LexisNexis®
RISK SOLUTIONS

SHIFTING PATTERNS
IN HOME INSURANCE LOSS TRENDS

2026

LexisNexis® U.S.
Home Trends Report

Shifting Patterns in Home Insurance Loss Trends: **Lower Frequency, Higher Severity**

A leading source for U.S. economic home insurance and weather trends by peril for severity, frequency and location.

Welcome

The 2026 LexisNexis® U.S. Home Trends Report is part of a series of ongoing reports issued by LexisNexis® Risk Solutions.

The report provides an updated view of by-peril trends in the U.S. home insurance industry to help carriers make more informed business decisions. In addition to insights about loss cost, frequency and severity, the report includes details about seasonality, distribution of catastrophe claims and geographic trends over the last seven years.

This year's report highlights the continuing increase in claim severity and declining frequency across all perils, as well as the significant impact even a single billion-dollar climate disaster can have on insurance carriers.

In 2025, All Peril severity grew to its highest level in seven years, up 93.2% compared to 2019. The increase was largely due to the huge leap in severity for the Fire and Lightning peril, which rose 67.3% year over year from 2024, driven by California wildfires in January 2025. Liability and Other perils also saw significant rises in severity, contributing to the overall growth in severity across all perils.

Despite the percentage of All Peril catastrophe claims decreasing in 2025, the U.S. saw its third highest year on record for billion-dollar climate disasters, with 23 events costing $115 billion in damages. California's January wildfires accounted for more than half of this amount at $61.2 billion,[1] resulting in a surge in loss cost for the Fire and Lightning peril for carriers. While All Peril loss cost declined in 2025, it remained the third highest in seven years at 8% above the seven-year All Peril average, continuing its long-term upward trend.

The Wind, Hail and Weather Related Water perils all experienced decreases in loss cost in line with the lower frequency of claims in 2025. The Hail peril saw a slight increase in the number of catastrophe claims, but Hail loss costs are extremely susceptible to the location of catastrophic weather-related events, the value of housing and replacement costs and the level of housing density. Combined with rising severity, these factors suggest this reprieve may be short-lived.

Loss cost and frequency also decreased for the Non-Weather Related Water, Theft and Liability perils, with Theft loss cost at its lowest in seven years. Nevertheless, severity rose for each of these perils.

With fluctuating inflation rates,[2] rising labor costs[3] and unpredictable catastrophe claims, it's essential for home insurance carriers to have access to peril-related trend data. A broader, more comprehensive dataset helps carriers to evaluate their books of business in the context of market dynamics. This can help them to strengthen their ability to validate strategies, benchmark performance and identify new opportunities. By tracking by-peril trends over time, carriers and underwriters can more accurately assess and price risk—and uncover opportunities to better meet customer needs with innovative products and solutions.

Highlights from Accident Year 2025

- All Peril severity reached its highest in seven years in 2025, up 93.2% from 2019.
- California had the highest loss cost in 2025 for All Peril claims, driven by the Los Angeles wildfires in January.
- Fire and Lightning loss cost increased 76.8% and severity rose 67.3% year over year from 2024, also due to the high costs of the Los Angeles fires.
- Wyoming and Missouri ranked among the top five states for loss cost in 2025, driven by wind and hail activity.
- Frequency decreased for all perils in 2025, except for Fire and Lightning which saw a small increase of 6.0% from 2024.
- Catastrophe claims made up just 42% of Weather Related Water claims, the lowest in seven years.
- Liability claim severity increased 12.8% year over year from 2024.
- Theft frequency and loss costs continued their downward trend in 2025.

About the data

Unless otherwise cited, all data in this report is sourced from internal LexisNexis® Risk Solutions proprietary data sources and is based on property exposures and losses for the period ranging from 2019 through 2025. Between 84 and 87.9 million houses are represented over this time, totaling more than 500 million house-years in the past seven years. Additionally, the data is based on a sample from all 50 states and Washington D.C. Claims are evaluated based on the date of loss.

How to read the charts

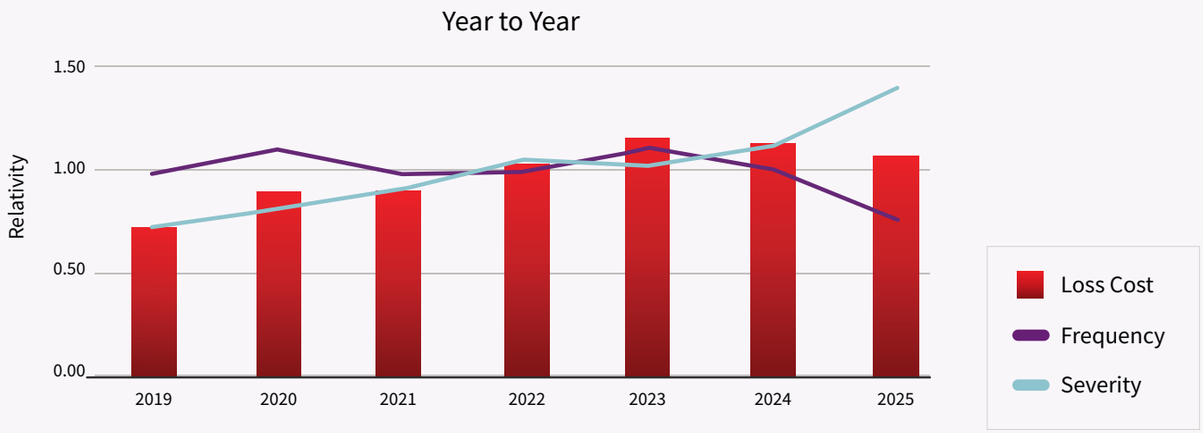
The following terminology explanations will help you understand the information presented in the charts and graphs that appear throughout this report. “Loss cost” means the average amount paid for insured losses per exposure (house year). “Frequency” is the rate of claims, on average, per exposure. “Severity” refers to the dollars lost on average, per claim paid. “Relativities” are the proportion of a figure relative to the overall average for the specific metric.

Loss cost trend is the average loss cost relativity, year over year. Loss cost seasonality is the average loss cost relativity, month-to-month, across all states for the most recent seven-year period. Catastrophe distribution is the proportion of catastrophe and non-catastrophe claims across all months and states within a particular year. Most impacted and least impacted states are ranked on the average loss cost within a particular state over the seven-year period.

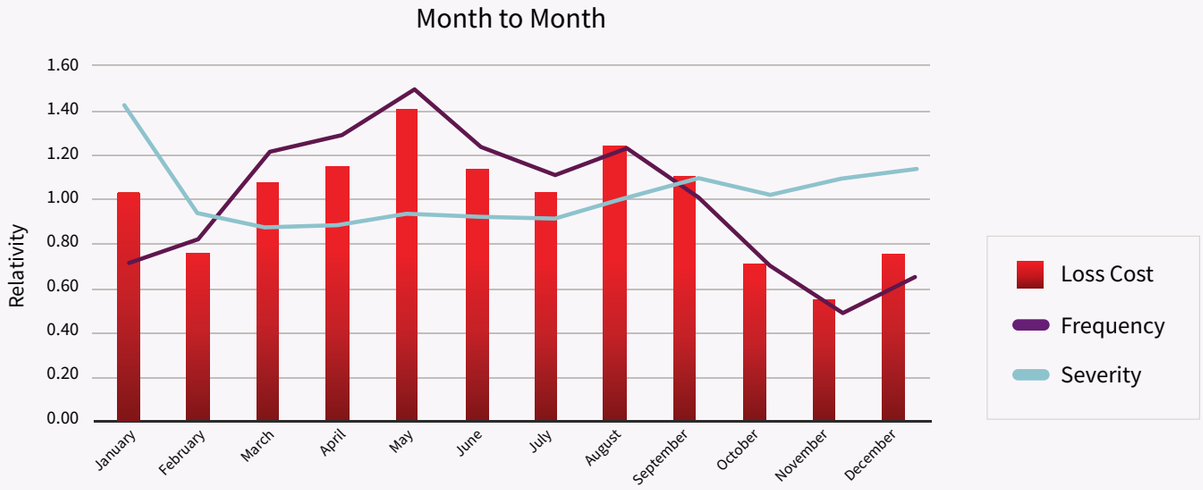
Contents

Overall Trends
All Peril

All Peril Trend



All Peril Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Overall Trends – All Peril

All Peril loss cost decreased 4.4% and frequency decreased 23.8% from 2024 to 2025

Severity increased 25.9% from 2024 to 2025

Although loss cost across all perils decreased in 2025, it was still the third most expensive year for loss cost for the U.S. home insurance industry within the last seven years. Loss cost was 50.0% higher than in 2019 and continued its upward seven-year trend. Frequency decreased again, continuing the general downward trend since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Severity, however, rose significantly for all perils to the highest it's been over the last seven years. Compared to 2019, it was up 93.2%.

In terms of seasonality, for the last seven years, loss cost has peaked in May. This was not the case in 2025, which saw loss cost peak dramatically in January due to the California wildfires. Understanding this seasonal variability and how it correlates to climate events such as wildfires and hurricanes can help carriers evaluate business performance and adjust staffing levels.

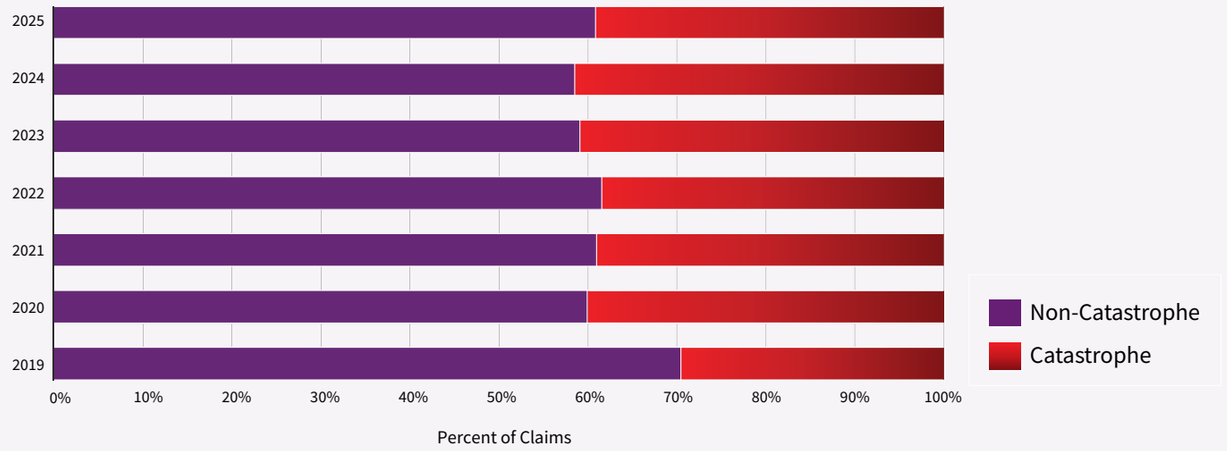
In 2025, catastrophe claims decreased to 36% of claims, down from their seven-year high of 43% in 2024

The lower frequency of claims in 2025 coincided with a decrease in catastrophe claims, which are highly influenced by the seasonality of wildfires, hurricanes and storms featuring hail and wind. Nevertheless, the slight reprieve in loss cost across all perils for homeowners and carriers in 2025 is likely to be fleeting. As the frequency of climate disasters continues to climb, loss cost is expected to increase. Climate Central reports that the time between billion-dollar events has dropped from 82 days in the 1980s to 16 days in the last 10 years—with the average time between these costly events in 2025 a mere 10 days.[4]

Nebraska had the highest loss cost for claims across all perils on average for the last seven years. However, in 2025, California experienced the highest loss cost due to wildfires, with Wyoming and Missouri in the second and third spots for costs related to wind and hail activity stemming from severe convective weather across the central U.S.

