



RADIAN

Financial Results Q1 2018

NYSE: RDN
www.radian.biz

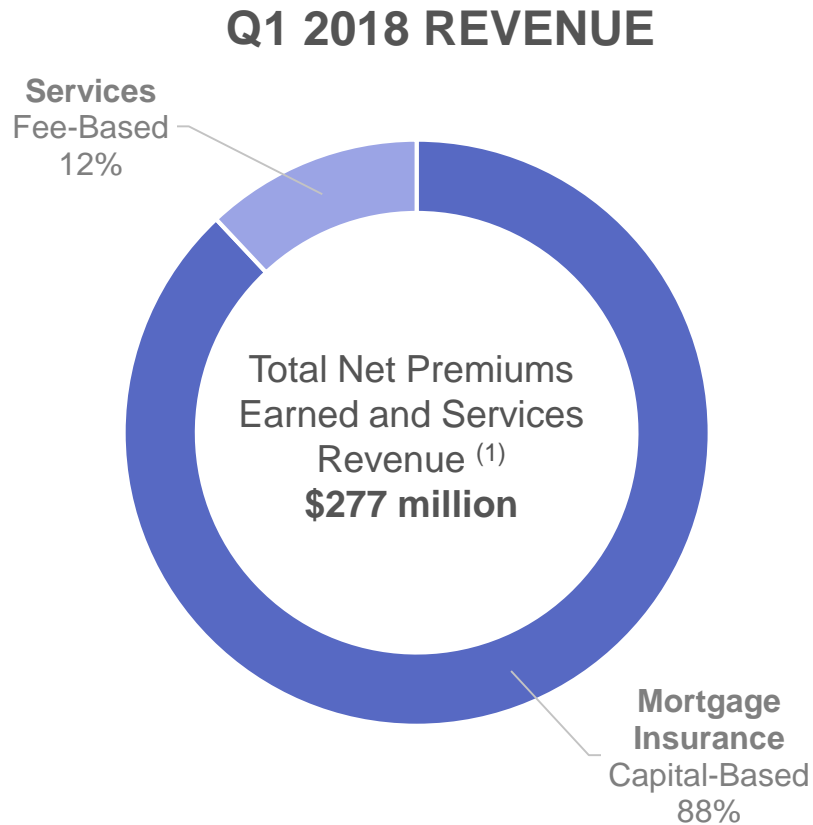
SAFE HARBOR STATEMENTS

All statements in this presentation that address events, developments or results that we expect or anticipate may occur in the future are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Exchange Act and the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In most cases, forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “anticipate,” “may,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “goal,” “contemplate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “project,” “potential,” “continue,” “seek,” “strategy,” “future,” “likely” or the negative or other variations on these words and other similar expressions. These statements, which may include, without limitation, projections regarding our future performance and financial condition, are made on the basis of management’s current views and assumptions with respect to future events. Any forward-looking statement is not a guarantee of future performance and actual results could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statement. These statements speak only as of the date they were made, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. We operate in a changing environment where new risks emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all risks that may affect us. The forward-looking statements, as well as our prospects as a whole, are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, without limitation:

- changes in economic and political conditions that impact the size of the insurable market, the credit performance of our insured portfolio, and the business prospects of our Services segment;
- changes in the way customers, investors, ratings agencies, regulators or legislators perceive our performance, financial strength and future prospects;
- Radian Guaranty Inc.’s (“Radian Guaranty”) ability to remain eligible under the Private Mortgage Insurer Eligibility Requirements (the “PMIERS”) and other applicable requirements imposed by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) and by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (collectively, the “GSEs”) to insure loans purchased by the GSEs;
- our ability to successfully execute and implement our capital plans and to maintain sufficient holding company liquidity to meet our short- and long-term liquidity needs;
- our ability to successfully execute and implement our business plans and strategies, including plans and strategies to reposition our Services segment as well as plans and strategies that require GSE and/or regulatory approvals and licenses;
- our ability to maintain an adequate level of capital in our insurance subsidiaries to satisfy existing and future state regulatory requirements;
- changes in the charters or business practices of, or rules or regulations imposed by or applicable to, the GSEs, including: changes imposed by the FHFA that impact the GSEs’ business prospects; the GSEs’ interpretation and application of the PMIERS and the proposed changes to the PMIERS; and the GSEs’ use of alternative forms of credit enhancement;
- changes in the current housing finance system in the U.S., including the role of the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”), the GSEs and private mortgage insurers in this system;
- any disruption in the servicing of mortgages covered by our insurance policies, as well as poor servicer performance;
- a significant decrease in the “Persistence Rates” (the percentage of insurance in force that remains in force over a period of time) of our mortgage insurance on monthly premium products;
- competition in our mortgage insurance business, including price competition and competition from the FHA, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and other forms of credit enhancement;
- the effect of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act on the financial services industry in general, and on our businesses in particular;
- legislative and regulatory activity (or inactivity), including the adoption of (or failure to adopt) new laws and regulations, or changes in existing laws and regulations, or the way they are interpreted or applied, including interpretations and guidance pertaining to recently enacted tax reform legislation;
- legal and regulatory claims, assertions, actions, reviews, audits, inquiries and investigations that could result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, injunctions, restitutions or other relief that could require significant expenditures or have other effects on our business;
- the amount and timing of potential settlements, payments or adjustments associated with federal or other tax examinations, including deficiencies assessed by the Internal Revenue Service resulting from its examination of our 2000 through 2007 tax years, which we are currently contesting;
- the possibility that we may fail to estimate accurately the likelihood, magnitude and timing of losses in establishing loss reserves for our mortgage insurance business or in assessing our ability to comply with the proposed PMIERS when implemented;
- volatility in our results of operations caused by changes in the fair value of our assets and liabilities, including a significant portion of our investment portfolio, and potential volatility in our Available Assets if proposed changes to the PMIERS requiring us to mark certain of our Available Assets to fair value were to become effective;
- potential future impairment charges related to our goodwill and other intangible assets, and uncertainties regarding our ability to execute our restructuring plans within expected costs;
- changes in “GAAP” (accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S.) or “SAP” (statutory accounting practices including those required or permitted, if applicable, by the insurance departments of the respective states of domicile of our insurance subsidiaries) rules and guidance, or their interpretation;
- our ability to attract and retain key employees; and
- legal and other limitations on dividends and other amounts we may receive from our subsidiaries.

For more information regarding these risks and uncertainties as well as certain additional risks that we face, you should refer to the Risk Factors detailed in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, and subsequent reports filed from time to time with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which are current only as of the date on which we issued this presentation. We do not intend to, and we disclaim any duty or obligation to, update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events or for any other reason.

WHO IS RADIAN?



Radian Group Inc., headquartered in Philadelphia, is a diversified mortgage and real estate services business. Radian provides private mortgage insurance and products and services to the real estate and mortgage finance industries through two business segments:

Mortgage Insurance:

Provided through its principal Mortgage Insurance subsidiary Radian Guaranty Inc., helps protect lenders by mitigating default-related losses, facilitates the sale of low down payment mortgages in the secondary market and enables homebuyers to purchase homes more quickly with down payments less than 20%.

Mortgage and Real Estate Services

Provided through its principal Services subsidiary Clayton Holdings, as well as Entitle Direct, Green River Capital, Red Bell Real Estate and ValuAmerica. Solutions include information and services that financial institutions, investors and government entities use to evaluate, acquire, securitize, service and monitor loans and asset-backed securities.

Ensuring the American Dream®
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1) Represents revenues on individual segment basis.

