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June 14, 2012

Contact Information Below

CoreLogic® Reports Shadow Inventory Fell in April 2012 to October 2008 Levels

—Decline in Shadow Inventory Parallels Drop in Non-Distressed Inventory: Both Help Prices—

SANTA ANA, Calif., June 14, 2012—CoreLogic (NYSE: CLGX), a leading provider of information, analytics and business services, reported today that the current residential shadow inventory as of April 2012 fell to 1.5 million units, representing a supply of four months. This was a 14.8 percent drop from April 2011, when shadow inventory stood at 1.8 million units, or a six-months' supply, which is approximately the same level as the country was experiencing in October 2008. Currently, the flow of new seriously delinquent (90 days or more) loans into the shadow inventory has been approximately offset by the equal volume of distressed (short and real estate owned) sales.

CoreLogic estimates the current stock of properties in the shadow inventory, also known as pending supply, by calculating the number of distressed properties that are seriously delinquent, in foreclosure and held as real estate owned (REO) by mortgage servicers but not currently listed on multiple listing services (MLSs). Transition rates of "delinquency to foreclosure" and "foreclosure to REO" are used to identify the currently distressed non-listed properties most likely to become REO properties. Properties that are not yet delinquent but may become delinquent in the future are not included in the estimate of the current shadow inventory. Shadow inventory is typically not included in the official metrics of unsold inventory.

"Since peaking at 2.1 million units in January 2010, the shadow inventory has fallen by 28 percent. The decline in the shadow inventory is a positive development because it removes some of the downward pressure on house prices," said Mark Fleming, chief economist for CoreLogic. "This is one of the reasons why some markets that were formerly identified as deeply distressed, like Arizona, California and Nevada, are now experiencing price increases."

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Data Highlights:

- As of April 2012, shadow inventory fell to 1.5 million units, or four-month' supply and represented just over half of the 2.8 million properties currently seriously delinquent, in foreclosure or REO.
- The four-month' supply of shadow inventory is at its lowest level in nearly three years. It parallels the unsold months' supply of non-distressed active listings that hit a more than five-year low in April, falling to a 6.5-months' from a 9.1-months' supply just a year ago.
- Of the 1.5 million properties currently in the shadow inventory (Figures 1 and 2), 720,000 units are seriously delinquent (two months' supply), 410,000 are in some stage of foreclosure (1.1-months' supply) and 390,000 are already in REO (1.1-months' supply).
- The dollar volume of shadow inventory was $246 billion as of April 2012, down from $270 billion a year ago and a three-year low.
- Serious delinquencies, which are the main driver of the shadow inventory, declined the most in Arizona (-37.0 percent), California (-28.0 percent), Nevada (-27.4 percent), Michigan (-23.7 percent) and Minnesota (-18.1 percent).

