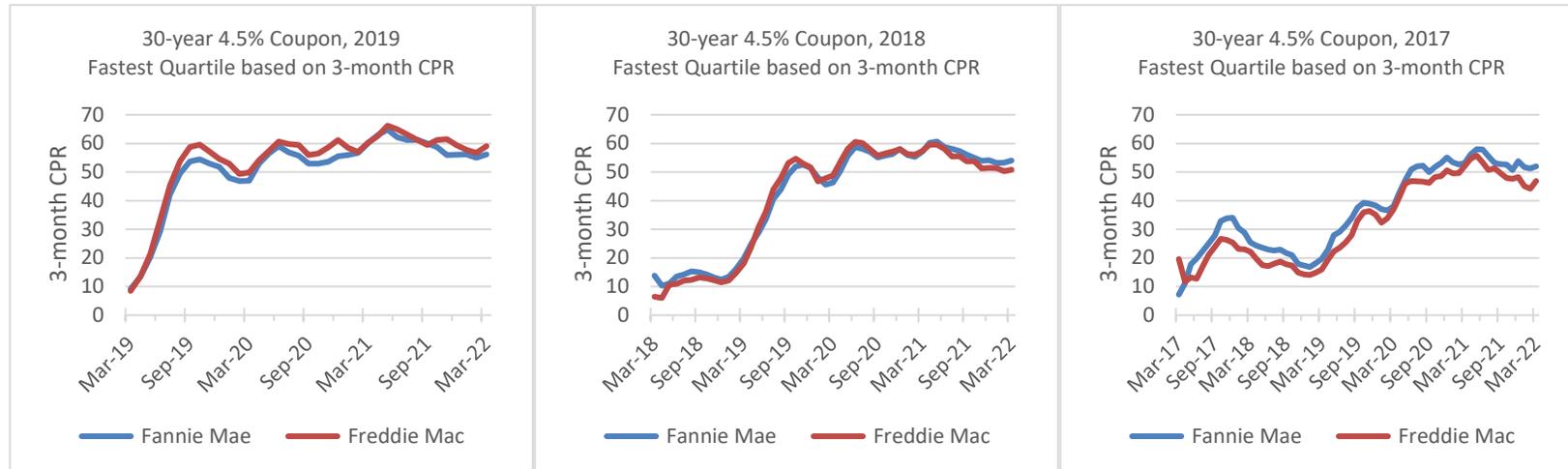


* The 2020 and 2021 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3h: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 4.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