Q1 HIGHLIGHTS

\$114.5 million

Net Income

Includes \$18.9 million of net losses on investments and other financial instruments

\$0.52

Diluted Net Income Per Share

50% increase in net income compared to \$76.5M in Q1 2017

\$0.59

Adjusted Diluted Net Operating Income Per Share ⁽¹⁾

60% increase compared to adjusted diluted net operating income per share of \$0.37 in Q1 2017 ⁽¹⁾

15.1%

Return on Equity

Compared to 10.6% return on equity as of March 31, 2017

17.1%

Adjusted Net Operating Return on Equity ⁽¹⁾

Compared to 11.2% adjusted net operating return on equity as of March 31, 2017

\$37.3 million

Provision for Losses

21% improvement from Q1 2017 primarily due to default to claim rate assumption changes

16% increase

In New Insurance Written

\$11.7 billion of new insurance written, compared to \$10.1 billion in Q1 2017

19% decrease compared to \$14.4 billion in Q4 2017

10% increase

In Primary Insurance In Force

\$204.0 billion as of March 31, 2018, compared to \$185.9 billion as of March 31, 2017

9% increase

In Net Premiums Earned

\$242.6 million as of March 31, 2018, compared to \$221.8 million as of March 31, 2017

4% increase

In Book Value Per Share

Book value per share of \$14.16 as of March 31, 2018, compared to \$13.58 as of March 31, 2017

13% increase

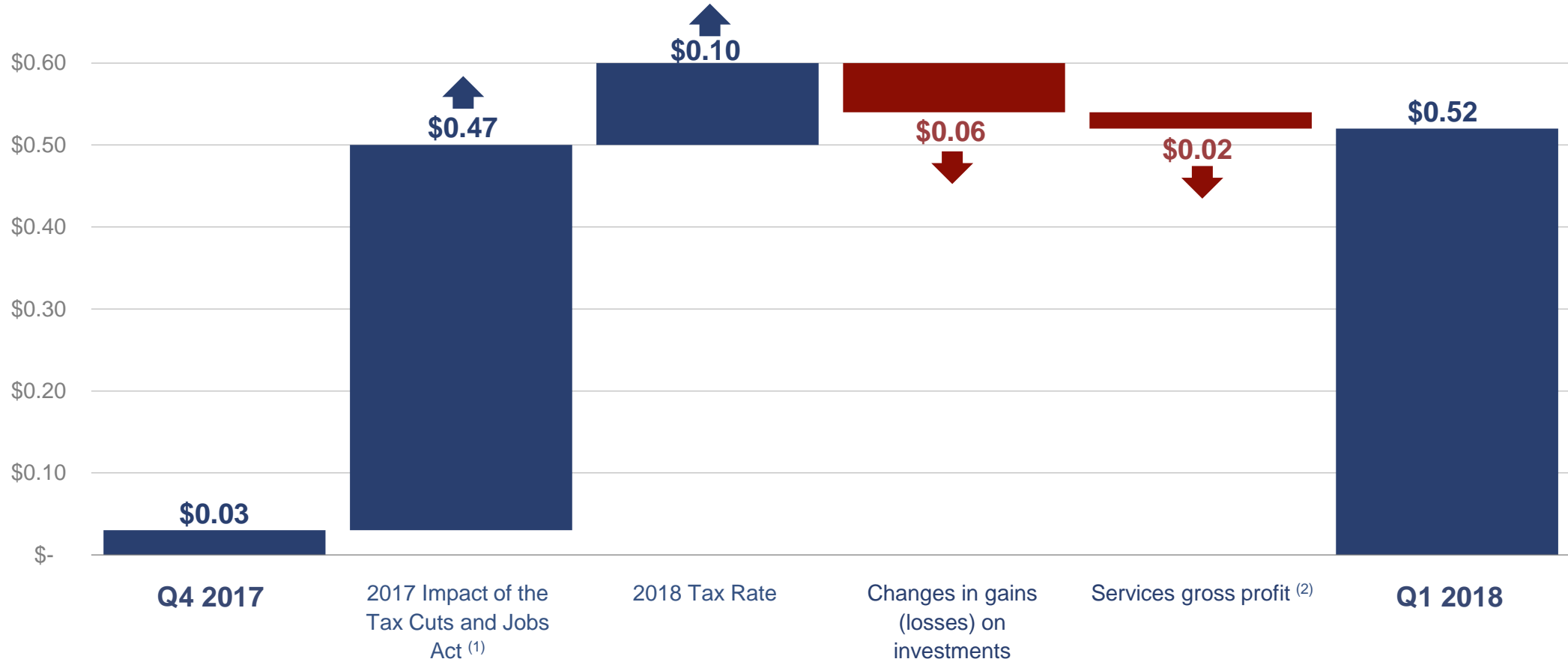
In Tangible Book Value Per Share ⁽¹⁾

Tangible book value per share of \$13.88 as of March 31, 2018, compared to \$12.31 as of March 31, 2017

1) Adjusted results, including adjusted diluted net operating income per share, tangible book value per share and adjusted net operating return on equity, as used in this presentation, are non-GAAP financial measures. For a reconciliation of the adjusted results to the comparable GAAP measures and the definitions of adjusted diluted net operating income per share, tangible book value per share and adjusted net operating return on equity, see Appendix, Slides 23-28.

NET INCOME

Q4 2017 to Q1 2018 GAAP Diluted Net Income Per Share

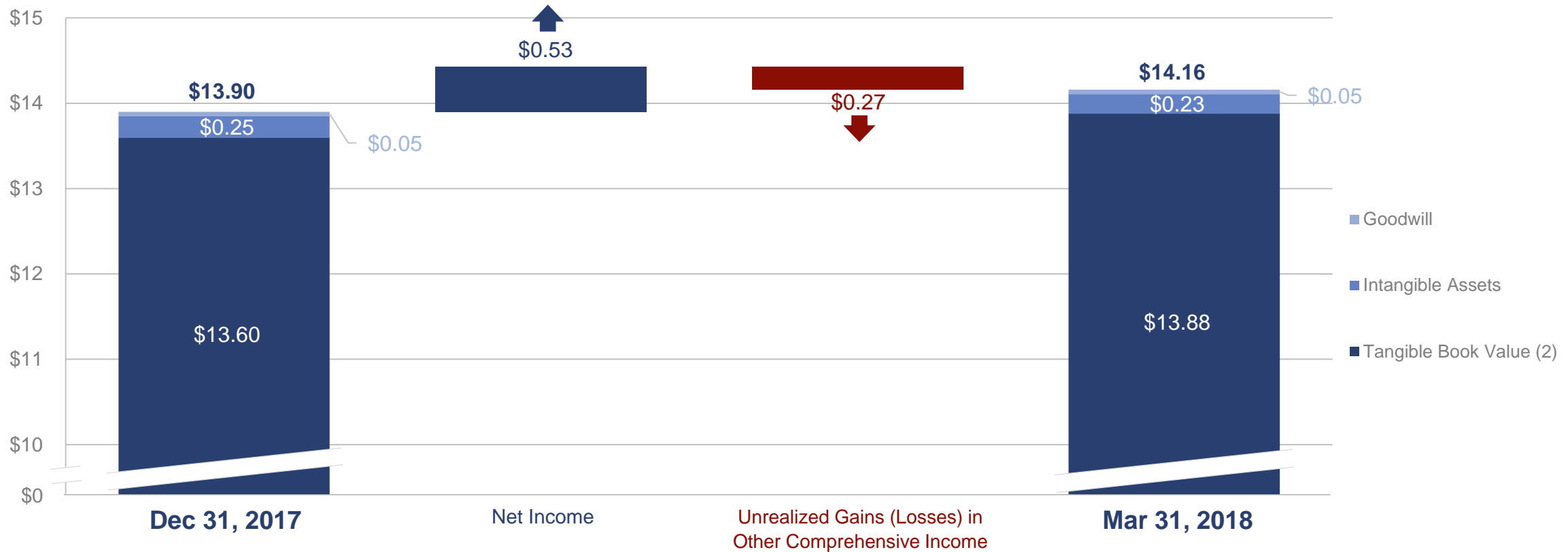


1) Represents the incremental expense related to the remeasurement of our net deferred tax assets as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in December 2017.

2) Represents the change in Services revenue less cost of services.

BOOK VALUE

Q4 2017 to Q1 2018 GAAP Book Value Per Share ⁽¹⁾



1) All book value per share items above are calculated based on 215.8 million shares outstanding as of December 31, 2017 except for the March 31, 2018 book value per share, which was calculated based on 215.5 million shares outstanding as of March 31, 2018.

2) Tangible book value per share, as used in this presentation, is a non-GAAP financial measure. For a reconciliation to the comparable GAAP measure, see Appendix Slide 27, and for a definition of tangible book value per share, see Appendix Slide 23.

BOOK VALUE

Comparison of Book Value Per Share ⁽¹⁾



1) All book value per share items are calculated based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of each period presented.