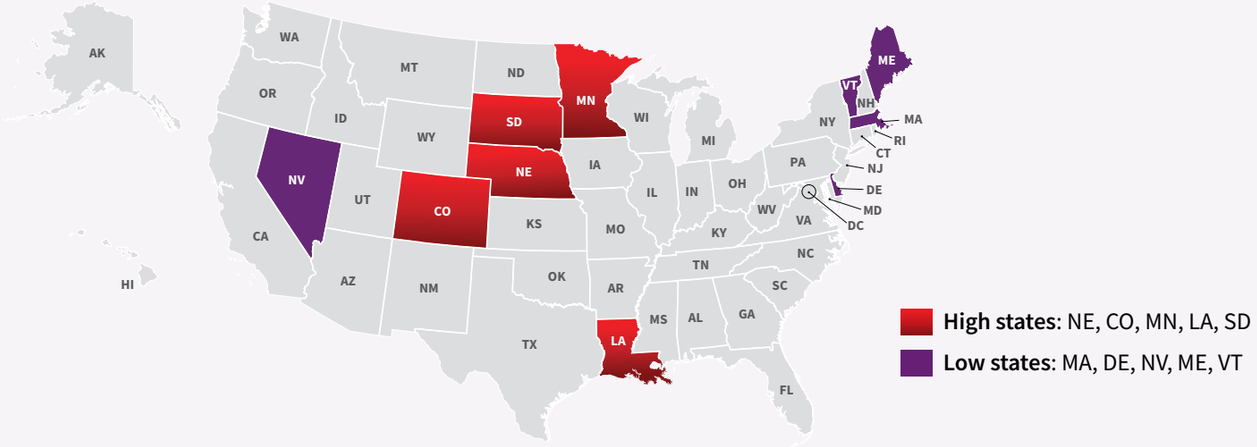
All Peril – Catastrophe Claim Distribution

2019 – 2025



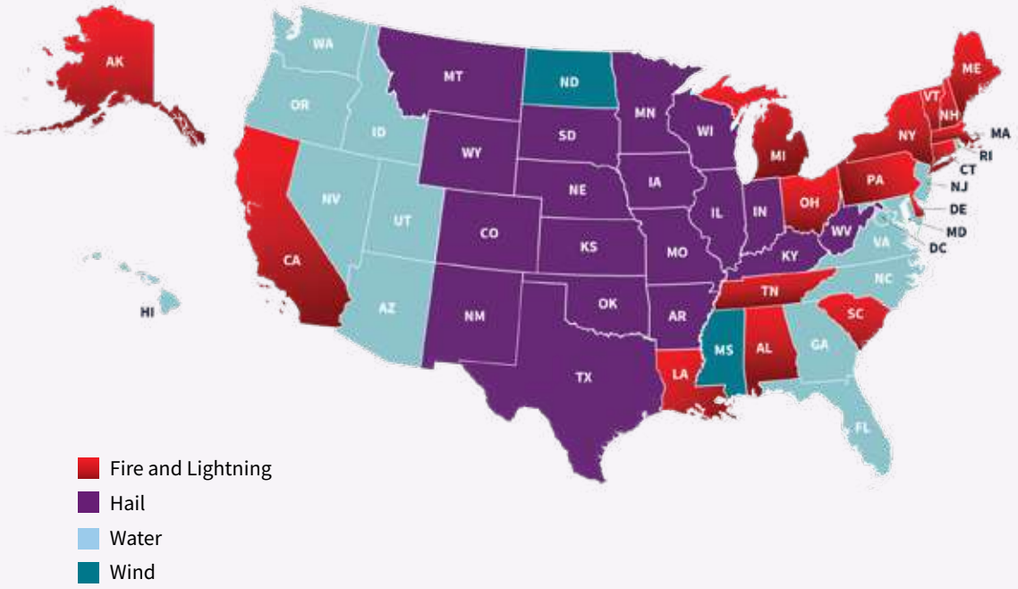
All Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location

2019 – 2025



Highest loss cost peril in each state in 2025

The chart below indicates the peril with the highest loss cost for each state in 2025.



As climate-related disasters mount, exposure escalates for homeowners and carriers

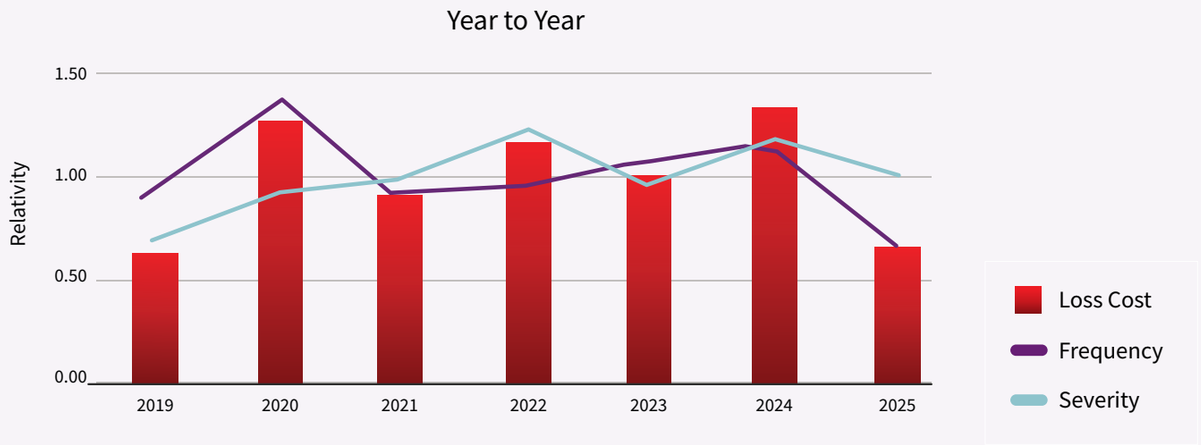
Climate Central reported that the U.S. experienced 23 billion-dollar climate disasters in 2025, resulting in $115 billion in damages. This makes it the third highest year of billion-dollar climate events on record and the 15th consecutive year with an above-average number of disasters—a massive uptick from the 1980s when the U.S. saw about three events annually and a clear indication of the upward trend in frequency of these types of weather events.[5]

Looking forward, climate change is expected to have an even bigger impact, lengthening the duration of the fire weather season based on rising temperatures and changing patterns of wind and precipitation. Sea levels are expected to continue rising as glaciers and ice sheets melt due to thermal expansion, and droughts are increasing in many regions around the world.[6] Of note, prolonged droughts can also set the stage for more flooding and wildfires.[7]

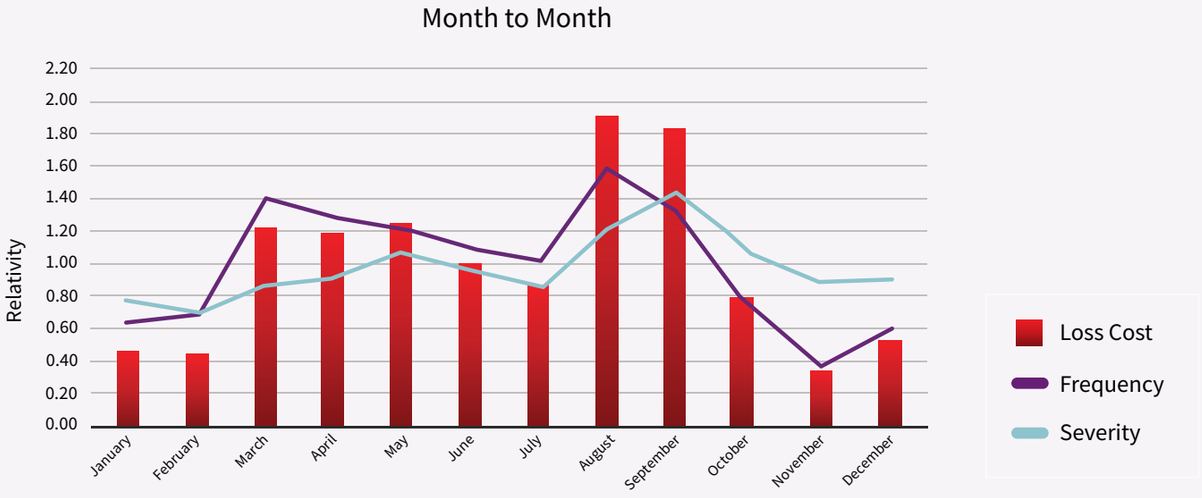
With more people living in high-risk areas, such as along the coasts, on floodplains and in the fire-prone wildland-urban interface areas, risk and cost may grow for homeowners and carriers.

Wind
Peril

Wind Peril Trend



Wind Peril Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Wind Peril

Loss cost decreased 50.4% and severity decreased 12.0% from 2024 to 2025 for the Wind peril

Frequency decreased 43.9% year over year from 2024

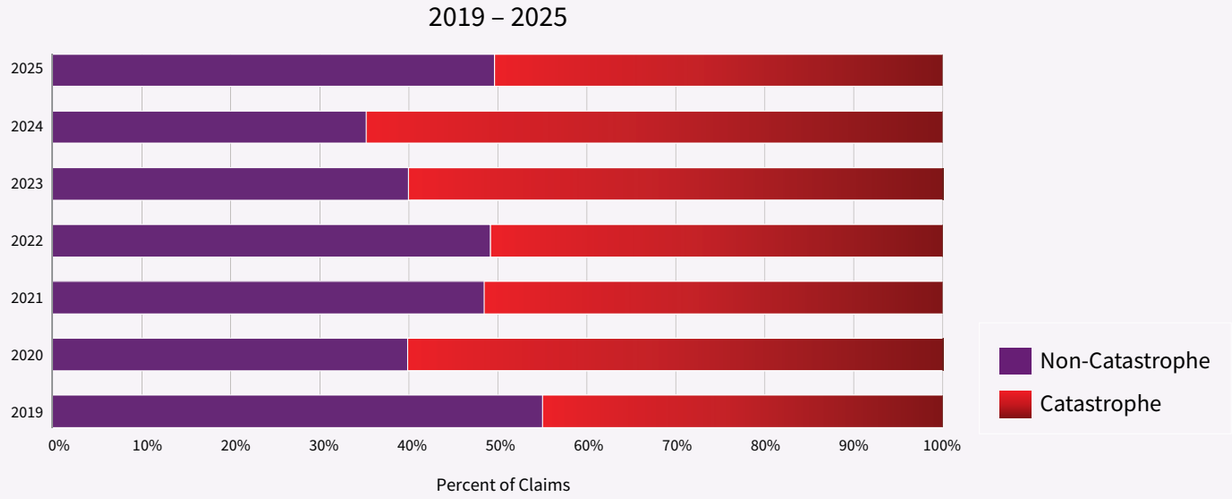
The year-over-year decreases in loss cost, frequency and severity were likely driven by the lower number of catastrophe Wind claims in 2025.

While August and September have been the costliest months for the Wind peril over the last seven years in the U.S., in 2025, loss cost and frequency peaked in March. A blizzard and high wind event occurred across northwest Iowa, northeast Nebraska and portions of southwest Minnesota early in the month,[8] followed by a tornado outbreak of more than 180 tornadoes mid-month, which spanned central, southeastern and eastern states, causing widespread damage.[9]

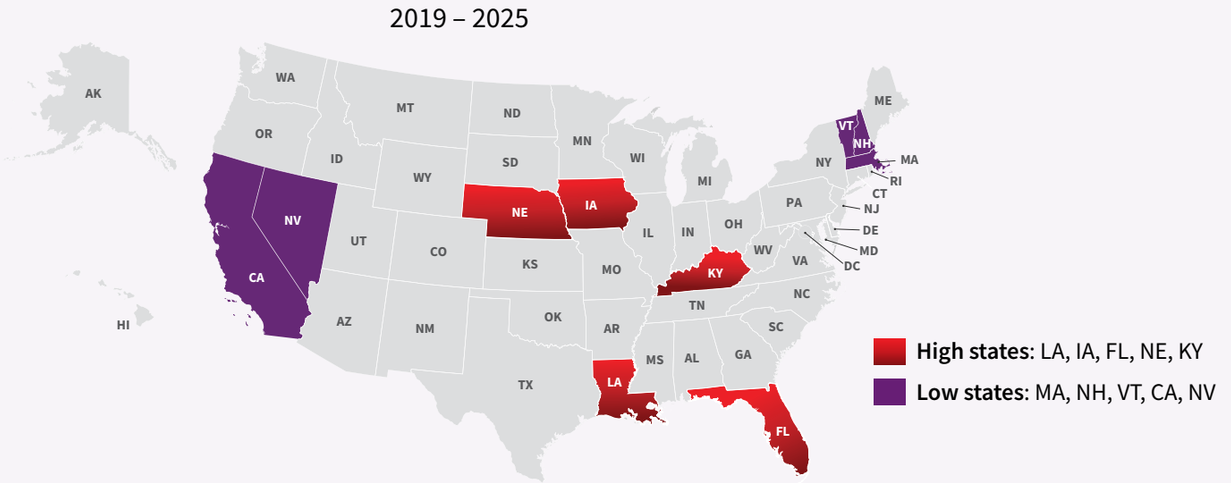
Catastrophe claims decreased to 51% in 2025, down from a seven-year high of 65% in 2024

No hurricanes struck the continental U.S. during the 2025 Atlantic hurricane season[10] —a welcome break for carriers and homeowners—which is likely why the number of catastrophe claims was significantly lower than in 2024. However, the central tornado outbreak in mid-March was the second costliest of the billion-dollar weather events, at $11 billion.[11]

Wind Peril – Catastrophe Claim Distribution



Wind Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location



Atlantic hurricane season predicted to be welcome lull in 2026—but homeowners and carriers in high-risk areas should still be prepared