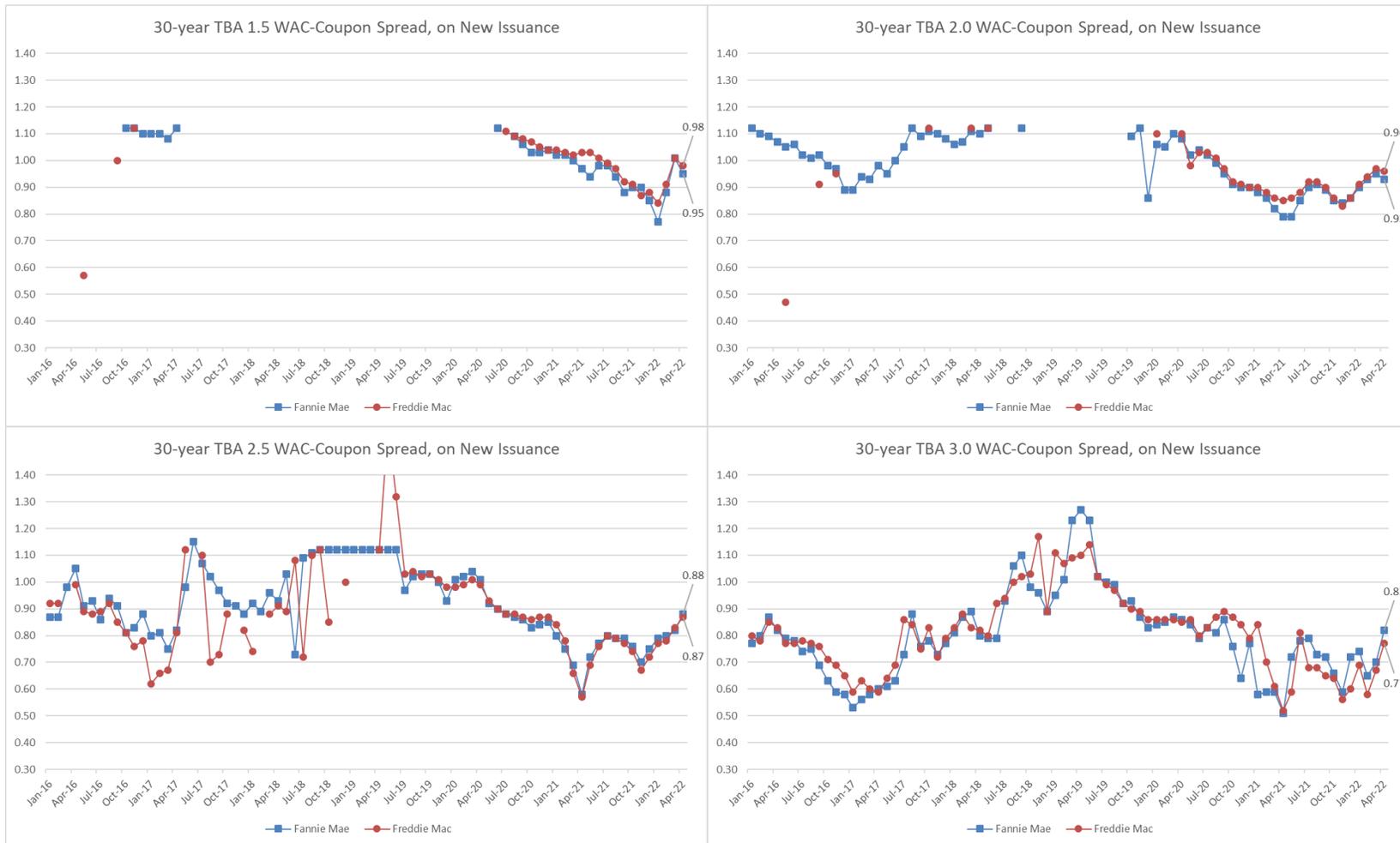


* The 2016, 2020, and 2021 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



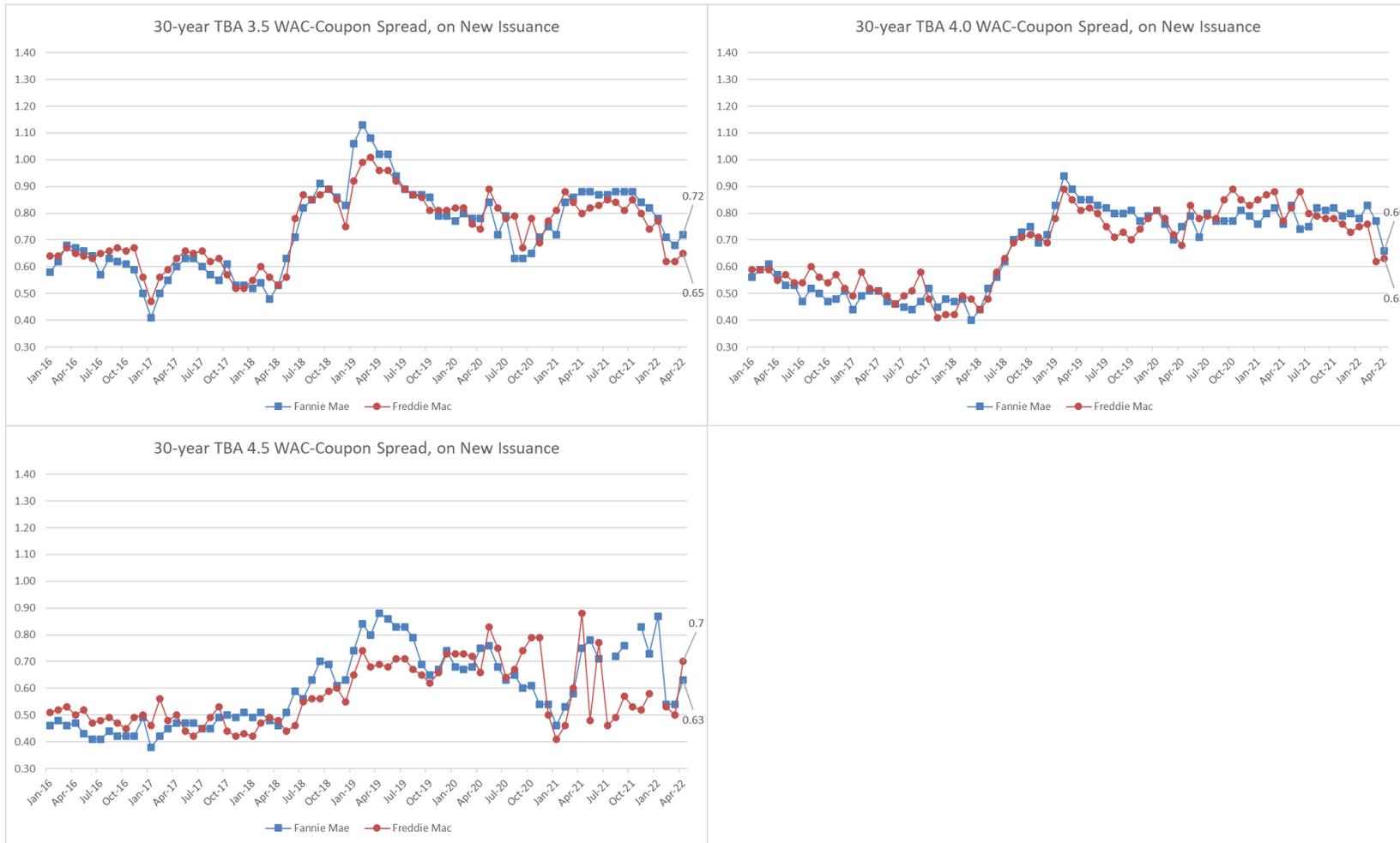
Chart 4: Comparison of Weighted Average Loan Rate to Coupon Spread on New 30-year MBS Issuance