2) Tangible book value per share, as used in this presentation, is a non-GAAP financial measure. For a reconciliation to the comparable GAAP measure, see Appendix Slide 27, and for a definition of tangible book value per share, see Appendix Slide 23.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

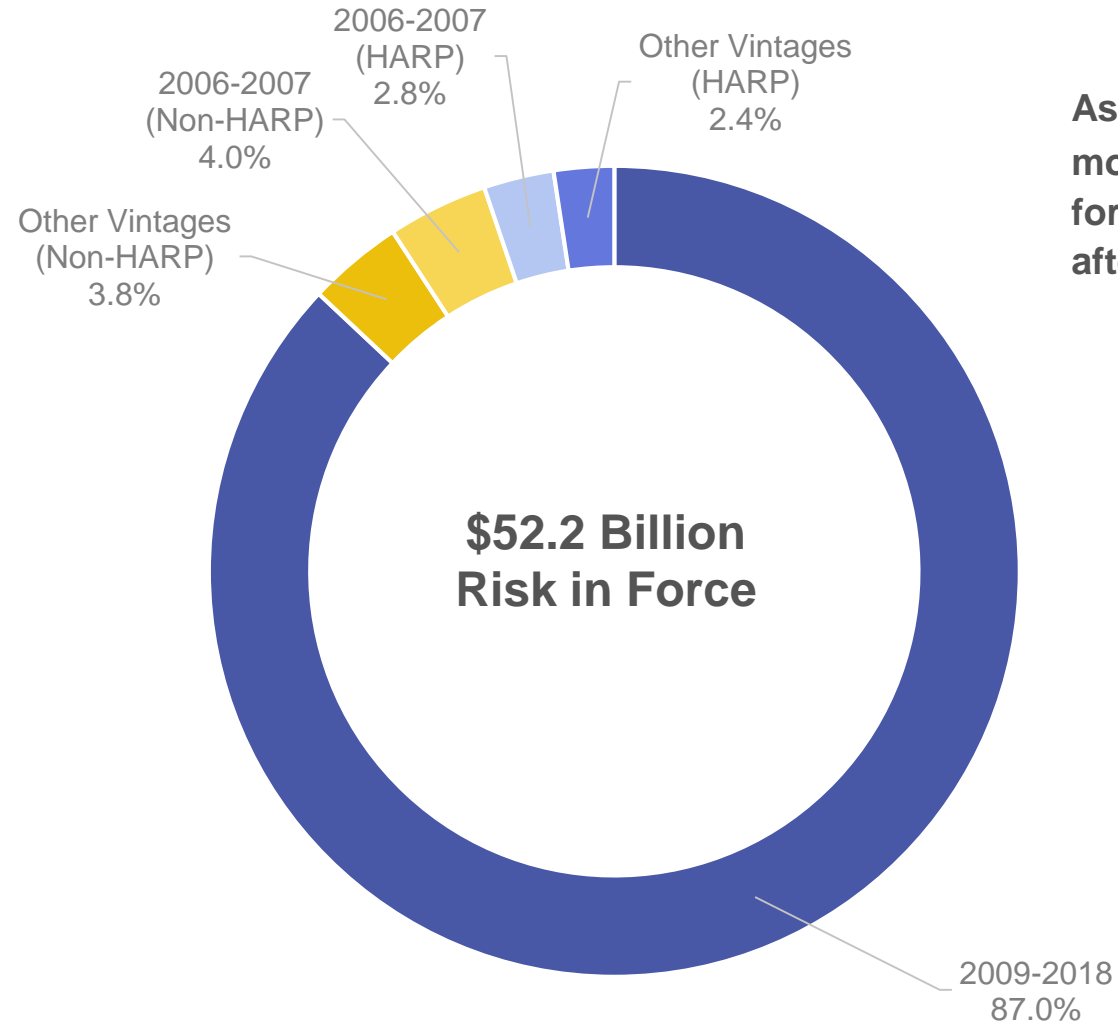
Radian Group Inc. Consolidated

(\$ in millions, except per-share amounts)

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Total Assets	\$6,010	\$5,901	\$5,828
Loss Reserves	\$489	\$508	\$726
Unearned Premiums	\$723	\$724	\$685
Senior Notes	\$1,028	\$1,027	\$1,009
Stockholders' Equity	\$3,052	\$3,000	\$2,920
Book Value Per Share	\$14.16	\$13.90	\$13.58
Tangible Book Value Per Share ⁽¹⁾	\$13.88	\$13.60	\$12.31
Available Holding Company Liquidity ^{(2) (3)}	\$203	\$229	\$360
PMIERS Cushion ^{(3) (4)}	\$526	\$450	\$320
Statutory Capital (Radian Guaranty)	\$2,981	\$2,868	\$2,527

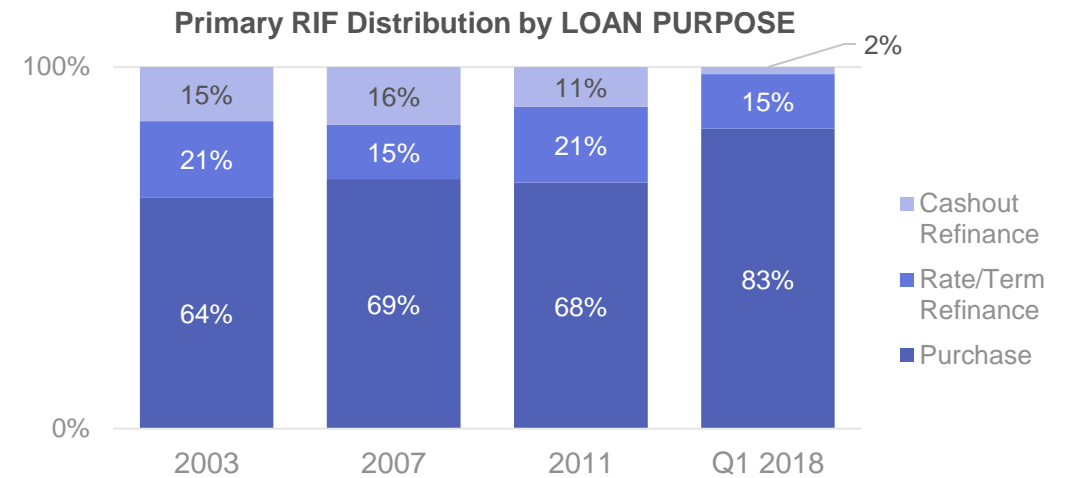
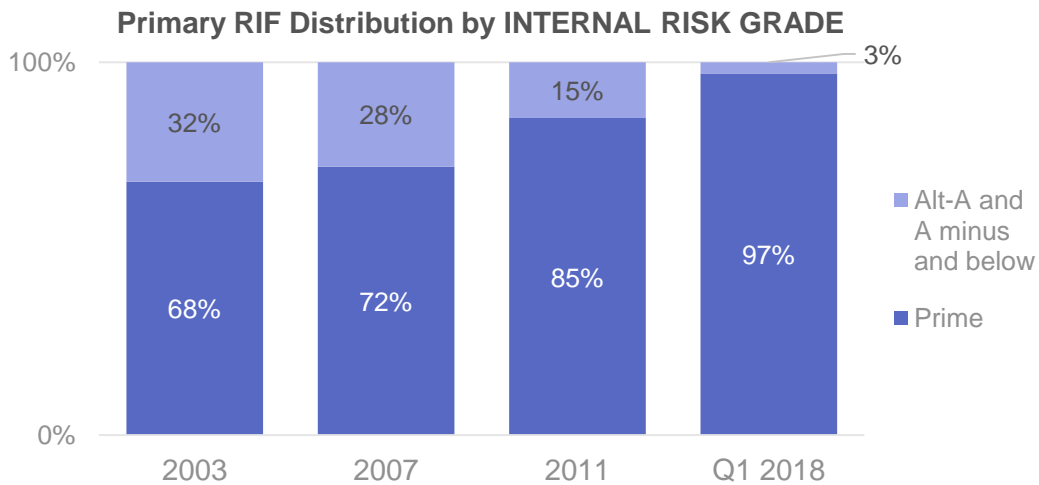
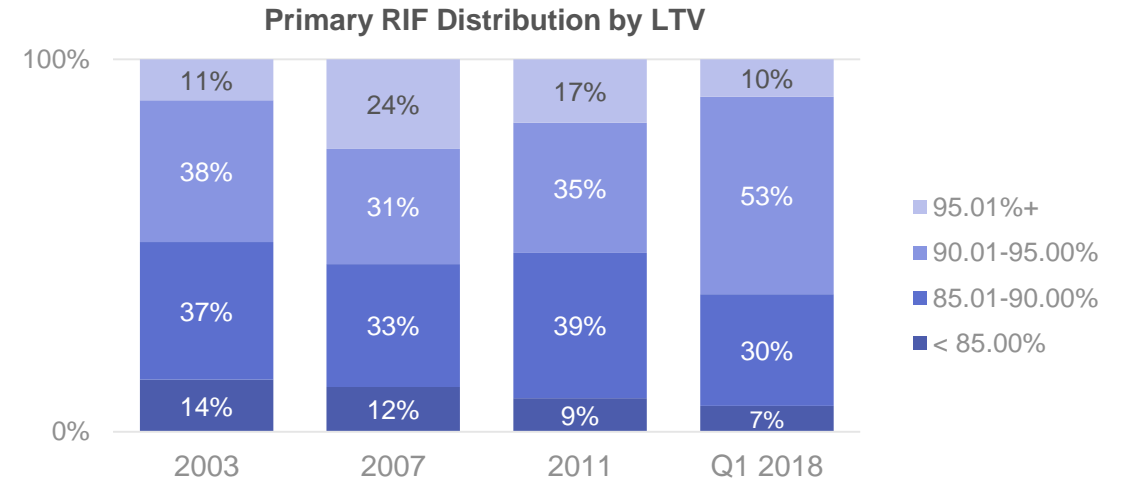
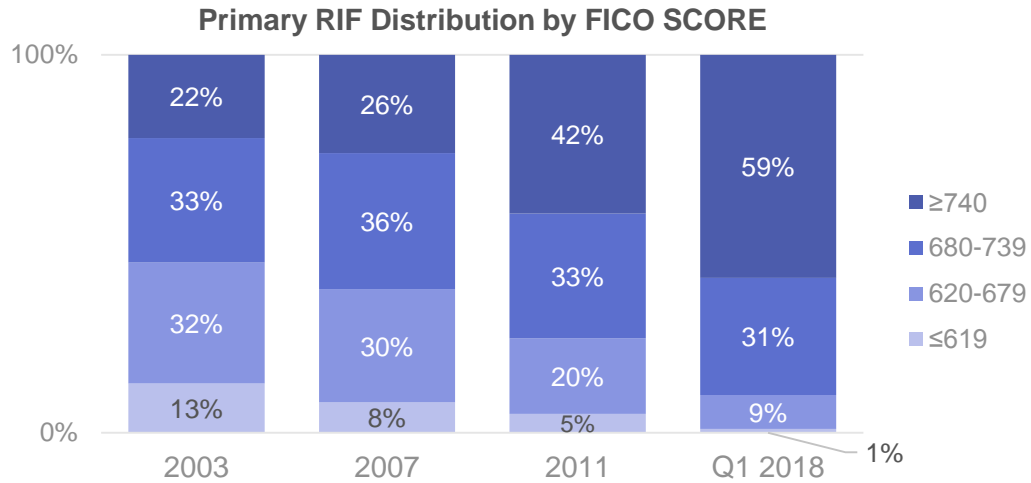
- 1) Tangible book value per share, as used in this presentation, is a non-GAAP financial measure. For a reconciliation to the comparable GAAP measure, see Appendix Slide 27, and for a definition of tangible book value per share, see Appendix Slide 23.
- 2) Radian Group made estimated federal tax payments during 2017. While these payments reduced available holding company liquidity, a significant portion created alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards that can be utilized in future periods to offset regular tax payments Radian Group may make after its NOL carryforwards are fully utilized.
- 3) In December 2017, Radian Group transferred \$100 million of cash and marketable securities to Radian Guaranty in exchange for an intercompany surplus note issued by Radian Guaranty.
- 4) Radian Guaranty currently is an approved mortgage insurer under the PMIERS, and is in compliance with the PMIERS financial requirements. PMIERS cushion is the excess of Radian Guaranty's Available Assets under the PMIERS over its Minimum Required Assets under the PMIERS.