According to an extended range forecast from Colorado State University's Tropical Meteorology Project, the La Niña climate pattern transitioning to an El Niño in late summer should result in a below-average number of major hurricanes making landfall along the continental U.S. East Coast in 2026.[12]

For homeowners:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends preparing for the hurricane season by clearing hazards. Anything unsecured can become a projectile in high winds, so it's important to pick up yard waste and trim or remove trees. The agency also suggests cleaning gutters and anchoring fuel tanks.[13]

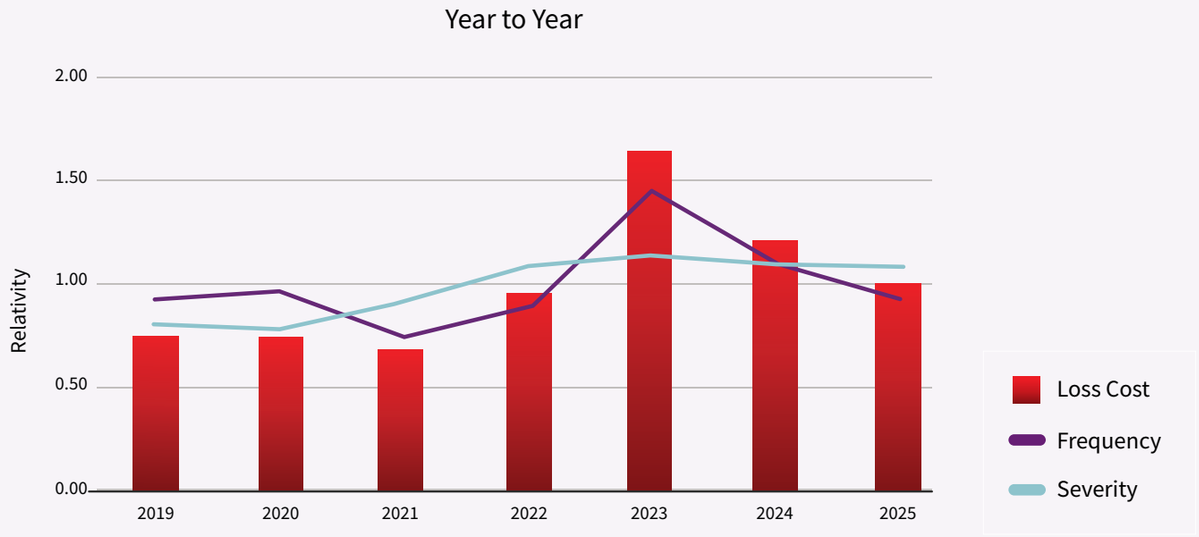
For carriers:

Knowing the true condition of a roof can help you minimize unexpected losses from Wind and Hail claims. The LexisNexis® Total Property Understanding™ solution suite, which includes LexisNexis® Rooftop and LexisNexis® Flyreel®, can help carriers gain a more complete picture of risk, offer personalized coverage to homeowners and improve profitability.[14]

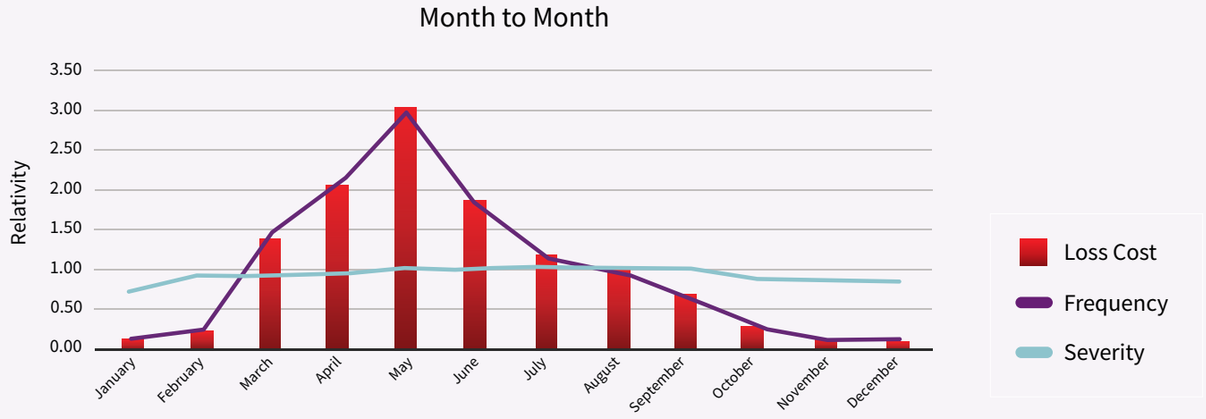
LexisNexis® Rooftop delivers roof condition insights based on aerial photos and proprietary imagery analytics combined with forensic data from auto claims, home claims, weather events and property data. Each roof ages differently depending on weather, climate, shape, materials and homeowner maintenance. With Rooftop, home insurance carriers can better understand risks, and assess damage from wind and hail.[15] Additionally, with LexisNexis® Flyreel®, carriers can identify homes more likely equipped to withstand storm conditions.[16]

Hail Peril

Hail Peril Trend



Hail Peril Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Hail Peril

Hail loss cost decreased 38.4% in 2025 from the seven-year high in 2023, and frequency decreased 35.4% from 2023

Severity remained the same as in 2024, down 4.4% from 2023

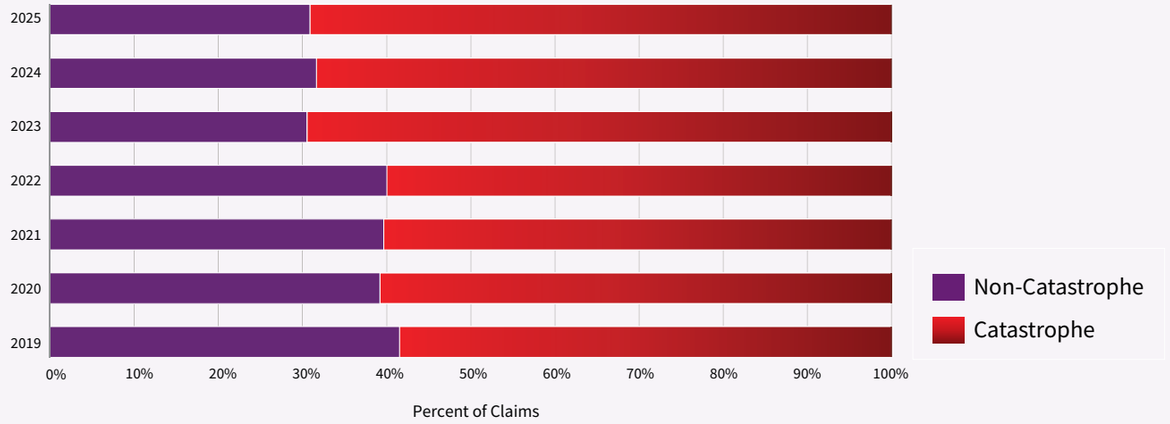
The decreases in loss cost and frequency correspond with the lower number of severe hailstorms across the U.S. last year. In 2025, there were 5,430 severe hailstorms, of which 808 storms had hail stones of two inches in diameter,[17] compared to 7,386 storms 1,059 with two-inch hail stones in 2024.[18] Nevertheless, loss cost continued to follow the upward seven-year trend.

Catastrophe claims were 69% of Hail claims in 2025, up from 67% in 2024

Of the 23 billion-dollar weather events, five were categorized as hail events. The third costliest weather event, a tornado outbreak with severe storms in mid-May across the north central and eastern U.S. produced large hail and cost an estimated $6.3 billion in total.[19]

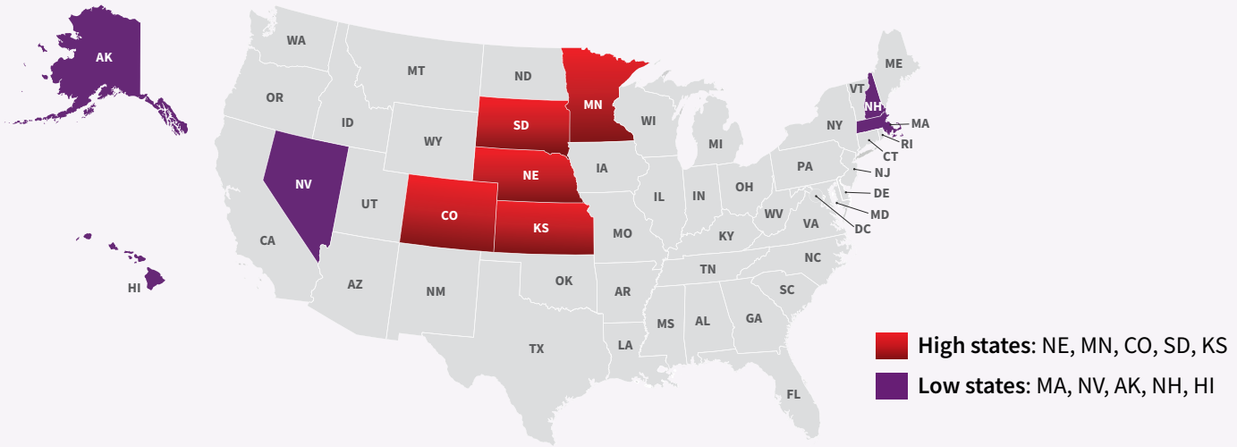
Hail Peril – Catastrophe Claim Distribution

2019 – 2025



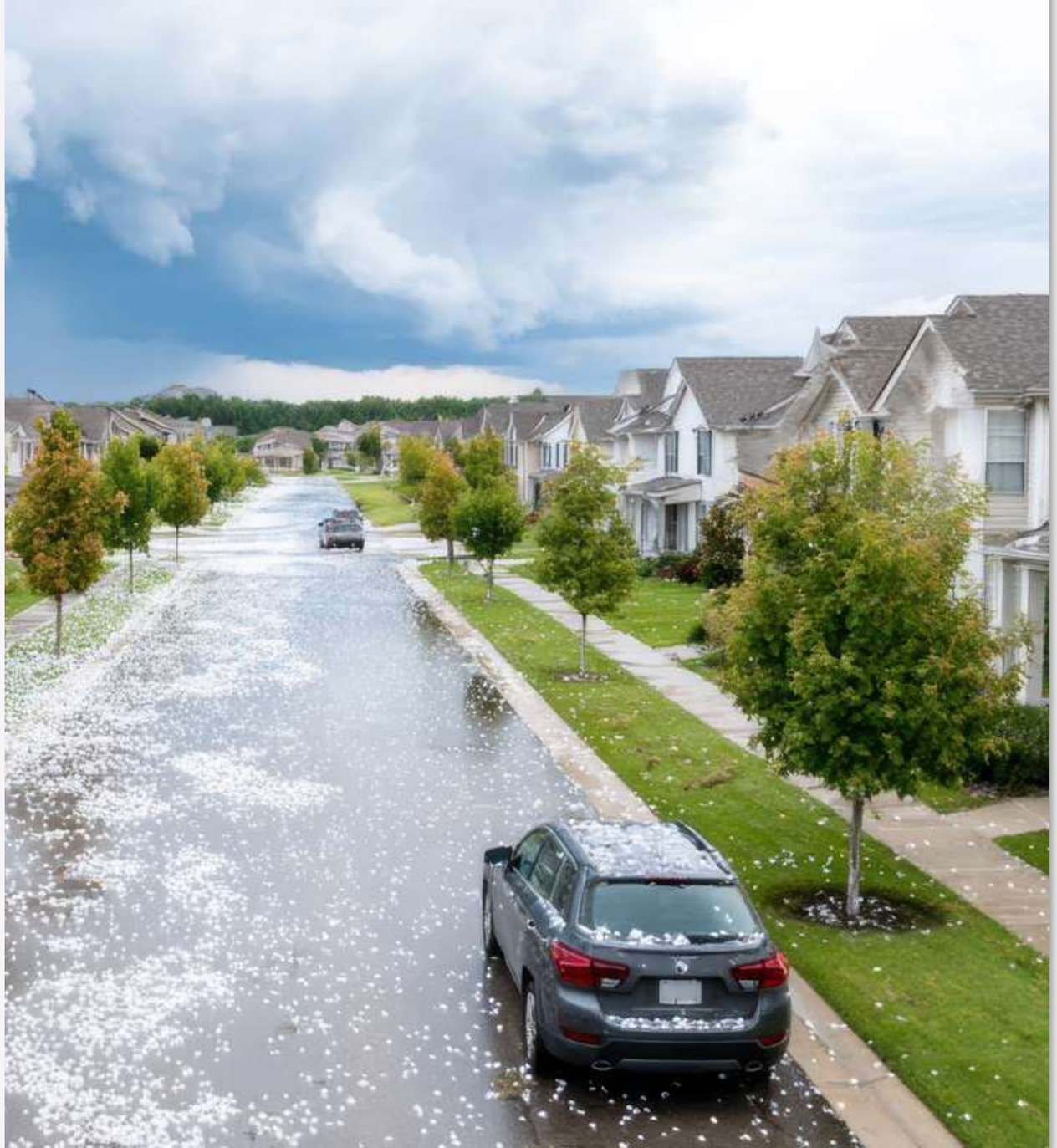
Hail Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location