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Gaps in data may occur in some months due to a lack of MBS issuance. Latest month's WAC-Coupon Spread value is labeled, where available.



Chart 4: Comparison of Weighted Average Loan Rate to Coupon Spread on New 30-year MBS Issuance



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Gaps in data may occur in some months due to a lack of MBS issuance. Latest month's WAC-Coupon Spread value is labeled, where available.



Data Tables

FHFA uses Table 1, the Annual Vintage Report, to compare, at the cohort level, the Enterprises' three-month prepayment rates with cohort attributes, such as the weighted-average loan rate (WAC), the weighted-average loan maturity (WAM), the weighted-average loan age (WALA), and the unpaid principal balance (UPB). These comparisons provide context to understand better any significant differences in CPRs across the Enterprises.

Table 2, the Quartile Report, is used to compare the range of prepayment rates across all of the TBA-eligible MBS that have the same coupon issued by a given Enterprise. To do so, all of an Enterprise's TBA-eligible MBS pools outstanding in the month, excluding specified pools as defined in the glossary, and bearing the stated coupon are ranked by their three-month CPRs from fastest to slowest. The pools are then grouped into quartiles based on UPB. The Report presents the WALA, WAC, average loan size (ALS), and credit score (FICO) for each quartile. Quartile 1 in this table corresponds to the fastest paying quartile. Table 2 presents this information as of the end of the quarter.

Table 3, the Total Industry Issuance Report, provides a comparison, at the coupon cohort level, of the Enterprises' previous three months of issuance, with various key loan attributes that would affect the expectations of prepayments and delinquencies. FHFA uses this report to identify any differences in loan attributes that may cause a divergence in prepayment rates. The attributes that generally create faster prepayments, such as high credit score and low loan-to-value (LTV) ratio, also generally lower defaults. Analyzing new issuance data allows FHFA and the Enterprises to make timely adjustments to business practices to reduce potential misalignments in future prepayment rates.