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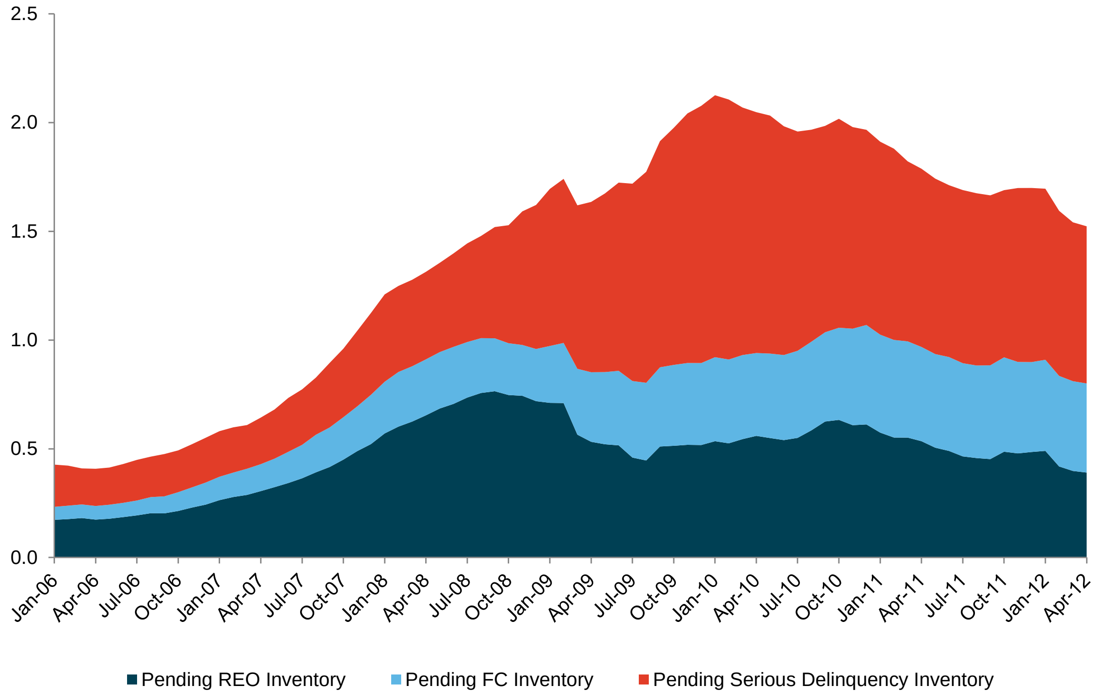
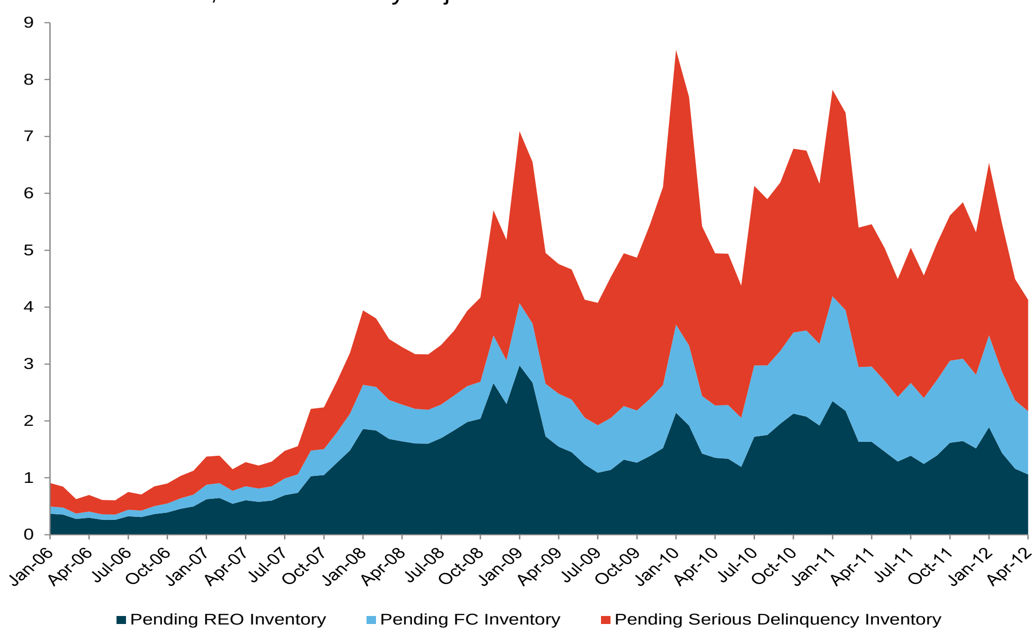
Figure 1: Shadow Inventory Detail
Count in Millions, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: CoreLogic April 2012

Figure 2: Months' Supply Shadow Inventory Detail
Number of Months, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: CoreLogic April 2012