2019 – 2025



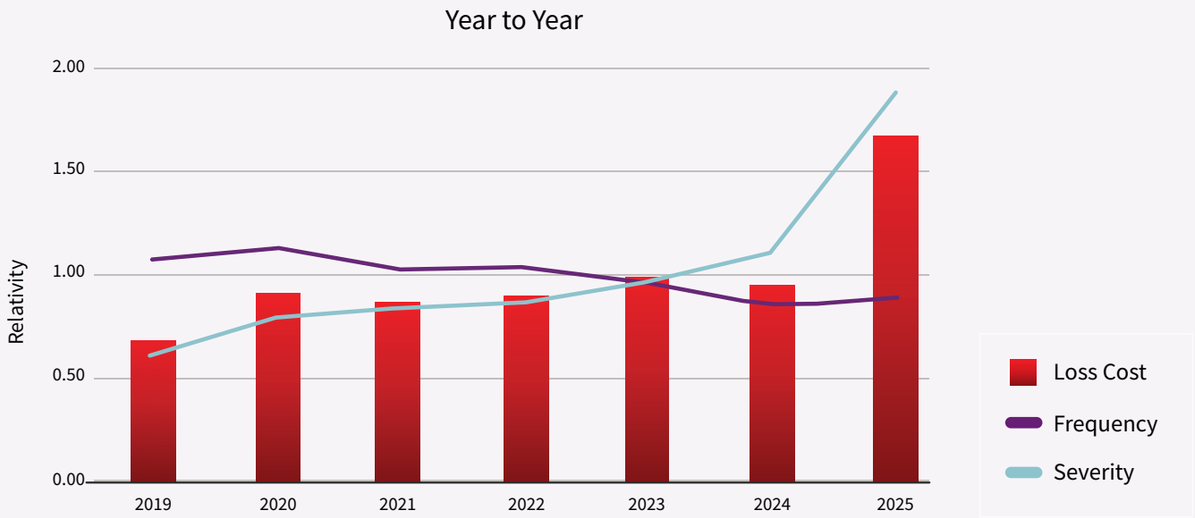
Property-damaging gargantuan hail is becoming more common with rising global temperatures

In what is possibly a state record, a gargantuan hailstone—one that measured six inches or more in diameter—was found in Illinois in March 2026. Hailstones this size are becoming more common in the U.S. The warming climate is helping to fuel stronger updrafts, which create the conditions required to develop larger hailstones, according to Victor Gensini, professor of meteorology at Northern Illinois University.[20]

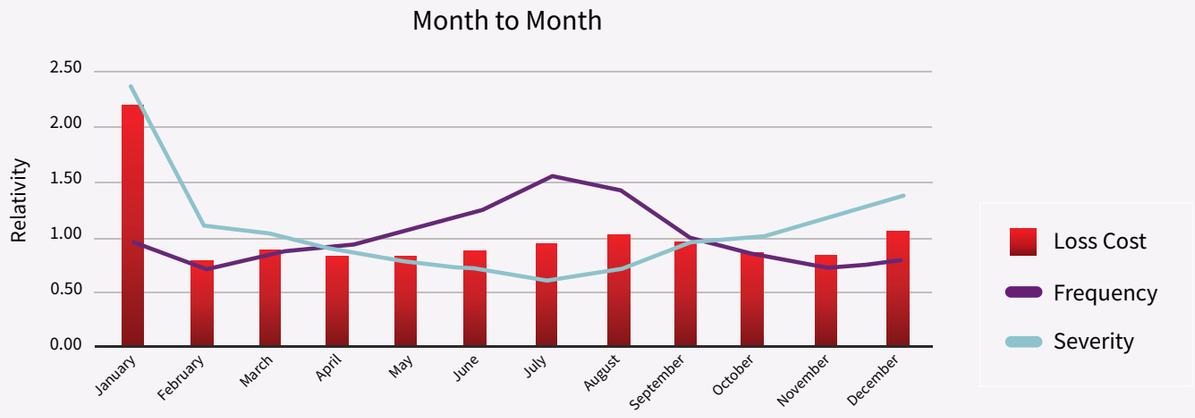


Fire and Lightning Peril

Fire and Lightning Peril Trend



Fire and Lightning Peril Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Fire and Lightning Peril

Loss cost for Fire and Lightning increased 76.8% and frequency increased 6.0% from 2024 to 2025

Severity increased 67.3% year over year from 2024

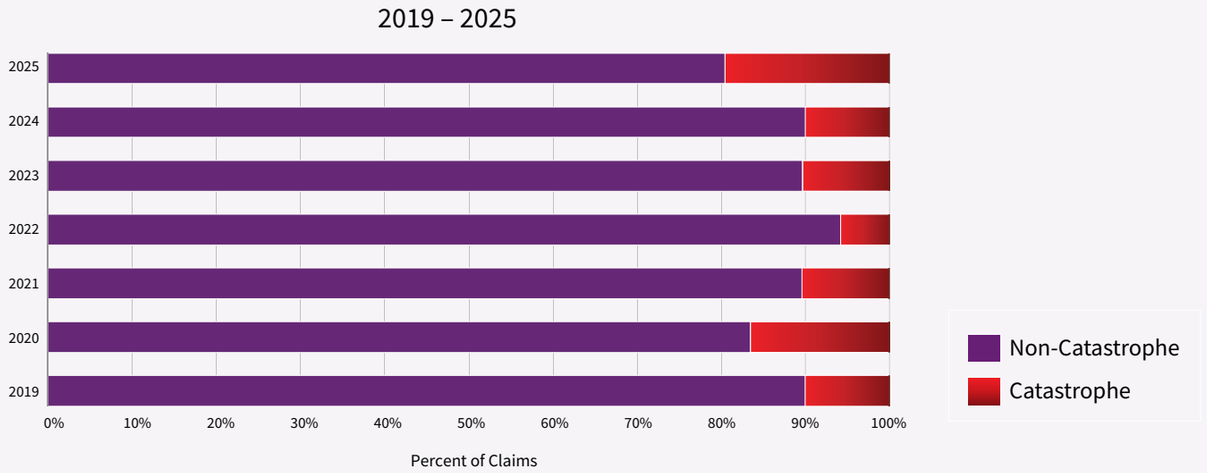
The dramatic increase in loss cost and severity for the Fire and Lightning peril was driven largely by the January 2025 Los Angeles wildfires. These fires were not only the costliest billion-dollar climate event of the year—with damages of $61.2 billion—they were the costliest recorded wildfire in the U.S. and twice the cost of the previous record.[21]

The Los Angeles fires also heavily skewed the seven-year average seasonality, resulting in a peak in loss cost in January, which usually occurs in July. This serves as a reminder to carriers about the importance of evaluating long-term trends.

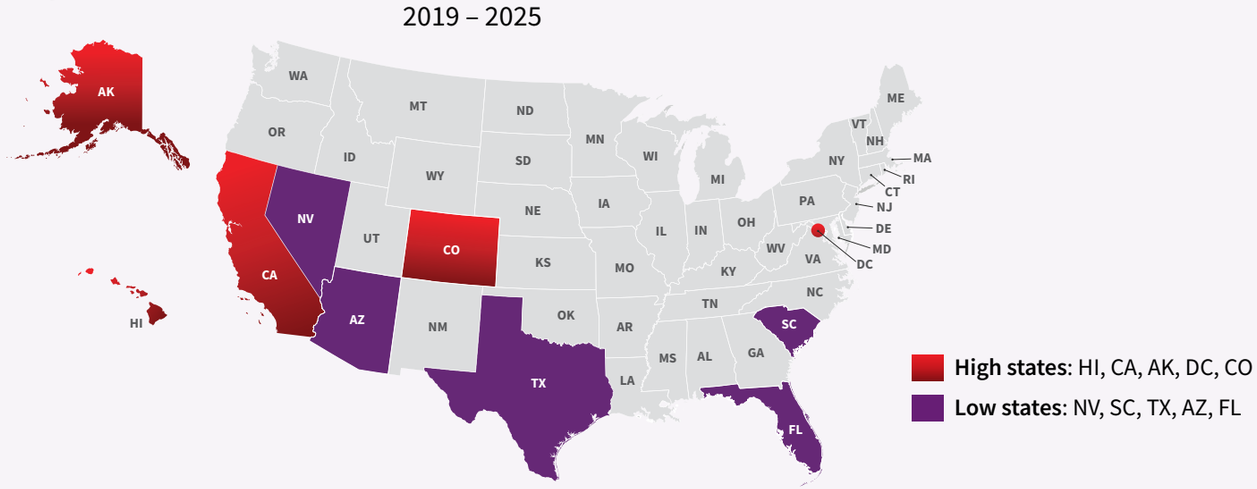
Catastrophe claims accounted for 19% of Fire and Lightning losses in 2025, the highest percentage in seven years

The high number of catastrophe claims can also be attributed to the Los Angeles fires. Further, according to the National Interagency Coordination Center annual report, 2025 saw a noticeably higher number of reported fires compared to the five and 10-year averages, with 12,773 residential properties destroyed by wildfires.[22]

Fire and Lightning Peril – Catastrophe Claim Distribution



Fire and Lightning Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location



A confluence of factors led to the record-breaking costs of the Los Angeles wildfires

The Los Angeles wildfires, including the Palisades and Eaton fires, cost an estimated $61.2 billion—the highest cost climate disaster in the U.S. in 2025. The fires destroyed 16,000 homes and businesses, caused 31 deaths and prompted 200,000 evacuations.[23]

Factors leading to the high costs included:

Extreme fire weather: An exceptionally dry landscape combined with hot, dry, windy conditions enabled the fires to spread rapidly[24] and made them difficult to suppress.[25]

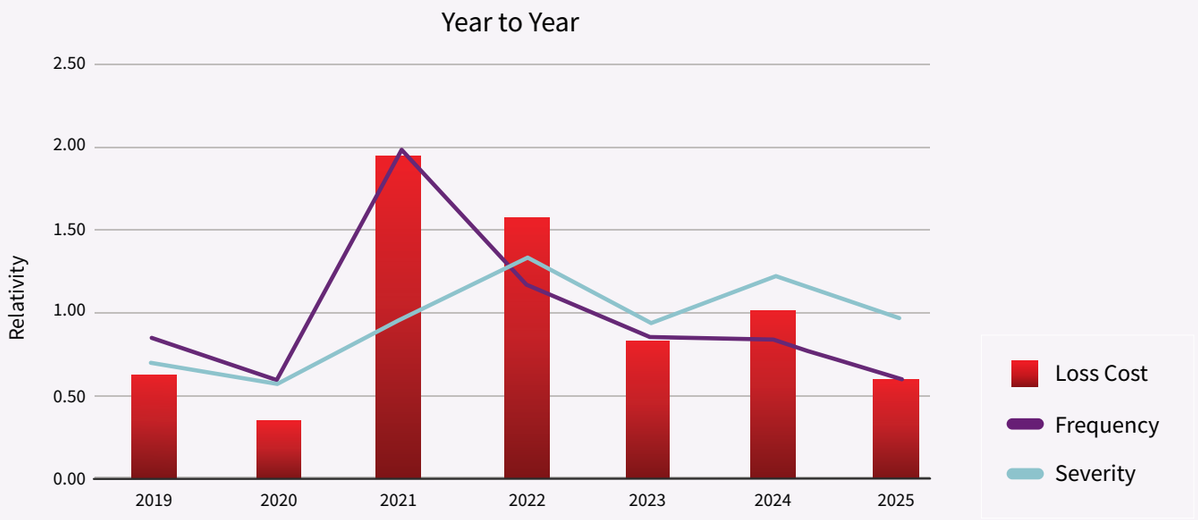
Highly populated areas: The fires occurred in the high-risk wildland-urban interface (WUI) in suburban Los Angeles, demolishing entire neighborhoods.[26]

Older homes and high property values: Many of the homes in the Eaton fire were built before modern fire codes, so they were more flammable than houses in newer suburbs. Due to rising real estate prices in the state, homes damaged or destroyed in the fires were also more expensive to replace.[27]

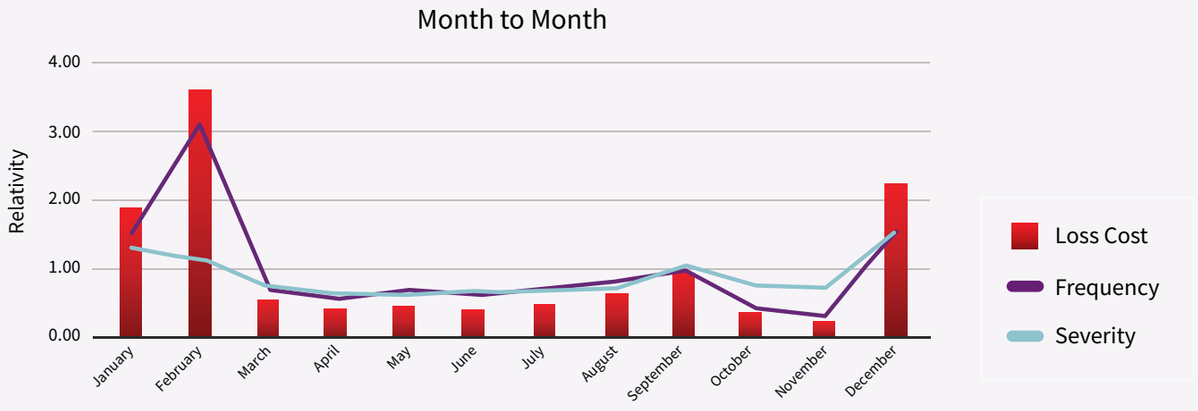
The Los Angeles fires serve as a vivid reminder of climate-related risk for carriers. They also point to the need for access to relevant data—both internal and external—to ensure more accurate underwriting and fair premiums, as well as the importance of ensuring homeowners have adequate insurance coverage for potential damage and rising costs, especially in high-risk areas.