Table 1: 30-year, Fastest Quartile of TBA-eligible MBS Vintage Report

Coupon	Year	Weighted Average Coupon (percent)		Weighted Average Maturity (months)		Weighted Average Loan Age (months)		Unpaid Principal Balance (\$ billions)		Three Month Conditional Prepayment Rates (percent)					
										March		February		January	
		FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
1.5	2020	2.54	2.55	338	336	17	17	9.8	12.4	6.50	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.80	8.10
	2021	2.48	2.52	343	342	13	14	10.6	17.6	6.20	6.10	6.00	6.30	6.80	6.60
2	2020	2.96	2.98	332	334	20	20	62.9	53.4	11.00	10.90	12.40	12.40	14.90	14.70
	2021	2.84	2.86	341	341	13	14	107.2	102.7	9.40	9.20	10.00	9.80	11.00	11.00
2.5	2019	3.50	3.49	324	324	29	30	4.4	3.7	22.00	21.00	25.60	25.40	30.90	29.20
	2020	3.41	3.41	331	332	22	21	42.2	28.3	19.50	18.50	22.30	21.20	26.80	25.20
	2021	3.29	3.27	346	345	11	11	55.1	50.9	13.90	13.20	15.90	15.00	18.90	17.30
3	2016	3.71	3.74	279	280	69	69	14.1	11.2	27.10	24.50	30.50	26.50	33.90	29.90
	2017	3.74	3.87	293	294	55	56	1.1	1.2	29.60	28.90	33.50	31.70	37.00	34.20
	2019	3.94	3.95	322	321	31	32	9.4	8.7	31.50	30.40	36.50	33.90	40.90	39.30
	2020	3.87	3.87	329	331	24	23	9.9	5.7	32.10	31.20	36.70	35.00	40.60	39.90
	2021	3.82	3.80	345	345	10	10	3.4	3	25.90	26.50	29.70	30.40	33.50	33.40
3.5	2016	4.17	4.18	278	280	71	70	3.6	2.7	43.30	33.10	45.00	35.00	48.10	38.10
	2017	4.08	4.12	292	295	57	55	7	5.6	33.60	31.60	36.10	33.70	39.70	37.20
	2018	4.32	4.33	305	305	45	46	2.6	1.8	37.20	38.60	39.90	39.70	43.60	42.80
	2019	4.42	4.43	323	321	31	32	4.3	3.2	43.40	40.50	46.50	42.90	49.40	46.60
	2020	4.39	4.37	329	329	26	25	1.2	0.6	48.00	44.90	51.60	46.10	54.50	49.80
	2021	4.35	4.33	347	346	9	9	0.4	0.4	38.30	46.00	42.70	47.10	47.40	51.00
4	2016	4.58	4.60	281	280	70	70	0.6	0.6	54.70	40.50	56.00	40.40	57.10	40.40
	2017	4.52	4.47	295	297	57	56	3.6	2.6	42.50	37.90	43.00	38.90	45.20	41.60
	2018	4.71	4.74	307	309	45	42	5.4	3.6	45.10	41.90	45.90	43.60	47.70	45.60
	2019	4.88	4.87	322	321	32	33	2.1	1.3	51.00	50.10	51.00	49.70	54.30	49.90
4.5	2017	5.00	4.95	295	295	58	58	0.6	0.5	52.00	46.90	51.20	44.20	51.70	45.00
	2018	5.23	5.19	311	310	43	42	1.7	1.4	54.00	50.80	53.30	50.30	53.20	51.40
	2019	5.37	5.31	320	317	34	36	0.7	0.4	56.20	59.00	55.00	56.70	56.20	57.80

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information, and exclude specified pools (see appendix for definition). The balances displayed on the table are beginning-of-quarter balances for the population included in the fastest quartile for each cohort.



Table 2: 30-year TBA-eligible, less Specified Pools, Cohort Quartile Report for Qualifying Cohorts*

30-year, 1.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	6.4		5.7		5.5		3.5	
Freddie Mac	6.4		5.7		5.3		3.9	
Difference	0.0		0.0		0.2		-0.4	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	17	16	15	17	16	15	12	12
WAC	2.52	2.54	2.51	2.54	2.52	2.53	2.46	2.51
ALS	356	369	372	375	380	377	373	363
FICO	775	773	775	773	775	772	773	771

30-year, 2.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	18.2		14.3		9.9		3.8	
Freddie Mac	17.4		13.2		8.7		3.8	
Difference	0.8		1.1		1.2		0.0	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	23	23	17	15	11	9	6	6
WAC	3.40	3.39	3.33	3.31	3.28	3.27	3.28	3.26
ALS	326	325	335	337	326	332	337	340
FICO	759	760	755	753	748	743	744	742