MI PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION



As of March 31, 2018, **92%** of mortgage insurance primary risk in force consists of new business written after 2008, including HARP volume

MI PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS



Data provided for 2003-2011 is as of year-end.

PREMIUM YIELDS

(in basis points)

	Mortgage Insurance Premium Yield Trends				
	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Q2 2017	Q1 2017
In Force Portfolio Yield ⁽¹⁾	48.7	48.1	48.4	48.7	48.9
Single Premium Cancellations ⁽²⁾	2.4	4.3	3.2	2.8	2.2
Total Direct Yield	51.1	52.4	51.6	51.5	51.1
Ceded Earned Premiums, Incl. Profit Commission ⁽³⁾	(3.2)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(3.0)	(3.1)
Total Net Yield ⁽⁴⁾	47.9	49.4	48.8	48.5	48.0

Beginning Primary IIF (\$B)	\$200.7	\$196.5	\$191.6	\$185.9	\$183.5
Ending Primary IIF (\$B)	\$204.0	\$200.7	\$196.5	\$191.6	\$185.9
Average Primary IIF (\$B)	\$202.4	\$198.6	\$194.1	\$188.8	\$184.7

- 1) Total direct premiums earned, excluding single premium cancellations, annualized, as a percentage of average primary IIF. Includes premiums earned related to Radian's participation in GSE credit risk sharing transactions (Freddie Mac ACIS and Fannie Mae CIRT). The impact of this revenue is minimal, and ranges from 0 - 0.4 basis points across all time periods presented.
- 2) Single premium cancellations, annualized, as a percentage of average primary IIF.
- 3) Ceded premiums earned, annualized, as a percentage of average primary IIF.
- 4) Net premiums earned, annualized, as a percentage of average primary IIF.

FIRST-LIEN MORTGAGE INSURANCE

2018 Performance by Vintage

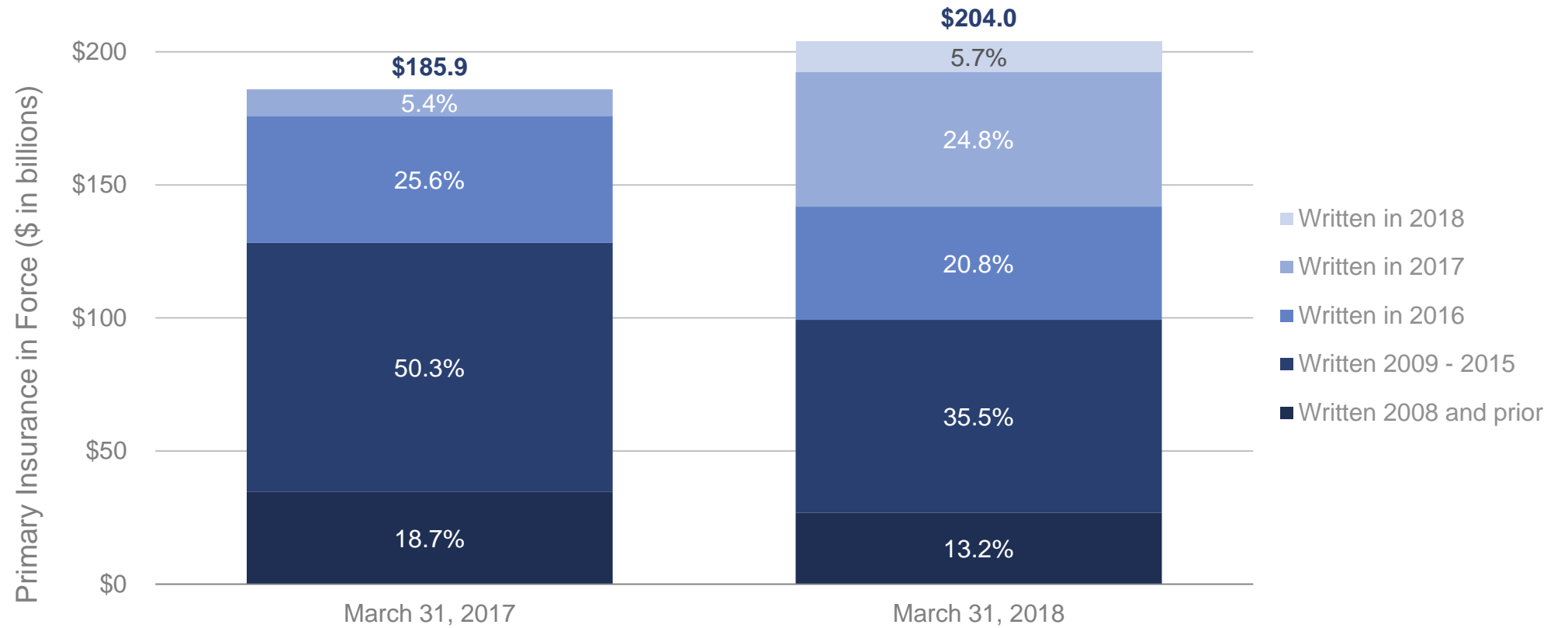
(\$ in millions)

Vintage	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018		
	Premiums Earned ⁽¹⁾	Incurred Losses ⁽¹⁾	Net
2008 & Prior	\$31.3	\$27.2	\$4.1
2009	\$1.5	\$0.4	\$1.1
2010	\$1.0	\$0.2	\$0.8
2011	\$2.7	\$0.3	\$2.4
2012	\$10.1	\$0.3	\$9.8
2013	\$19.9	\$0.5	\$19.4
2014	\$22.7	\$1.9	\$20.8
2015	\$35.5	\$1.5	\$34.0
2016	\$52.6	\$2.5	\$50.1
2017	\$61.0	\$2.2	\$58.8
2018	\$2.4	\$0.0	\$2.4

Pre-2009 portfolio is contributing to earnings.