Weather Related Water Peril

Weather Related Water Peril Trend



Weather Related Water Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Weather Related Water Peril

Weather Related Water loss cost decreased 40.8% from 2024 to 2025

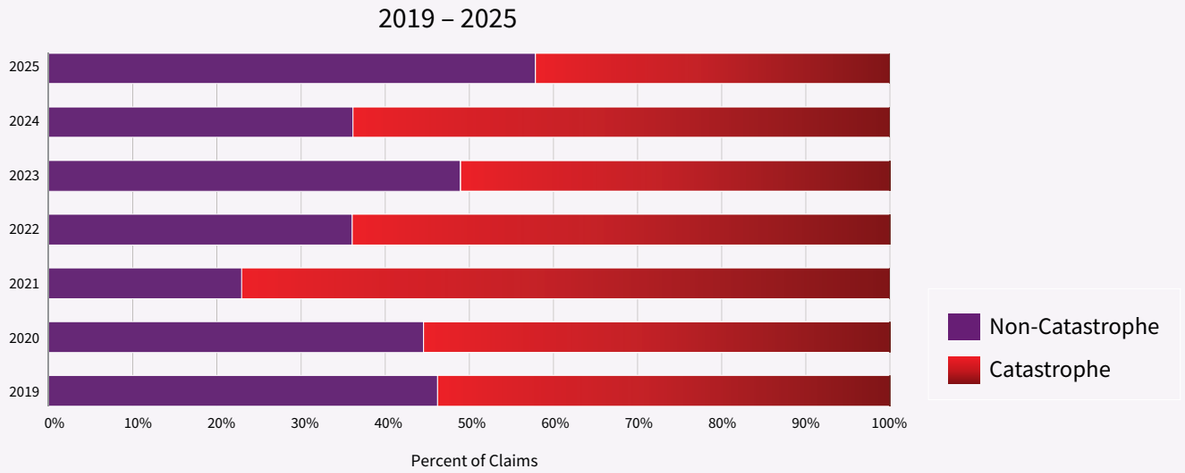
Frequency decreased 25.9% and severity decreased 19.0% year over year from 2024

In 2025, there was a substantial drop in loss cost, frequency and severity, with fewer catastrophe claims. Although no flooding events reached the level of billion-dollar disasters, the devastating flash flooding in Texas Hill Country in July was the deadliest inland flood in 49 years, resulting in at least 138 fatalities and sweeping homes, vehicles, camps and trees down the Guadalupe River.[28]

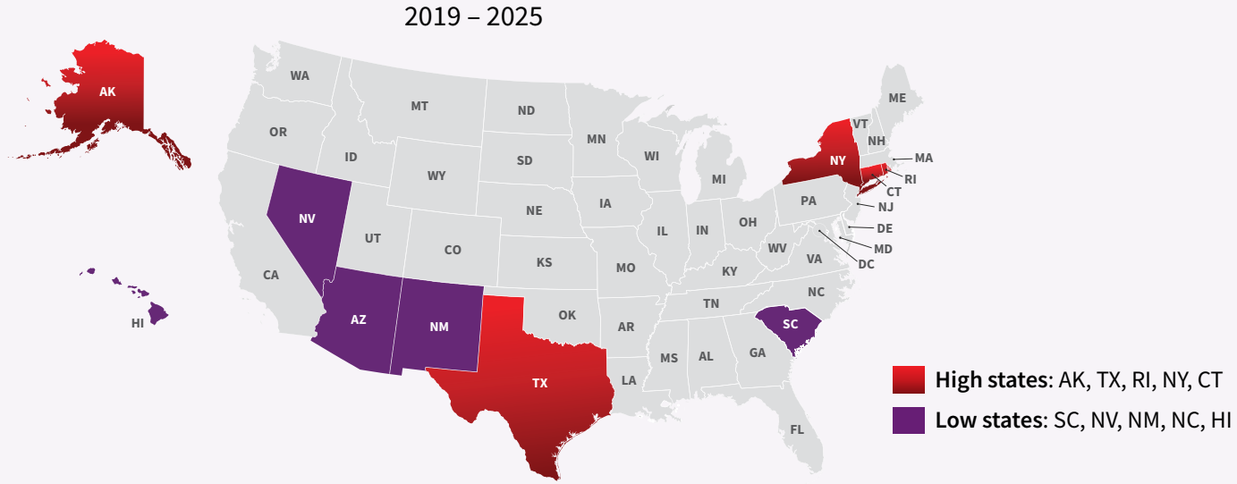
Catastrophe claims accounted for 42% of Weather Related Water claims in 2025

While the percentage of catastrophe claims in 2025 was significantly lower than the seven-year high of 78% and average of 59%, carriers should take note of the variability in risk for regions prone to flooding and the differences in weather patterns from year to year.

Weather Related Water – Catastrophe Claim Distribution



Weather Related Water Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location



Catastrophic flooding in Hawaii in March 2026 was the worst in 20 years for the state

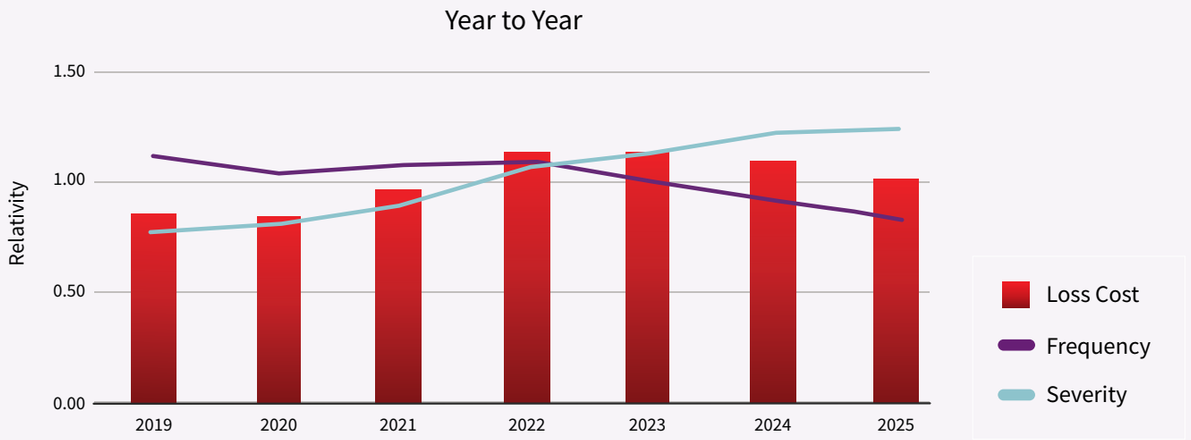
The 2025 decrease in Weather Related Water loss cost is likely to be a short-lived reprieve for homeowners and carriers.

Flooding in Hawaii in March 2026 was caused by heavy rainfall and resulting runoff, with damages estimated to have hit $1 billion and climbing. Homes, roads, schools, airports and a hospital were impacted, and officials monitored the Wahiawa dam, which was at risk of collapse.[29]

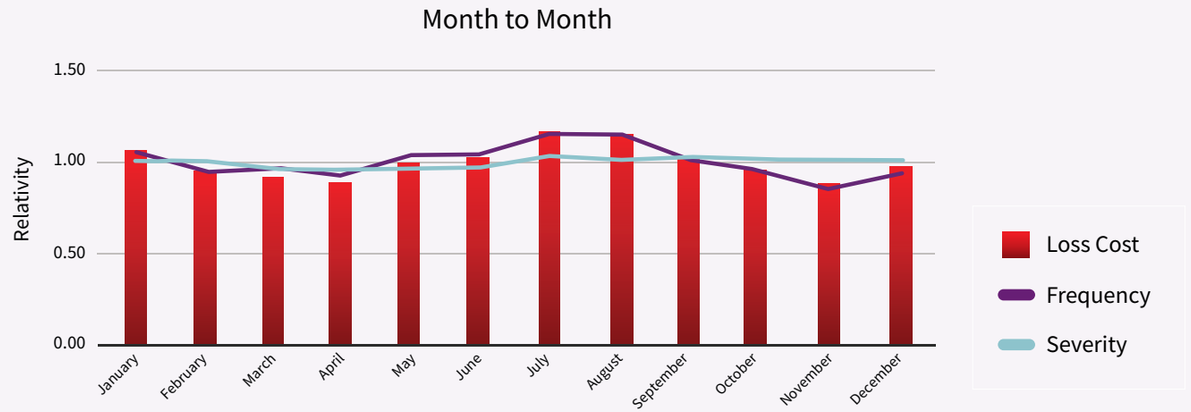
This weather disaster is another reminder of the financial and social impacts of climate change and the importance for carriers to account for the variability in risk across perils at the state level.

Non-Weather Related Water Peril

Non-Weather Related Water Peril Trend



Non-Weather Related Water Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Non-Weather Related Water Peril

Loss cost decreased 6.4% for the Non-Weather Related Water peril, while frequency decreased 7.8% from 2024 to 2025

Severity rose 2.5% year over year from 2024

Despite the drop in loss cost and frequency year over year from 2024, severity continued its steady upward trend, with an increase of 63.16% between 2019 and 2025. This could be due to inflation and the rising costs of materials and labor to remediate water damage caused by accidental water leaks from pipes and appliances.

Non-Weather Related Water claims are considered the most preventable of major loss cost events. Carriers could help mitigate these losses by keeping consumers abreast of appliance recalls and encouraging the use of leak detection devices.

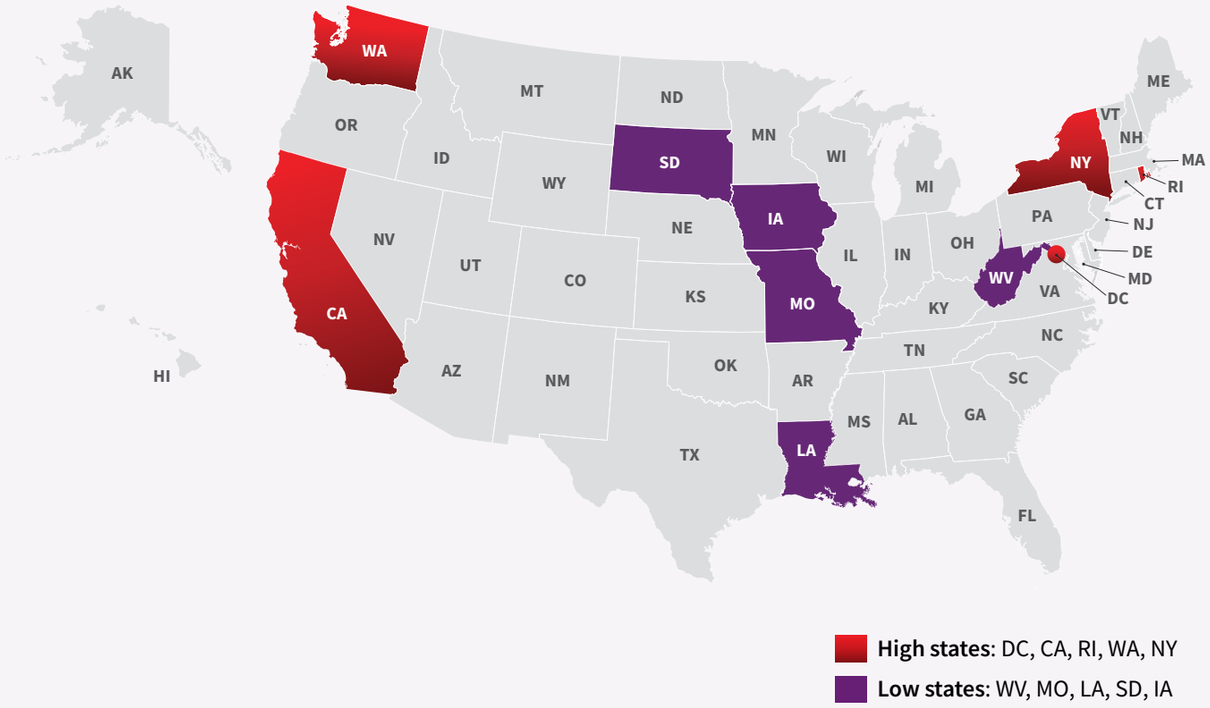
Self-guided property inspections are customizable

LexisNexis® Flyreel® uses patented AI technology and machine learning capabilities to guide homeowners through a comprehensive scan of their properties. By enabling policyholders to capture interior and exterior property features themselves, it offers a more seamless customer experience. It also helps reduce the need for onsite visits by the carrier, lowering costs and allowing carriers to customize inspections to focus on the most significant local hazards.