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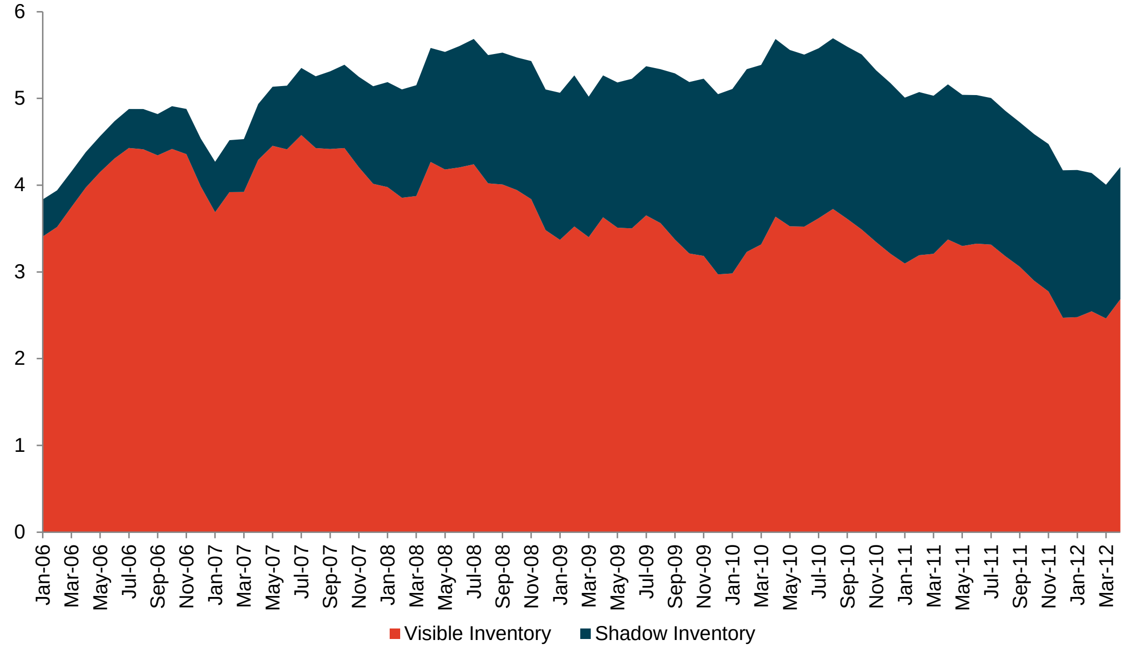
Figure 3: Total Inventory Detail
Count in Millions, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: CoreLogic April 2012

Methodology:
CoreLogic utilized its LoanPerformance Servicing and Securities databases to size the number of 90+ day delinquencies, foreclosures and REOs. Roll rates, which measure the proportion of loans that were in one stage of default that rolled to the next stage of default over a period of time, were applied to the number of loans in default by each stage of default. This calculation allowed for estimating the number of loans that were proceeding from earlier to later stages of default. CoreLogic calculated the share of loans in default that are currently listed on MLS by matching public record properties in default to MLS active listings. It applied the percentage of defaulted loans that are being listed to the estimate of outstanding loans that will proceed to further stages of default to calculate the pending supply inventory by stage of default and added that to the visible inventory that is reported for existing homes and new homes by the National Association of Realtors and the Bureau of the Census, respectively. To determine months' supply for visible and shadow inventories, CoreLogic utilized the number of non-seasonally adjusted home sales according to CoreLogic data.

Source: CoreLogic
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About CoreLogic
CoreLogic (NYSE: CLGX) is a leading provider of consumer, financial and property information, analytics and services to business and government. The Company combines public, contributory and proprietary data to develop predictive decision analytics and provide business services that bring dynamic insight and transparency to the markets it serves. CoreLogic has built one of the largest and most comprehensive U.S. real estate, mortgage application, fraud, and loan performance databases and is a recognized leading provider of mortgage and automotive credit reporting, property tax, valuation, flood determination, and geospatial analytics and services. More than one million users rely on CoreLogic to assess risk, support underwriting, investment and marketing decisions, prevent fraud, and improve business performance in their daily operations. The Company, headquartered in Santa Ana, Calif., has approximately 5,000 employees globally. For more information, visit www.corelogic.com.

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