1) Represents premiums earned and incurred losses on first-lien portfolio, including the impact of ceded premiums and losses related to the Initial and Second Quota Share Reinsurance Transactions and the Single Premium Quota Share Reinsurance Transaction, but excluding any reduction for ceded premiums and losses recoverable through our other reinsurance transactions, as these impacts are not material.

PRIMARY INSURANCE IN FORCE

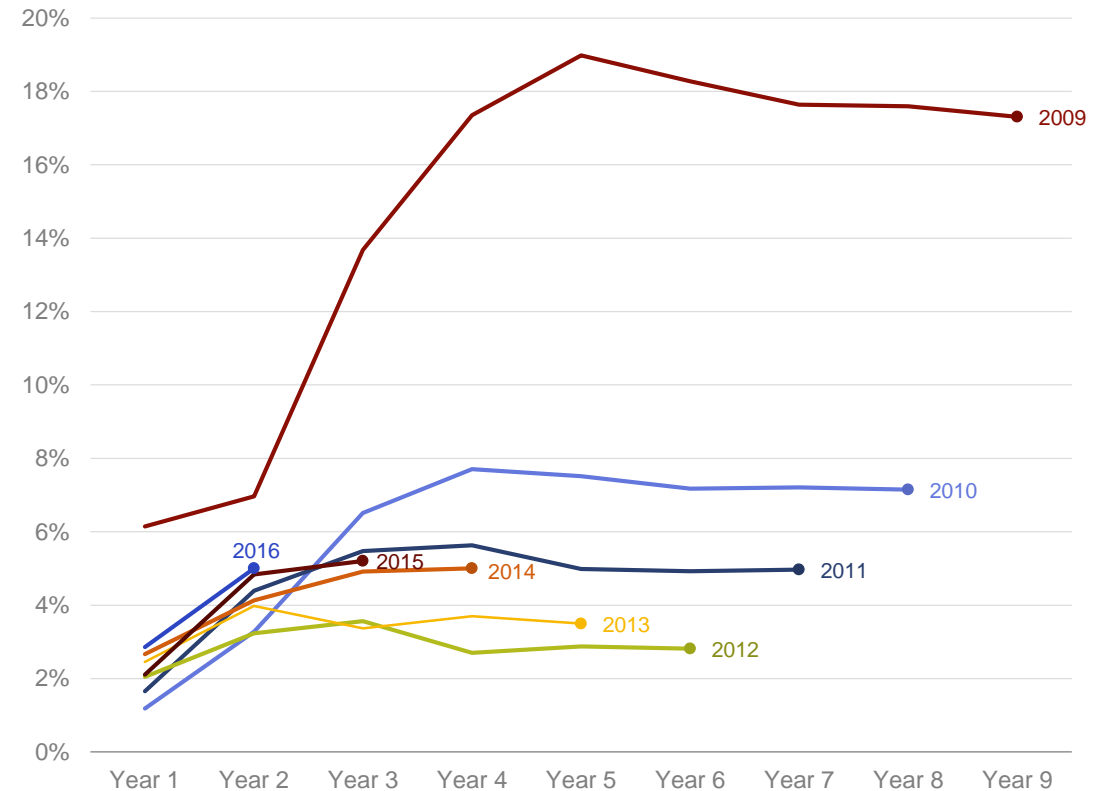


PRIMARY MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Cumulative Incurred Loss Ratio by Development Year

CUMULATIVE INCURRED LOSS RATIO ⁽¹⁾										
Vintage	Dec-09	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Mar-18
2009	6.1%	7.0%	13.7%	17.4%	19.0%	18.3%	17.6%	17.6%	17.3%	17.3%
2010		1.2%	3.3%	6.5%	7.7%	7.5%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
2011			1.7%	4.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
2012				2.0%	3.2%	3.6%	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%
2013					2.5%	4.0%	3.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%
2014						2.7%	4.1%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%
2015							2.1%	4.8%	5.2%	5.1%
2016								2.9%	5.0%	5.0%
2017									4.7%	4.3%

Radian's stochastic modeling indicates an approximate 20% through-the-cycle loss ratio on newly originated MI business.



1) Represents inception-to-date losses incurred as a percentage of net premiums earned.

COMPONENTS OF MI PROVISION FOR LOSSES

(\$ in millions)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED				
	Mar 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017	Sep 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2017	Mar 31, 2017
Current period defaults ⁽¹⁾	\$36.5	\$55.8	\$50.3	\$45.3	\$51.4
Prior period defaults ⁽²⁾	0.4	(20.1)	(14.0)	(28.2)	(4.3)
Second-lien premium deficiency reserve & other	0.5	(0.5)	(0.3)	0.6	0.1
Provision for losses	\$37.4	\$35.2	\$36.0	\$17.7	\$47.2

1) Related to defaulted loans with a most recent default notice dated in the quarter indicated. For example, if a loan had defaulted in a prior quarter, but then subsequently cured and later re-defaulted in the current quarter, that default would be considered a current period default.

2) Related to defaulted loans with a default notice dated in a period earlier than the period indicated, which have been continuously in default since that time.

PRIMARY LOANS IN DEFAULT

March 31, 2018
(\$ in thousands)

MISSED PAYMENTS	TOTAL		FORECLOSURE STAGE DEFAULTED LOANS	CURE % DURING Q1	RESERVE FOR LOSSES	% OF RESERVE
	#	%	#	%	\$	%
3 Payments or Fewer	9,268	37.7%	144	37.6%	\$80,213	18.1%
4 to 11 Payments	8,523	34.7	479	21.4	103,283	23.4
12 Payments or More ⁽¹⁾	6,182	25.1	1,889	6.0	227,613	51.5
Pending Claims ⁽¹⁾	624	2.5	N/A	4.2	31,051	7.0
Total	24,597 ⁽²⁾	100.0%	2,512	24.8%	442,160	100.0%
IBNR and Other					17,164	
LAE					13,440	
Total Primary Reserves					\$472,764	

KEY RESERVE ASSUMPTIONS

Gross Default to Claim Rate %	Net Default to Claim Rate % ⁽³⁾	Claim Severity % ⁽⁴⁾
35%	33%	97%

- 1) 19% of defaults that had missed 12 payments or more (including the portion in pending claims) made a payment during Q1 2018.
- 2) Primary risk in force on defaulted loans at March 31, 2018 was \$1.2 billion. Defaults include 5,780 defaults in FEMA Designated Areas associated with Hurricanes Harvey and Irma.
- 3) For every one percentage point change in our primary net Default to Claim Rate, we estimated a change of approximately \$12.6 million in our primary loss reserve at March 31, 2018.
- 4) For every one percentage point change in primary Claim Severity, we estimated that our total loss reserve at March 31, 2018 would change by approximately \$5 million.

DEFAULT ROLLFORWARD

Primary Insurance in Force

	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Q2 2017	Q1 2017
Beginning Default Inventory	27,922	23,826	23,755	25,793	29,105
Pre-2009 New Defaults	5,013	7,076	6,331	5,714	6,179
2009+ New Defaults	4,076	7,971	3,752	2,856	3,009
Total New Defaults ^{(1) (2)}	9,089	15,047	10,083	8,570	9,188
Cures ^{(1) (2)}	(11,367)	(9,461)	(8,501)	(8,513)	(10,989)
Claims Paid ⁽³⁾	(1,052)	(1,426)	(1,465)	(2,082)	(1,504)
Recessions and Denials, net ⁽⁴⁾	5	(64)	(46)	(13)	(7)
Ending Default Inventory	24,597	27,922	23,826	23,755	25,793
FEMA Designated Areas ⁽⁵⁾	5,780	7,051	2,934	2,749	2,964
Non-FEMA Designated Areas	18,817	20,871	20,892	21,006	22,829

1) Amounts include the following number of new defaults and cures in the FEMA Designated Areas associated with the Q3 2017 Hurricanes, Harvey and Irma:

New Defaults	989	5,904	1,219	860	879
Cures	2,168	1,617	859	817	1,073

2) Amounts reflected above are compiled on a monthly basis consistent with reports received from loan servicers. The number of New Defaults and Cures presented includes the following number of monthly defaults that both defaulted and cured within the period indicated:

	4,439	4,720	3,909	3,518	4,685
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3) Includes: (i) those charged to a deductible or captive and (ii) commutations.