Flyreel is a key component of LexisNexis® Total Property Understanding™, a suite of property intelligence solutions combining automated workflows, predictive models and proprietary LexisNexis® Risk Solutions data. This powerful combination helps give home insurance underwriters a more complete picture of the risk, while helping reduce overall underwriting costs.

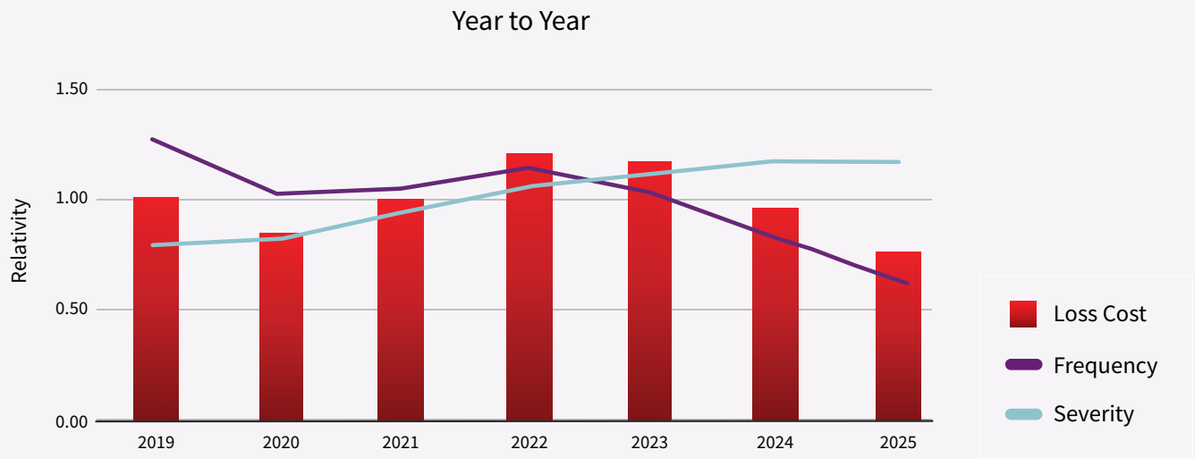
Non-Weather Related Water Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location

2019 – 2025

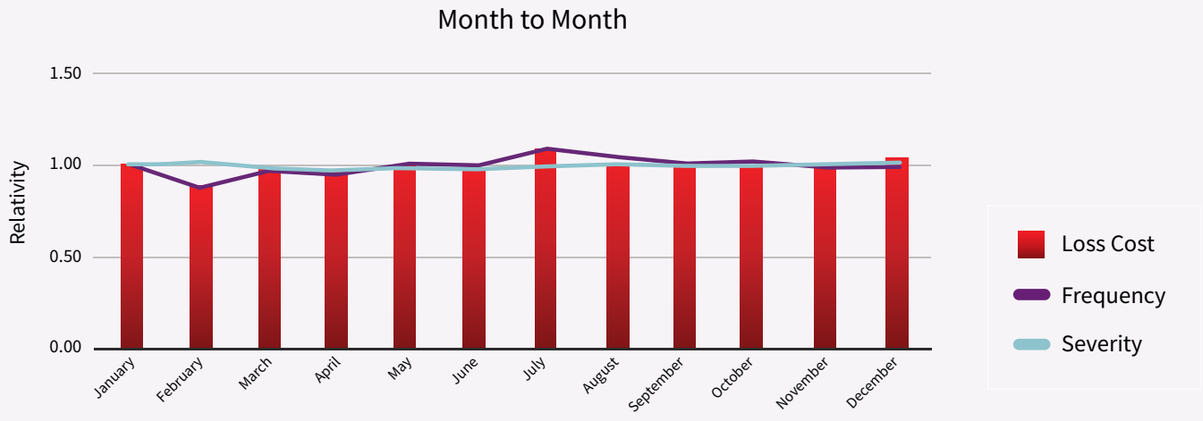


Theft Peril

Theft Peril Trend



Theft Peril Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Theft Peril

Loss cost decreased 21.4% and frequency decreased 21.7% from 2024 to 2025 for the Theft peril

Severity increased 0.8% year over year from 2024

Frequency and loss cost continued their downward trend, while severity rose slightly, likely because of the increasing cost of goods. The Consumer Price Index rose 2.7% for all items from December 2024 to December 2025.[30] In 2026, inflation is expected to surge to 4.2% in the U.S. according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), reflecting the rise in global energy prices resulting from the conflict in the Middle East.[31] Increasing inflation and the higher costs of goods could drive severity even higher for the Theft peril.

Meanwhile, the lower frequency might be associated with homeowners having access to cheaper alarms and monitoring systems, and remote work. A Robert Half survey of more than 500 human resources managers in the U.S. found that 88% of employers provide some hybrid work options,[32] that allow some workers to spend all or part of their time working from home.

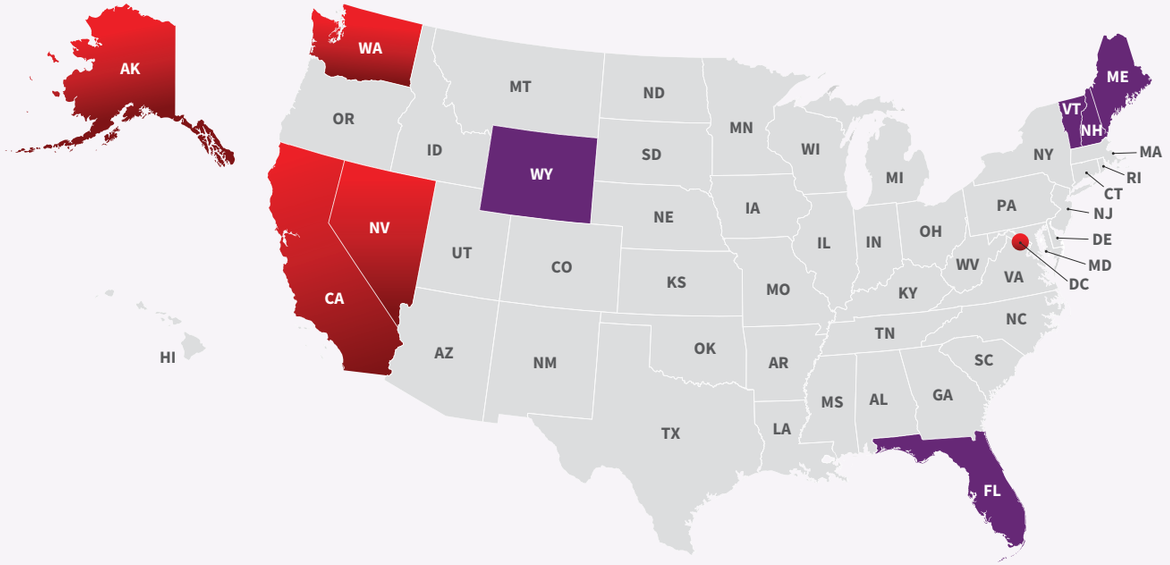
Predictive insights help carriers quickly assess changing risk in a volatile market

LexisNexis® Smart Selection helps underwriters gain a more comprehensive, data-driven view of risk for new business and renewals. The solution combines hazard scores, property details and coverage insights to identify higher-risk properties and potential coverage gaps.

With policy monitoring powered by more than 100 attributes, carriers can detect risk changes and take action—using recommended business rules or configuring their own to fit their strategy. Paired with LexisNexis® Flyreel®, it can help streamline decisions, expand risk visibility and improve underwriting performance.

Theft Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location

2019 – 2025

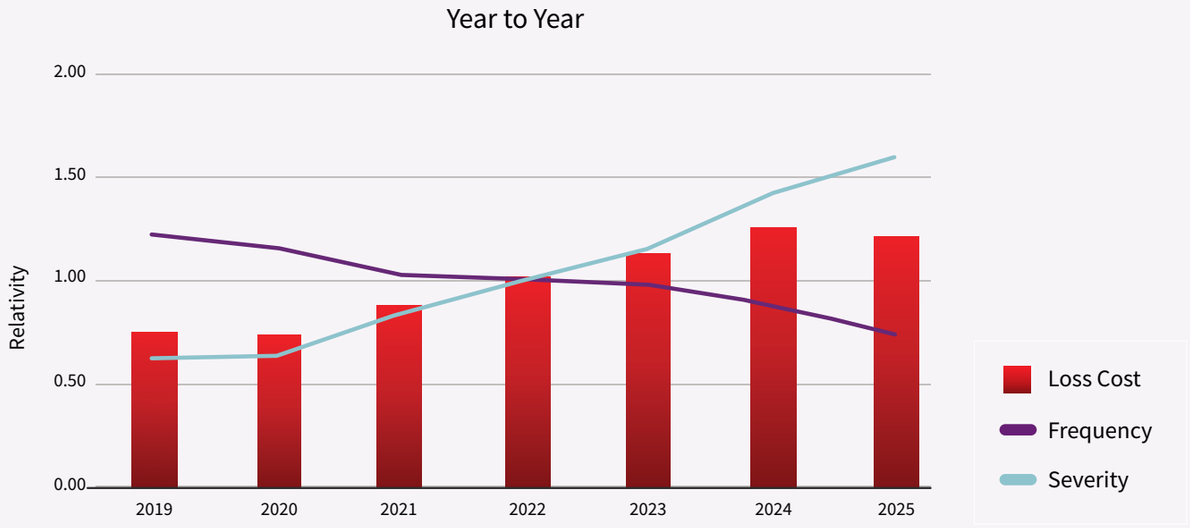


High states: DC, CA, AK, NV, WA

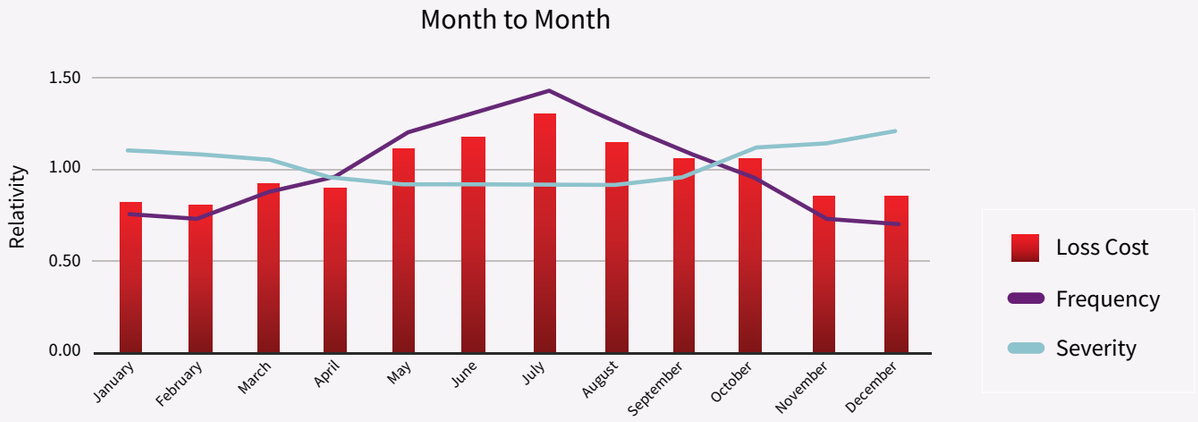
Low states: VT, NH, WY, FL, ME

Liability
Peril

Liability Peril Trend



Liability Peril Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Liability Peril