30-year, 2.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	10.4		8.8		6.4		3.2	
Freddie Mac	10.0		8.6		6.3		3.2	
Difference	0.4		0.2		0.1		0.0	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	18	17	16	16	11	11	7	7
WAC	2.92	2.92	2.87	2.89	2.86	2.90	2.87	2.88
ALS	344	348	345	350	349	355	351	363
FICO	769	767	767	767	765	763	764	762

30-year, 3.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	31.0		25.4		20.2		10.7	
Freddie Mac	29.1		24.5		21.0		11.6	
Difference	1.9		0.9		-0.8		-0.9	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	31	30	35	39	57	61	39	33
WAC	3.87	3.89	3.84	3.82	3.67	3.73	3.69	3.72
ALS	308	308	299	299	279	278	277	277
FICO	753	750	749	751	757	757	742	738

* FHFA omits the average prepayment speeds of pools with age less than 3 months and coupon cohorts with a combined UPB less than \$10 billion.

* Qualifying Cohorts are defined as cohorts of TBA-eligible pools, excluding Specified Pools, issued during the most recent six origination years, including the current origination year if pools with age at least 3 months are available.

* The weighted-average statistics that are published in this table use beginning-of-quarter balances and end-of-quarter WAC, WALA, and FICO. ALS statistics represent a simple average of all loans in the cohorts.



Table 2: 30-year TBA-eligible, less Specified Pools, Cohort Quartile Report for Qualifying Cohorts*

30-year, 3.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	42.0		30.8		26.5		16.7	
Freddie Mac	38.1		30.4		27.6		19.2	
Difference	3.9		0.4		-1.1		-2.5	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	39	36	50	56	57	58	53	48
WAC	4.36	4.36	4.19	4.20	4.06	4.10	4.10	4.11
ALS	289	294	281	280	281	284	268	276
FICO	737	740	747	745	753	750	744	743

30-year, 4.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	55.3		45.5		41.2		27.9	
Freddie Mac	52.2		43.1		38.7		25.7	
Difference	3.1		2.4		2.5		2.2	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	41	42	40	44	48	50	49	45
WAC	5.26	5.20	5.29	5.13	5.11	5.06	5.11	5.13
ALS	278	288	288	286	281	282	260	262
FICO	699	713	704	717	715	714	708	713

30-year, 4.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	47.9		38.1		34.2		22.8	
Freddie Mac	43.9		36.8		33.7		25.2	
Difference	4.0		1.3		0.5		-2.4	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	40	39	45	47	52	56	51	52
WAC	4.80	4.78	4.69	4.67	4.53	4.55	4.58	4.58
ALS	284	290	284	289	281	286	266	273
FICO	722	732	739	740	736	731	734	733

* FHFA omits the average prepayment speeds of pools with age less than 3 months and coupon cohorts with a combined UPB less than \$10 billion.

* Qualifying Cohorts are defined as cohorts of TBA-eligible pools, excluding Specified Pools, issued during the most recent six origination years, including the current origination year if pools with age at least 3 months are available.

* The weighted-average statistics that are published in this table use beginning-of-quarter balances and end-of-quarter WAC, WALA, and FICO. ALS statistics represent a simple average of all loans in the cohorts.



Table 3: Q1 2022 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS Total Industry Quarterly Issuance Report*