4) Net of any previously rescinded and denied policies and/or claims that were reinstated during the period. Reinstated rescissions may ultimately result in a paid claim. Previously denied but reinstated claims are generally reviewed for possible rescission prior to any claim payment. In Q1 2018, there were 130 reinstatements of previously rescinded policies and denied claims.

5) Represents the ending default inventory in the FEMA Designated Areas associated with Hurricanes Harvey and Irma.

A low-angle, upward-looking photograph of several modern skyscrapers with glass facades, set against a clear blue sky. The buildings are arranged in a way that creates a sense of height and scale. A horizontal white band with a dark red border runs across the middle of the image, containing the title text.

CAPITAL AND DEBT STRUCTURE

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Total Capitalization as of March 31, 2018

Coupon	Description	Carrying Value (\$'000)	Principal (\$'000)	% of Total Capitalization ⁽¹⁾
5.50%	Senior Notes due 2019	\$157,804	\$158,623	3.9%
5.25%	Senior Notes due 2020	232,053	234,126	5.7
7.00%	Senior Notes due 2021	195,322	197,661	4.8
4.50%	Senior Notes due 2024	442,696	450,000	10.8
	Total	1,027,875	1,040,410	25.2
	Stockholders' Equity	3,052,416		74.8
	Total Capitalization	\$4,080,291		100.0%

Share Repurchase Program:

During the first quarter, Radian repurchased 531,013 shares, or approximately \$10 million, of Radian Group common stock. In April, the company purchased an additional 924,720 shares, or approximately \$15 million. Under the current share repurchase authorization, which expires on July 31, 2018, the company maintains the flexibility to repurchase shares opportunistically from time to time up to an additional \$25 million, subject to its 10b5-1 plan and based on market and business conditions, stock price and other factors.

Current Radian Group Ratings:

S&P

- BB+ with stable outlook
- Upgraded from BB to BB+ on September 11, 2017

Moody's

- Ba3 with positive outlook
- Upgraded from stable to positive outlook on August 17, 2017.

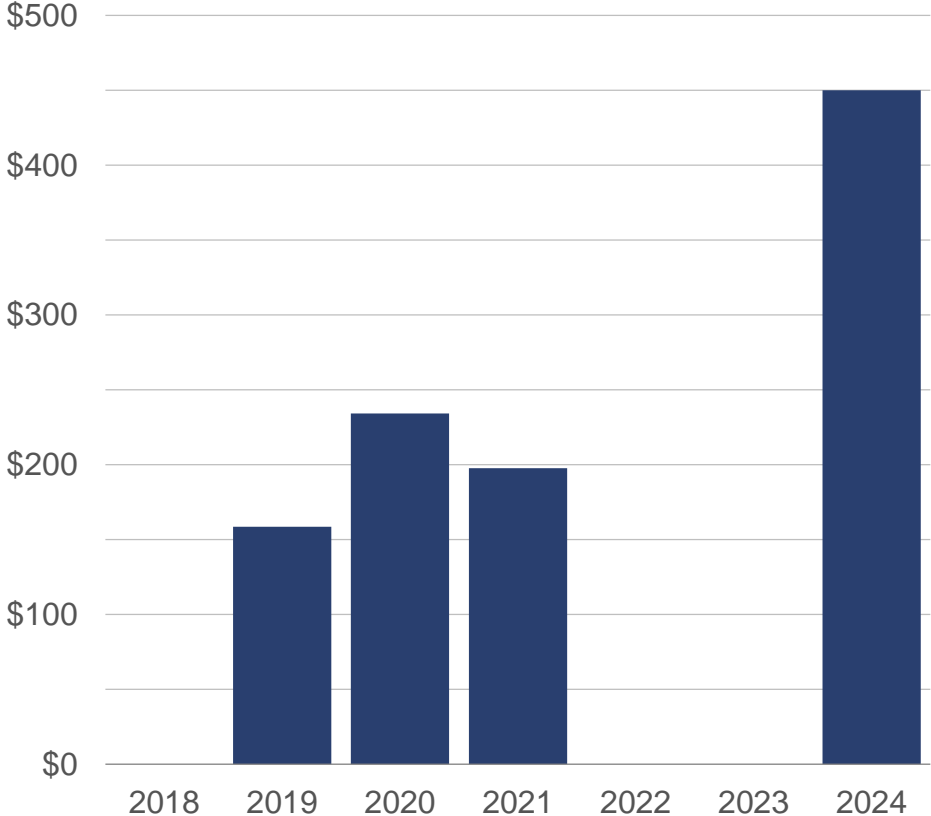
1) Based on carrying value of debt and stockholders' equity.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Debt Maturity Profile: Principal by Year of Maturity

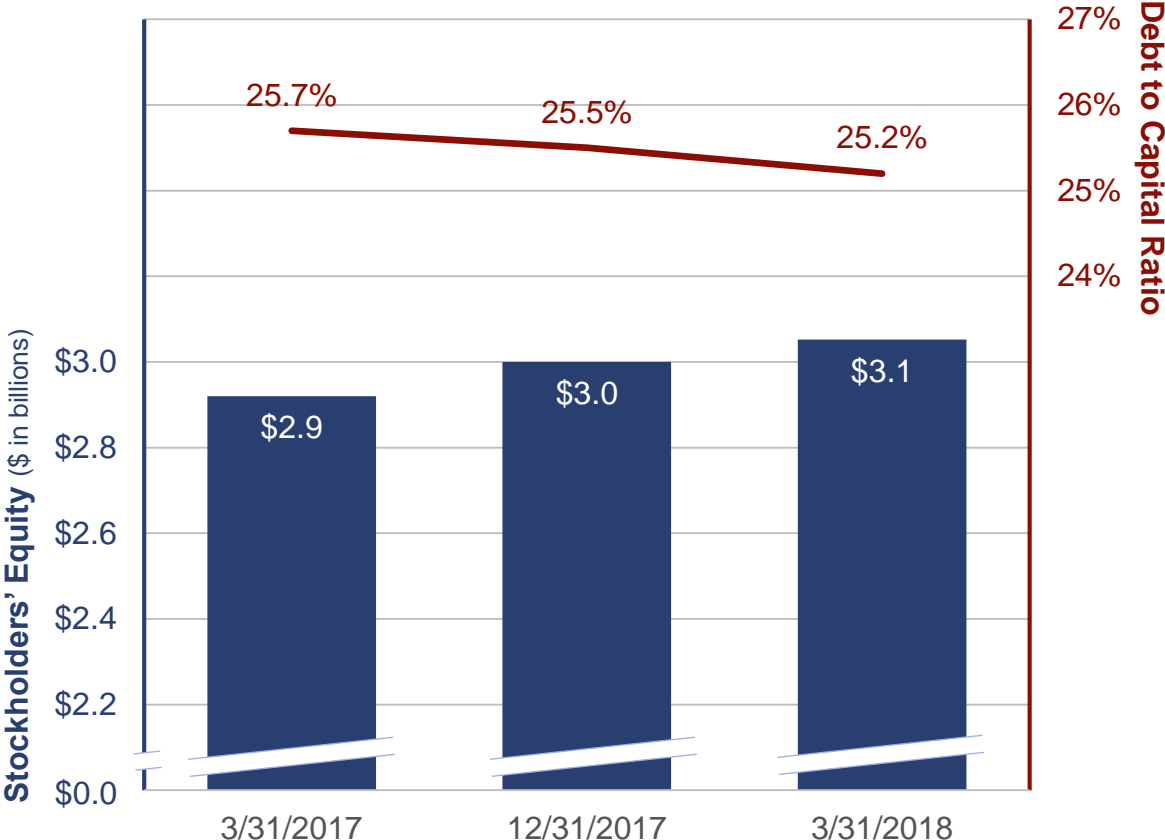
Senior Notes As of March 31, 2018

(\$ in millions)