Liability loss cost decreased 4.0% and frequency decreased 14.6% from 2024 to 2025

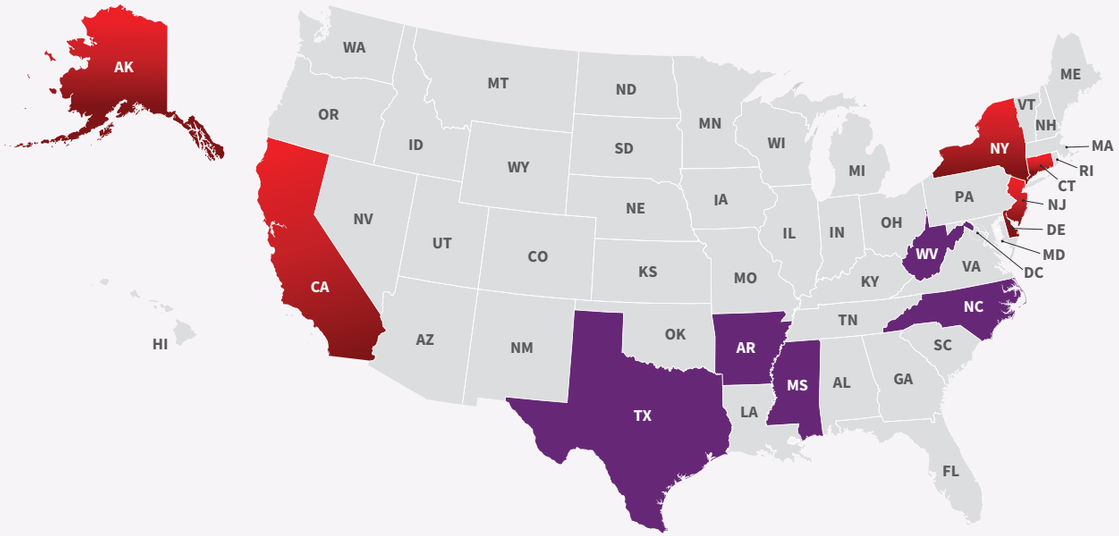
Severity increased 12.8% year over year from 2024

The drop in frequency continued the post-pandemic downward trend. While this likely contributed to the slightly lower loss cost in 2025, the seven-year trend for loss cost remains upward. Notably, severity increased again year over year. This could be seen as anecdotal evidence of social inflation—a term that describes how liability claims costs are increasing above general economic inflation, related to increasing litigation costs.[35]

On average over the last seven years, there has been a spike in frequency above the yearly average from May through August. This could be due to a surge in outdoor activities in the summer months, and subsequent increases in pool, hot tub and trampoline claims.

Liability Peril – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location

2019 – 2025

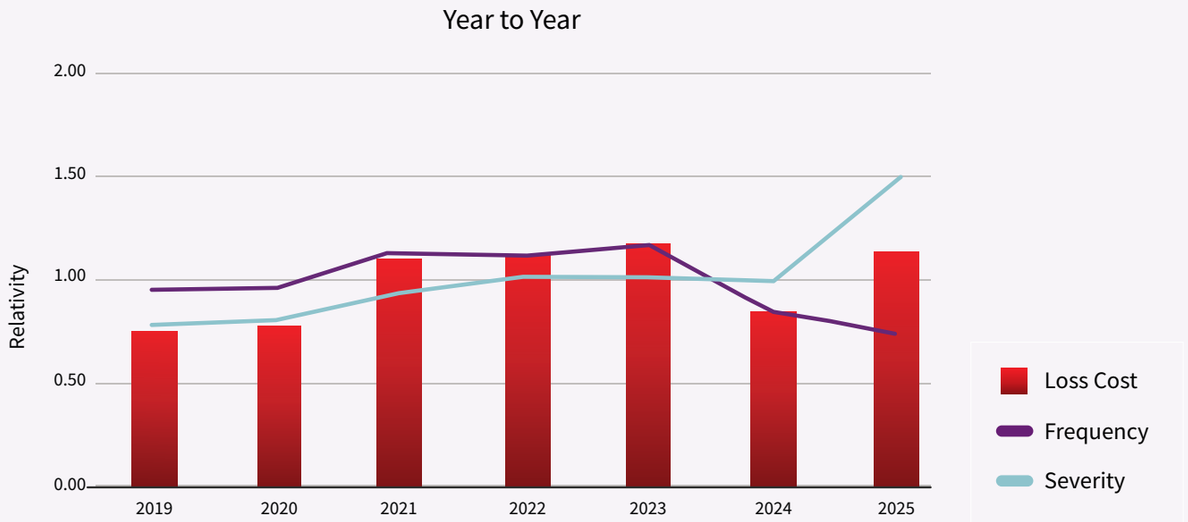


High states: CT, AK, NY, CA, NJ

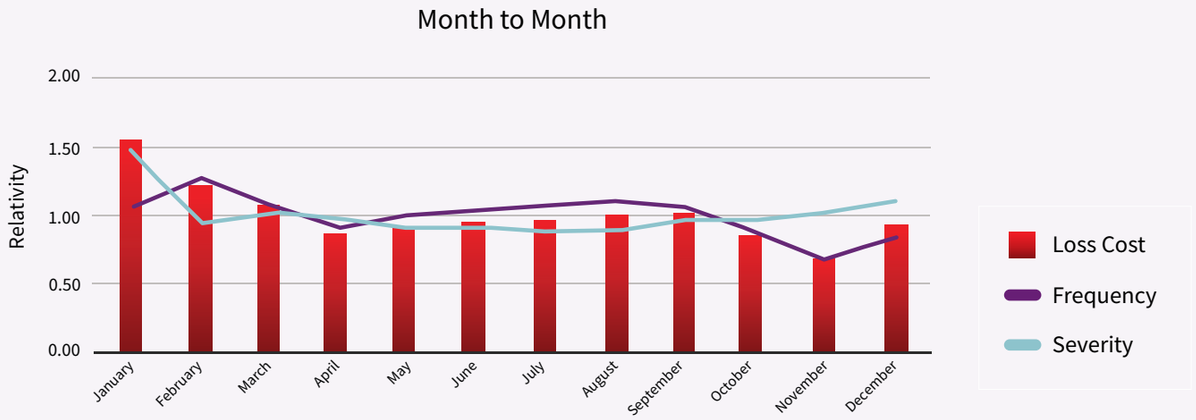
Low states: TX, WV, AR, NC, MS

Other Perils

Other Perils Trend



Other Perils Seven-Year Average Seasonality



Other Perils

Loss cost increased 32.6% and severity increased 47.5% from 2024 to 2025

Frequency decreased 11.6% year over year from 2024

Despite the drop in frequency, the substantial increase in severity drove the increase in loss cost. Perils in this category include physical damage claims not included elsewhere, extended coverage, damage to property of others, medical payments and more. The underlying components of this peril can be particularly variable, with each component having a small number of claims, potentially under very different coverage limits.

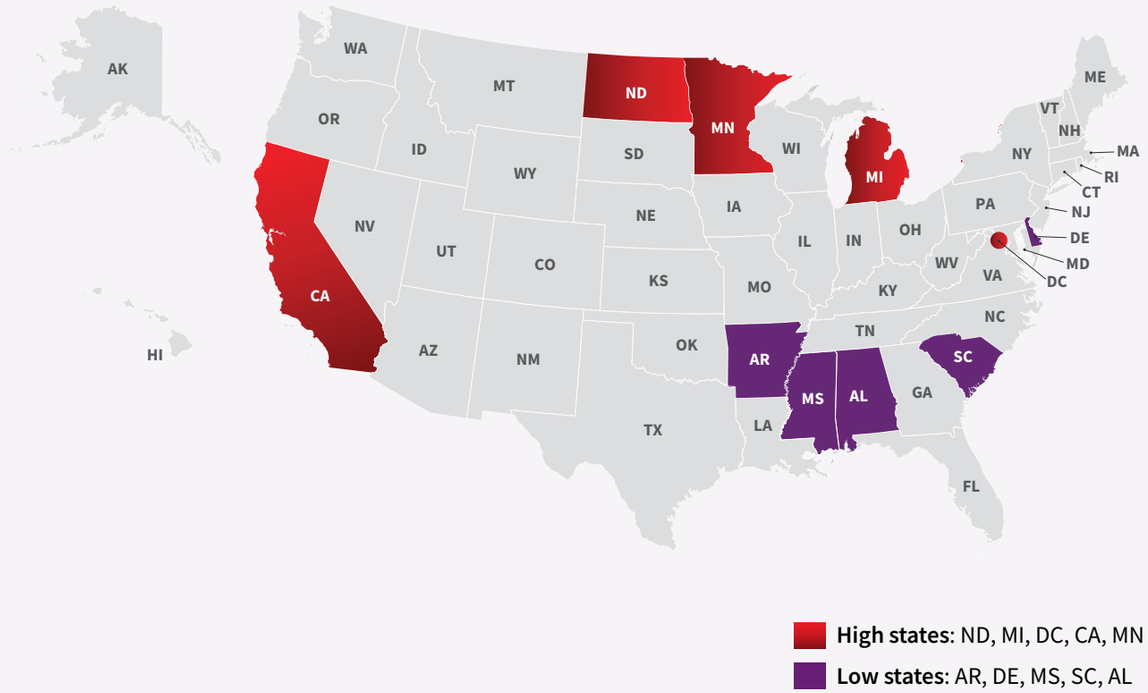
Address changes can be a red flag in a property risk assessment

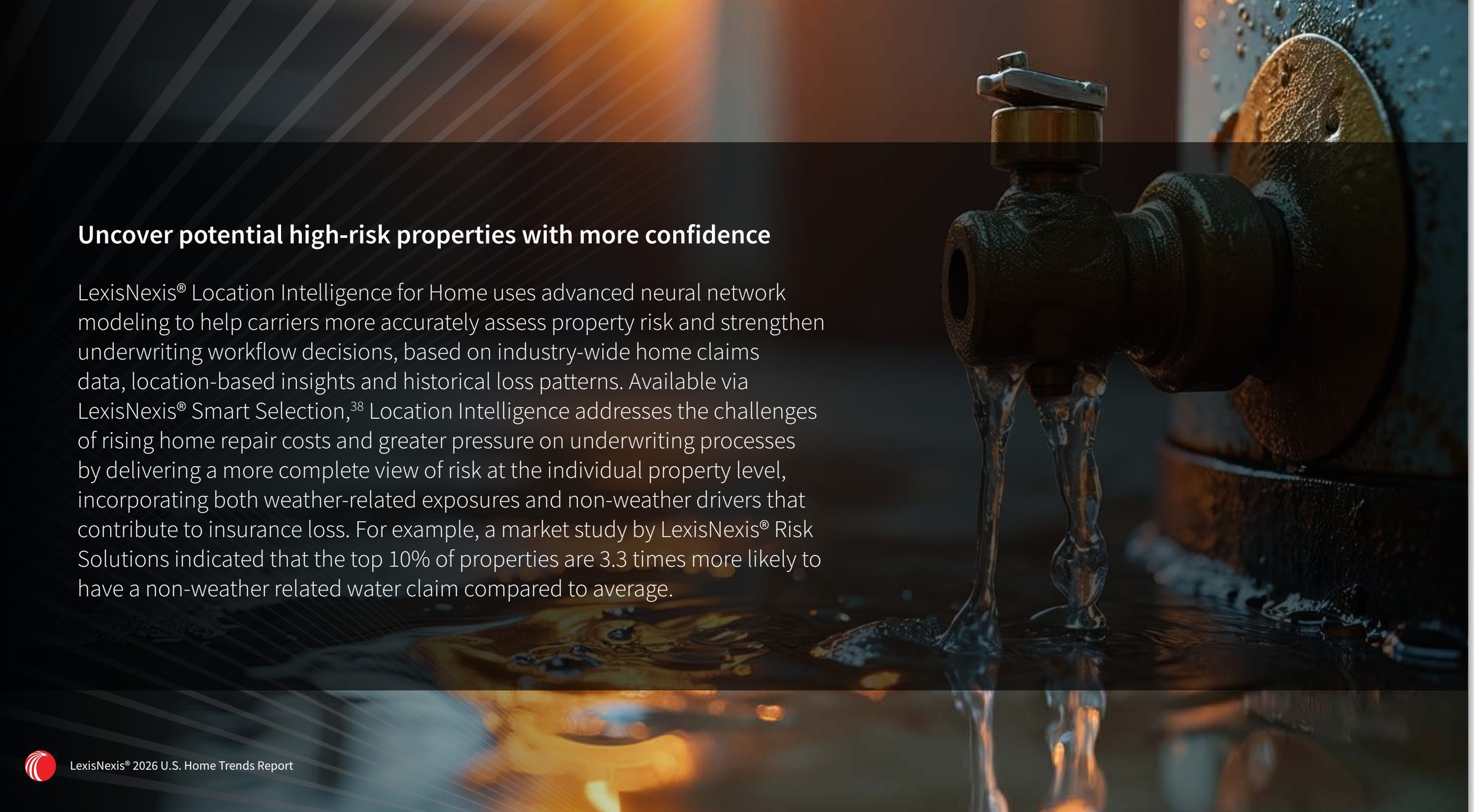
Identifying home exposures at time of quote can prove difficult if carriers don't have a full view of an applicant's past home insurance history. For example, a lapse or expiration of a home insurance policy without an address move or a home insurance carrier change, or numerous address or carrier changes over the course of a few years, could indicate higher risk, especially if these two indicators appear simultaneously. In fact, a LexisNexis® Risk Solutions consumer home insurance study found that homeowners who moved frequently and changed carriers often had a 40% higher loss ratio relative to the industry average.[36]

Data from LexisNexis® Current Carrier® Property,[37] which includes cancellation dates, expiration dates, revocation dates and reason codes, can help carriers improve underwriting risk.