	1.50%		2.00%		2.50%		3.00%		3.50%		4.00%		4.50%		5.00%	All Loans	
	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FRE	FNM	FRE
Loan Count	2,097	1,319	143,789	139,793	243,240	211,641	157,187	153,021	54,946	53,811	12,458	10,236	268	223	114	613,985	570,158
UPB (billions)	0.75	0.48	52.24	51.09	81.14	69.79	45.30	39.87	14.44	13.13	3.02	2.57	0.05	0.04	0.02	196.93	176.99
% of Production Volume	0.40	0.30	26.50	28.80	41.20	39.40	23.00	22.50	7.30	7.40	1.50	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
WA Note Rate (%)	2.46	2.48	2.94	2.95	3.33	3.32	3.75	3.68	4.21	4.14	4.68	4.64	5.12	5.18	5.56	3.40	3.37
WA Loan Age (mos.)	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	15	1	1
WA FICO	766	766	761	760	747	748	736	735	723	721	710	708	704	707	712	746	746
WA LTV	0.63	0.66	0.7	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.76	0.81	0.76	0.79	0.74	0.74
%FICO<680	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	7.00	6.00	14.00	14.00	24.00	25.00	35.00	36.00	43.00	36.00	34.00	9.00	9.00
%FICO>740	80.00	79.00	75.00	74.00	60.00	61.00	50.00	49.00	41.00	39.00	33.00	31.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	60.00	60.00
%LTV>80	13.00	16.00	22.00	27.00	31.00	31.00	29.00	25.00	28.00	21.00	26.00	17.00	33.00	15.00	20.00	28.00	27.00
%FICO<680 & LTV>80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	6.00	4.00	8.00	5.00	11.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
%DTI>40	31.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	41.00	39.00	44.00	41.00	46.00	41.00	46.00	41.00	48.00	36.00	38.00	41.00	39.00
%Purchase	31.00	38.00	44.00	51.00	52.00	54.00	51.00	48.00	55.00	47.00	56.00	44.00	64.00	47.00	57.00	50.00	51.00
%Rate/Term	50.00	42.00	31.00	27.00	17.00	17.00	11.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	19.00	18.00
%Cash out	20.00	20.00	25.00	22.00	31.00	30.00	38.00	40.00	39.00	46.00	40.00	52.00	35.00	49.00	38.00	31.00	32.00
%Owner Occupied	97.00	94.00	96.00	95.00	92.00	91.00	85.00	83.00	73.00	71.00	63.00	59.00	49.00	35.00	26.00	90.00	89.00
%Second Home	2.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	6.00	4.00	9.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	5.00
%Investor	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	11.00	13.00	22.00	26.00	32.00	37.00	42.00	62.00	73.00	6.00	7.00

* Numbers in the table represent end of quarter, not at-securitization, values. UPB = unpaid principal balance; WA = weighted average; WAC = weighted average coupon; WALA = weighted average loan age; LTV = loan-to-value ratio; DTI = debt-to-income ratio.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of April 2022.



Glossary

Average loan size (ALS) refers to the average dollar amount of the loans as stated on the notes at the time the loans were originated or modified.

Cohort refers to those Enterprise TBA-eligible securities with the same coupon, maturity, and loan-origination year where the combined unpaid principal balance of such securities exceeds \$10 billion. The loan-origination year is calculated as the value-weighted average of the origination years of the mortgages collateralizing a security.

Conditional prepayment rate (CPR), also known as the constant prepayment rate, measures prepayments as a percentage of the current outstanding principal balance of the pool of loans backing a mortgage-backed security or cohort of those securities. The CPR is expressed as a compound annual rate.

Debt-to-income (DTI) ratio is the ratio obtained by dividing the total monthly debt expense by the total monthly income of the borrower at the time the loan was originated or modified.

Fastest paying quartile of a cohort means the quartile of a cohort that has the fastest prepayment speeds as measured by the three-month CPR. The quartiles shall be determined by ranking outstanding TBA-eligible securities with the same coupon, maturity, and loan-origination year by the three-month CPR, excluding specified pools, and dividing each cohort into four parts such that the total unpaid principal balance of the pools included in each part is equal.

FICO refers to a credit score produced by FICO and used in the mortgage underwriting process.

Loan-to-value (LTV) ratio is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, obtained by dividing the amount of the loan at origination by the value of the property.

Specified pools for the purpose of this report, are those pools with one or more of the following characteristics at issuance: a maximum loan size of \$200,000, a loan-to-value ratio at the time of loan origination of greater than 80 percent, a FICO score



of less than 700, where all loans finance investor-owned properties, or where all loans finance properties in the states of New York or Texas or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

To-be-announced (TBA) market is a forward market for certain mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by the Enterprises.

Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security (UMBS) is the new single, common mortgage-backed security that the Enterprises issue, which replaced their previous offerings of TBA-eligible single class, fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities.

Unpaid principal balance (UPB) is the portion of a loan that the borrower has not yet paid back to the lender.

Weighted average coupon (WAC) refers to the average gross interest rates owed on the mortgages underlying the security weighted by the percentage of the security's unpaid principal balance that each mortgage represents.

Weighted average loan age (WALA) refers to the average number of months since the date of origination of mortgages underlying the security weighted by the percentage of the security's unpaid principal balance that each mortgage represents.

Weighted average maturity (WAM) refers to the average number of months remaining until the final payment is due on mortgages underlying the security weighted by the percentage of the security's unpaid principal balance that each mortgage represents.