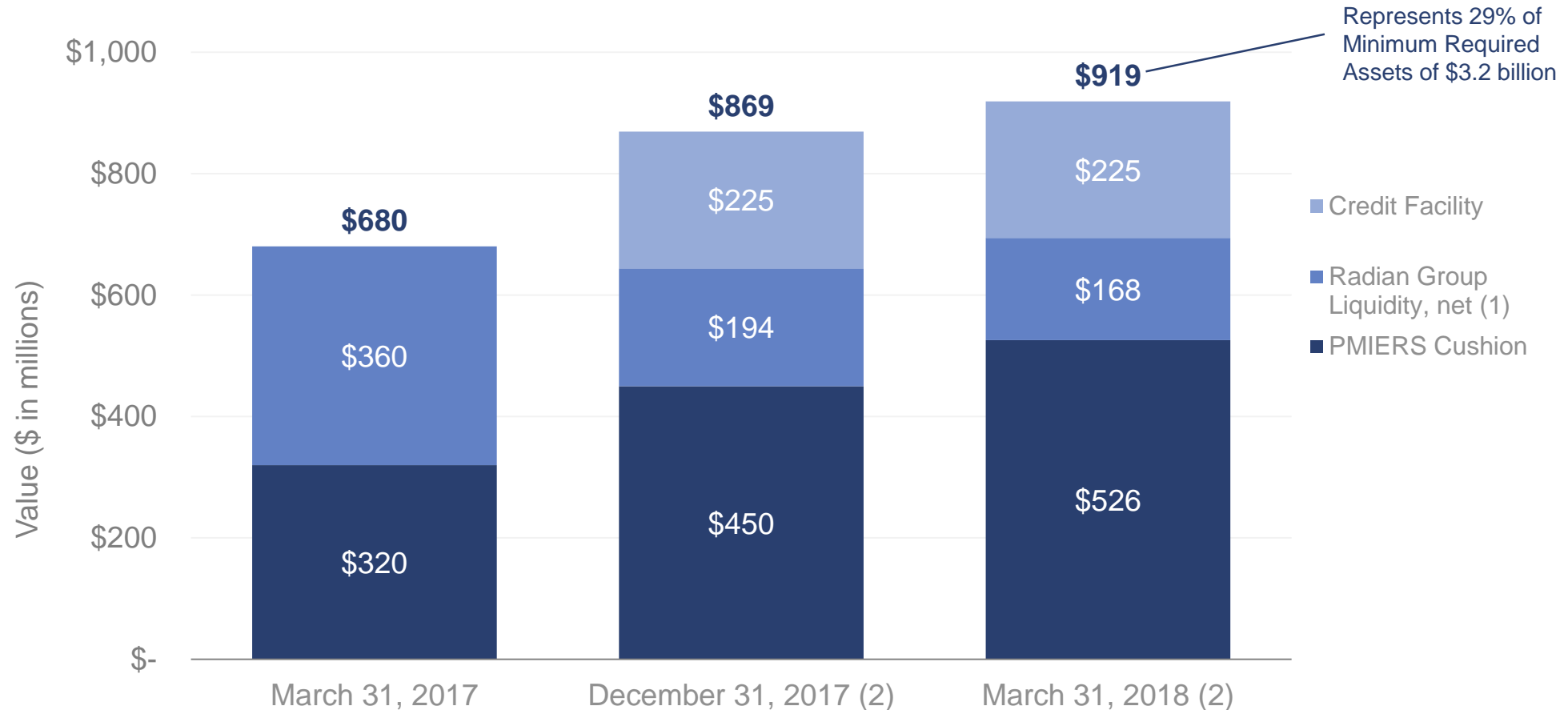


Stockholders' Equity & Debt to Capital Ratio

As of March 31, 2018



PMIERS EXCESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES



- 1) Represents Radian Group's Liquidity, net of the \$35 million minimum liquidity requirement under the unsecured revolving credit facility.
- 2) The amendment to the 2016 Single Premium QSR Transaction which became effective as of December 31, 2017, and the \$100 million of cash and marketable securities that Radian Group transferred to Radian Guaranty in December 2017 in exchange for a Surplus Note both had the effect of increasing the amount of Radian Guaranty's cushion under the PMIERS financial requirements at December 31, 2017. These increases were partially offset by a temporary elevated level of Minimum Required Assets at December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018 due to the increase in reported delinquencies from hurricane-affected areas.

Consolidated Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliations

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to the traditional GAAP financial measures, we have presented “adjusted pretax operating income”, “adjusted diluted net operating income per share,” and “adjusted net operating return on equity,” non-GAAP financial measures for the consolidated company, among our key performance indicators to evaluate our fundamental financial performance. These non-GAAP financial measures align with the way the Company’s business performance is evaluated by both management and the board of directors. These measures have been established in order to increase transparency for the purposes of evaluating our operating trends and enabling more meaningful comparisons with our peers. Although on a consolidated basis “adjusted pretax operating income,” “adjusted diluted net operating income per share” and “adjusted net operating return on equity” are non-GAAP financial measures, we believe these measures aid in understanding the underlying performance of our operations. Our senior management, including our Chief Executive Officer (Radian’s chief operating decision maker), uses adjusted pretax operating income (loss) as our primary measure to evaluate the fundamental financial performance of the Company’s business segments and to allocate resources to the segments.

Adjusted pretax operating income is defined as GAAP consolidated pretax income (loss) excluding the effects of: (i) net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments; (ii) loss on induced conversion and debt extinguishment; (iii) acquisition-related expenses; (iv) amortization or impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets; and (v) net impairment losses recognized in earnings and losses from the sale of lines of business. Adjusted diluted net operating income per share is calculated by dividing (i) adjusted pretax operating income attributable to common shareholders, net of taxes computed using the company’s statutory tax rate, by (ii) the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all dilutive potential common shares outstanding. Interest expense on convertible debt, share dilution from convertible debt and the impact of share-based compensation arrangements have been reflected in the per share calculations consistent with the accounting standard regarding earnings per share, whenever the impact is dilutive. Adjusted net operating return on equity is calculated by dividing annualized adjusted pretax operating income, net of taxes computed using the company’s statutory tax rate, by average stockholders’ equity, based on the average of the beginning and ending balances for each period presented.

Although adjusted pretax operating income excludes certain items that have occurred in the past and are expected to occur in the future, the excluded items represent those that are: (i) not viewed as part of the operating performance of our primary activities or (ii) not expected to result in an economic impact equal to the amount reflected in pretax income (loss). These adjustments, along with the reasons for their treatment, are described below.

1. *Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments.* The recognition of realized investment gains or losses can vary significantly

across periods as the activity is highly discretionary based on the timing of individual securities sales due to such factors as market opportunities, our tax and capital profile and overall market cycles. Unrealized investment gains and losses arise primarily from changes in the market value of our investments that are classified as trading securities. These valuation adjustments may not necessarily result in realized economic gains or losses.

Trends in the profitability of our fundamental operating activities can be more clearly identified without the fluctuations of these realized and unrealized gains or losses. We do not view them to be indicative of our fundamental operating activities. Therefore, these items are excluded from our calculation of adjusted pretax operating income (loss).

2. *Loss on induced conversion and debt extinguishment.* Gains or losses on early extinguishment of debt and losses incurred to purchase our convertible debt prior to maturity are discretionary activities that are undertaken in order to take advantage of market opportunities to strengthen our financial and capital positions; therefore, we do not view these activities as part of our operating performance. Such transactions do not reflect expected future operations and do not provide meaningful insight regarding our current or past operating trends. Therefore, these items are excluded from our calculation of adjusted pretax operating income (loss).
3. *Acquisition-related expenses.* Acquisition-related expenses represent the costs incurred to effect an acquisition of a business (i.e., a business combination). Because we pursue acquisitions on a strategic and selective basis and not in the ordinary course of our business, we do not view acquisition-related expenses as a consequence of a primary business activity. Therefore, we do not consider these expenses to be part of our operating performance and they are excluded from our calculation of adjusted pretax operating income (loss).
4. *Amortization or impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets.* Amortization of intangible assets represents the periodic expense required to amortize the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are also periodically reviewed for potential impairment, and impairment adjustments are made whenever appropriate. These charges are not viewed as part of the operating performance of our primary activities and therefore are excluded from our calculation of adjusted pretax operating income (loss).
5. *Net impairment losses recognized in earnings and losses from the sale of lines of business.* The recognition of net impairment losses on investments and the impairment of other long-lived assets does not result in a cash payment and can vary significantly in both amount and

frequency, depending on market credit cycles and other factors. Losses from the sale of lines of business are highly discretionary as a result of strategic restructuring decisions, and generally do not occur in the normal course of our business. We do not view these losses to be indicative of our fundamental operating activities. Therefore, whenever these losses occur, we exclude them from our calculation of adjusted pretax operating income (loss).