Other Perils – Combined Catastrophe and Non-Catastrophe Loss Cost by Location

2019 – 2025





Uncover potential high-risk properties with more confidence

LexisNexis® Location Intelligence for Home uses advanced neural network modeling to help carriers more accurately assess property risk and strengthen underwriting workflow decisions, based on industry-wide home claims data, location-based insights and historical loss patterns. Available via LexisNexis® Smart Selection,[38] Location Intelligence addresses the challenges of rising home repair costs and greater pressure on underwriting processes by delivering a more complete view of risk at the individual property level, incorporating both weather-related exposures and non-weather drivers that contribute to insurance loss. For example, a market study by LexisNexis® Risk Solutions indicated that the top 10% of properties are 3.3 times more likely to have a non-weather related water claim compared to average.

Conclusion

The LexisNexis® U.S. Home Trends Report highlights key challenges home insurance carriers face in managing by-peril risk. Rising inflation is pushing up the cost of materials and labor for property repairs, placing upward pressure on claim severity. Meanwhile, climate change is bringing unpredictable weather patterns, lengthening extreme weather seasons and expanding at-risk areas, increasing exposure for homeowners and carriers.

In 2025, severity for all perils combined rose 25.9% year over year from 2024—an increase of 93.2% from 2019. A decrease in frequency and the lower percentage of catastrophe claims offset the severity increase to some degree, with loss costs 4.4% lower across all perils than in 2024. However, the costliest billion-dollar climate disaster of the year, the Los Angeles wildfires in January 2025, kept loss cost higher than the All Peril seven-year average and resulted in dramatic year-over-year increases in severity and loss cost for the Fire and Lightning peril, serving as a reminder of the potential impacts of even a single severe weather event.

Overall, carriers saw a reprieve in claim frequency, with year-over-year decreases for every peril except Fire and Lightning. However, decreases like this should not be expected to continue as the number of billion-dollar weather events and severe storms rises. In 2025 alone, the U.S. experienced 23 separate billion-dollar weather disasters, the third highest number recorded in a calendar year.[39]

Given the seasonal and year-to-year variability of perils, it's essential for carriers to understand both by-peril and macro-level trends. Relying on limited data can lead to a distorted view or false confidence, while seven-year industry trends can provide a more reliable foundation for sound decision-making and help support more precise and profitable pricing.

Carriers that depend solely on their own data may struggle to gauge their performance in the broader market and to recognize the impact of by-peril trends. On the other hand, by augmenting data with an industry-wide dataset, it's possible to:

- Generate insights into by-peril history, seasonality and geography to help better select and manage risk.
- Support more sophisticated pricing at point of quote and renewal.
- Benchmark the company's performance against the performance of the market.
- Identify underserved market segments.

For home insurance carriers striving to meet loss ratio goals and achieve growth targets, by-peril data can help offer a clearer view of location-specific risks. These more nuanced insights help carriers to better differentiate their businesses and reduce the risk of adverse selection, especially as reliance on industry-wide data becomes more widespread. Over time, aggregated by-peril data helps support more accurate pricing, a healthier book of business and improved long-term profitability.

In today's fast-changing and volatile market, disciplined, data-driven underwriting and risk assessment grounded in long-term industry trends can help carriers remain agile and competitive.

Interested in other LexisNexis® Risk Solutions reports? See:

2026 LexisNexis® U.S. Auto Insurance Trends Report

LexisNexis® Insurance Demand Meter

Sources

1 “2025 in Review: U.S, Billion-Dollar Disasters,” Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

2 “Inflation in the U.S. 2025 | Statistics & Facts,” The World Data, https://theworlddata.com/inflation-in-the-us/

3 “US labor costs growth cools in fourth quarter,” Reuters, https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/sustainable-finance-reporting/us-labor-costs-growth-cools-fourth-quarter-2026-02-10/

4 “2025 in Review: U.S, Billion-Dollar Disasters,” Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

5 “2025 in Review: U.S, Billion-Dollar Disasters,” Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

6 “Climate risks and disasters,” Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/climate-risks-and-disasters.html

7 “The Effects of Droughts: Why Floods Follow Periods of Drought,” Flood Risk America, https://floodriskamerica.com/blog/why-floods-follow-periods-of-drought/

8 “Review of the March 4-5, 2025 Blizzard and High Wind Event,” National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) National Weather Service, https://www.weather.gov/fsd/20250304-BlizzardandHighWind

9 “2025 in Review: U.S. Billion-Dollar Disasters,” Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

10 “2025 Atlantic hurricane season marked by striking contrasts,” National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA), https://www.noaa.gov/news-release/2025-atlantic-hurricane-season-marked-by-striking-contrasts

11 “2025 in Review: U.S, Billion-Dollar Disasters,” Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

12 Andrew Paul, “Meteorologists predict a fairly chill 2026 Atlantic hurricane season,” Popular Science, https://www.popsci.com/environment/2026-hurricane-season-prediction/

13 “Six Ways to Prepare Your Home for a Hurricane,” Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), https://www.fema.gov/blog/six-ways-prepare-your-home-hurricane

14 “Take property risk assessment to the next level with LexisNexis® Total Property Understanding™,” LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/insurance/total-property-understanding

[15] "LexisNexis® Rooftop," LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/products/rooftop

[16] "LexisNexis® Flyreel®," LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/products/flyreel

[17] "2025 Annual Preliminary Hail Summary," National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) Storm Prediction Center, https://www.spc.noaa.gov/climo/summary/

[18] "2024 Annual Final Hail Summary," National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) Storm Prediction Center, https://www.spc.noaa.gov/climo/summary/

[19] "2025 in Review: U.S. Billion-Dollar Disasters," Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

[20] Jennifer Gray, "Why Gargantuan Hail Is Becoming More Common In The US," The Weather Channel, https://weather.com/news/weather/news/2026-04-01-gargantuan-hail-is-becoming-more-common-climate-change

[21] "2025 in Review: U.S. Billion-Dollar Disasters," Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

[22] "National Interagency Coordination Center Wildland Fire Summary and Statistics Annual Report 2025," National Interagency Coordination Center, https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/NICC/2-Predictive%20Services/Intelligence/Annual%20Reports/2025/annual_report_2025_0.pdf

[23] "2025 in Review: U.S. Billion-Dollar Disasters," Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

[24] "2025 in Review: U.S. Billion-Dollar Disasters," Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

[25] "Climate change increased the likelihood of wildfire disaster in highly exposed Los Angeles area," World Weather Attribution, https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/climate-change-increased-the-likelihood-of-wildfire-disaster-in-highly-exposed-los-angeles-area/

[26] Jeremia Kimelman, "The LA County fires devastated homes in the wildland urban interface. Here's what that is," CAL Matters, https://calmatters.org/environment/wildfires/2025/01/la-county-fires-wildland-urban-interface/

[27] Caleigh Wells, "Loss of costly homes in urban areas made LA wildfires a financial disaster," Marketplace, https://www.marketplace.org/story/2025/02/05/los-angeles-wildfires-cost-expensive-rebuild-cleanup-insurance-urban-fire

[28] Jonathan Erdman, “Texas Flood Was America’s Deadliest Rainfall Flash Flood In 49 Years,” The Weather Channel, https://weather.com/news/weather/news/2025-07-08-texas-flash-flood-deadliest-since-1970s

[29] Patrick Griffin and Toby Adeyemi, “Hawaii Flooding Update: Thousands Remain Under Evacuation Orders; Dam In Danger Of Failing,” The Weather Channel, https://weather.com/news/news/2026-03-20-evacuations-ordered-hawaii-wahiawa-dam-fail-oahu

[30] “Consumer Price Index: 2025 in review,” U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2026/consumer-price-index-2025-in-review.htm

[31] “OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report March 2026,” Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-outlook-interim-report-march-2026_d4623013-en.html

[32] “Remote work statistics and trends for 2026,” Robert Half, https://www.roberthalf.com/us/en/insights/research/remote-work-statistics-and-trends

[33] “LexisNexis® Smart Selection,” LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/products/smart-selection

[34] “LexisNexis® Flyreel®,” LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/products/flyreel

[35] “Social Inflation,” National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), https://content.naic.org/insurance-topics/social-inflation

[36] “Uncover Prior Home Insurance Cancellation Reasons for an Accurate Risk Profile,” LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/insights-resources/blog-post/uncover-prior-home-insurance-cancelation-reasons

[37] “LexisNexis® Current Carrier®,” LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/products/current-carrier

[38] “LexisNexis® Smart Selection”, LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, https://risk.lexisnexis.com/products/smart-selection

[39] “2025 in Review: U.S. Billion-Dollar Disasters,” Climate Central, https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review

Contributors

Huaiyue Chang

Data Scientist, Insurance Analytics

LexisNexis® Risk Solutions

Huaiyue Chang is a data scientist at LexisNexis® Risk Solutions, where she contributes to property insurance analytics through data-driven solutions, modeling and strategic insight delivery. She builds scalable tools and supports modeling efforts to help carriers make informed decisions and better manage risk.

Huaiyue began her journey at LexisNexis® Risk Solutions as an intern and has been with the team for three years. She holds a master's degree in analytics from the University of Southern California.

Kelly Rush

Director, Home Solutions

LexisNexis® Risk Solutions

Kelly Rush is director of the home solutions segment of LexisNexis® Risk Solutions. In this role, Kelly focuses on the strategy, growth and new product development of rating and underwriting solutions for personal lines property insurers. He is responsible for leading development and improvements in numerous industry-leading solutions, including LexisNexis® Smart Selection.

Kelly filled a variety of underwriting and product management leadership roles within the insurance industry for over 20 years prior to joining the company in 2016. He holds a bachelor's degree in finance from Louisiana State University and a master's degree in risk management and insurance from Georgia State University.

Vincent Wei

Manager, Data Science, Insurance Analytics

LexisNexis® Risk Solutions

Vincent Wei is manager, data science, at LexisNexis® Risk Solutions. In this role, Vincent manages a group of data scientists, using statistics and machine learning techniques to generate actionable insights for carriers and create data-driven solutions.

Vincent has been with LexisNexis® Risk Solutions for nine years and holds master's degrees in mathematics risk management and actuarial science from the J. Mack Robinson College of Business at Georgia State University.

It’s not just a structure, it’s a story

LexisNexis® Risk Solutions helps home insurance carriers understand the story behind the risk, so they can:

- Gain the ability to better segment risks at the peril level, yielding more accurate ratings of new and existing risks in the portfolio.
- Provide a more automated yet guided experience that helps foster longer-lasting, more engaged customer relationships.
- Reduce and manage expenses while helping to improve policyholder satisfaction with continuous monitoring, single-point-of-entry access and dynamic underwriting capabilities.
- Discover where the book of business presents higher levels of risk than desired, relative to underwriting strategy, and gain the insight to make more cost-effective business decisions.
- Reduce the time to quote and help make it easier for consumers and agents to do business.

For more information, call 800.458.9197, or email insurance.sales@lexisnexisrisk.com

LexisNexis® RISK SOLUTIONS

Working Together *for a* Safer, Smarter Tomorrow™

About LexisNexis Risk Solutions

LexisNexis® Risk Solutions provides customers with information-based analytics and decision tools that combine public and industry-specific content with advanced technology and algorithms to assist them in evaluating and predicting risk and enhancing operational efficiency. Headquartered in metro Atlanta, Georgia, the company has offices throughout the world, serves customers in more than 190 countries and territories and is part of RELX. For more information, please visit LexisNexis Risk Solutions.