We have also presented a non-GAAP measure for tangible book value per share, which represents book value per share less the per-share impact of goodwill and other intangible assets, net. We use this measure to assess the quality and growth of our capital. Because tangible book value per share is a widely-used financial measure which focuses on the underlying fundamentals of our financial position and operating trends without the impact of goodwill and other intangible assets, we believe that current and prospective investors may find it useful in their analysis of the Company.

In addition to the above non-GAAP measures for the consolidated company, we also have presented as supplemental information a non-GAAP measure for our Services segment, representing a measure of earnings before interest, income tax provision (benefit), depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”). We calculate Services adjusted EBITDA by using adjusted pretax operating income as described above, further adjusted to remove the impact of depreciation and corporate allocations for interest and operating expenses. We have presented Services adjusted EBITDA to facilitate comparisons with other services companies, since it is a widely accepted measure of performance in the services industry.

See Slides 24 through 28 for the reconciliation of the most comparable GAAP measures, consolidated pretax income (loss), diluted net income (loss) per share, return on equity and book value per share, to our non-GAAP financial measures for the consolidated company, adjusted pretax operating income, adjusted diluted net operating income per share, adjusted net operating return on equity, and tangible book value per share, respectively. Slides 24 through 28 also contain the reconciliation of the most comparable GAAP measure, net income (loss), to Services adjusted EBITDA.

Total adjusted pretax operating income, adjusted diluted net operating income per share, adjusted net operating return on equity, tangible book value per share and Services adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or viewed as substitutes for GAAP pretax income (loss), diluted net income (loss) per share, return on equity, book value per share or net income (loss). Our definitions of adjusted pretax operating income, adjusted diluted net operating income per share, adjusted net operating return on equity, tangible book value per share or Services adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly-named measures reported by other companies.

Reconciliation of Consolidated Pretax Income (Loss) to Adjusted Pretax Operating Income

(\$ in thousands)	2018	2017			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Consolidated pretax income (loss)	\$142,442	\$164,727	\$102,814	\$(35,474)	\$114,670
Less reconciling income (expense) items:					
Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments	(18,887)	(1,339)	2,480	5,331	(2,851)
Loss on induced conversion and debt extinguishment	–	–	(45,766)	(1,247)	(4,456)
Acquisition-related expenses ⁽¹⁾	–	21	(54)	(64)	(8)
Impairment of goodwill	–	–	–	(184,374)	–
Amortization and impairment of other intangible assets	(2,748)	(2,629)	(2,890)	(18,856)	(3,296)
Impairment of other long-lived assets and loss from the sale of a business line ⁽²⁾	(26)	(3,865)	(6,575)	–	–
Total adjusted pretax operating income ⁽³⁾	\$164,103	\$172,539	\$155,619	\$163,736	\$125,281

1) Please see Slide 23 for the definition of this line item.

2) This item is included within restructuring and other exit costs.

3) Adjusted pretax operating income (loss):

Mortgage Insurance	\$171,711	\$177,513	\$168,508	\$170,361	\$134,633
Services	(7,608)	(4,974)	(12,889)	(6,625)	(9,352)
Total adjusted pretax operating income	\$164,103	\$172,539	\$155,619	\$163,736	\$125,281

Reconciliation of Diluted Net Income (Loss) Per Share to Adjusted Diluted Net Operating Income Per Share

	2018	2017			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$0.52	\$0.03	\$0.30	\$(0.13)	\$0.34
Less per-share impact of reconciling income (expense) items:					
Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments	(0.09)	(0.01)	0.01	0.02	(0.01)
Loss on induced conversion and debt extinguishment	–	–	(0.14)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Acquisition-related expenses	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment of goodwill	–	–	–	(0.86)	–
Amortization and impairment of other intangible assets	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.01)
Impairment of other long-lived assets and loss from the sale of a business line	–	(0.02)	(0.03)	–	–
Income tax provision (benefit) on reconciling income (expense) items ⁽¹⁾	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.32)	(0.01)
Difference between statutory and effective tax rates ⁽²⁾	0.01	(0.45)	–	–	(0.01)
Per-share impact of reconciling income (expense) items	(0.07)	(0.48)	(0.16)	(0.62)	(0.03)
Add per-share impact of share dilution	–	–	–	(0.01)	–
Adjusted diluted net operating income per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.59	\$0.51	\$0.46	\$0.48	\$0.37

1) Calculated using the company's federal statutory tax rates of 21% and 35% for 2018 and 2017, respectively. Any permanent tax adjustments and state income taxes on these items have been deemed immaterial and are not included.

2) The quarter ended December 31, 2017 includes \$0.47 in additional tax expense related to the remeasurement of our net deferred tax assets as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in December 2017.

Reconciliation of Return on Equity to Adjusted Net Operating Return on Equity

	2018	2017
	Q1	Q1
Return on equity ⁽¹⁾	15.1%	10.6%
Less impact of reconciling income (expense) items: ⁽²⁾		
Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments	(2.5)	(0.4)
Loss on induced conversion and debt extinguishment	–	(0.6)
Amortization and impairment of other intangible assets	(0.4)	(0.5)
Income tax provision (benefit) on reconciling income (expense) items ⁽³⁾	(0.6)	(0.5)
Difference between statutory and effective tax rates	0.3	0.4
Impact of reconciling income (expense) items	(2.0)	(0.6)
Adjusted net operating return on equity	17.1%	11.2%

1) Calculated by dividing annualized net income by average stockholders' equity, based on the average of the beginning and ending balances for each period presented.

2) Annualized, as a percentage of average stockholders' equity.

3) Calculated using the company's federal statutory tax rates of 21% and 35% for 2018 and 2017, respectively. Any permanent tax adjustments and state income taxes on these items have been deemed immaterial and are not included.

Reconciliation of Book Value Per Share to Tangible Book Value Per Share ⁽¹⁾

	2018	2017			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Book value per share	\$14.16	\$13.90	\$13.88	\$13.54	\$13.58
Less: Goodwill and other intangible assets, net per share	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.32	1.27
Tangible book value per share	\$13.88	\$13.60	\$13.57	\$13.22	\$12.31

1) All book value per share items are calculated based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of each respective period.

Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Services Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ in thousands)	2018	2017			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Net income (loss)	\$114,486	\$6,816	\$65,142	\$(27,342)	\$76,472
Less reconciling income (expense) items:					
Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments	(18,887)	(1,339)	2,480	5,331	(2,851)
Loss on induced conversion and debt extinguishment	–	–	(45,766)	(1,247)	(4,456)
Acquisition-related expenses	–	21	(54)	(64)	(8)
Impairment of goodwill	–	–	–	(184,374)	–
Amortization and impairment of other intangible assets	(2,748)	(2,629)	(2,890)	(18,856)	(3,296)
Impairment of other long-lived assets and loss from the sale of a business line	(26)	(3,865)	(6,575)	–	–
Income tax provision (benefit)	27,956	157,911	37,672	(8,132)	38,198
Mortgage Insurance adjusted pretax operating income	171,711	177,513	168,508	170,361	134,633
Services adjusted pretax operating income (loss)	(7,608)	(4,974)	(12,889)	(6,625)	(9,352)
Less reconciling income (expense) items:					
Allocation of corporate operating expenses to Services	(2,784)	(3,467)	(3,730)	(3,404)	(3,718)
Allocation of corporate interest expense to Services	(4,451)	(4,452)	(4,433)	(4,431)	(4,429)
Services depreciation and amortization	(867)	(893)	(1,172)	(835)	(858)
Services adjusted EBITDA	\$494	\$3,838	(\$3,554)	\$2,045	\$(347)

On a consolidated basis, “adjusted pretax operating income,” “adjusted diluted net operating income per share,” “adjusted net operating return on equity” and “tangible book value per share” are measures not determined in accordance with GAAP. “Services adjusted EBITDA” is also a non-GAAP measure. These measures should not be considered in isolation or viewed as substitutes for GAAP pretax income (loss), diluted net income (loss) per share, return on equity, book value per share or net income (loss). Our definitions of adjusted pretax operating income, adjusted diluted net operating income per share, adjusted net operating return on equity, tangible book value per share or Services adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly-named measures reported by other companies. See Slide 23 for additional information on our consolidated non-GAAP financial measures.

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