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Fannie Mae sees Brexit as Mostly Positive for Housing

Fannie Mae's economists have upgraded projections for economic growth in the second quarter to by 0.3 percent to 2.4 percent because of unexpectedly strong consumer spending in May although they have left the forecast for the second half of the year unchanged at 2.0 percent. The full year the company's Economic and Strategic Research group's report for July **upgrades its predictions** for the full year by 0.1 percent to 1.8 percent but adds that heightened uncertainty and financial volatility associated with Brexit and with the U.S. elections "point to elevated downside risks to our forecast."

Freddie Mac's economic forecast for the month had put a higher premium of the Brexit impact, saying it would shave 10 basis points off the GDP for the remainder of 2016 and all of 2017 leading to final numbers of 1.9 percent and 2.2 percent respectively.

Fannie Mae's economists say that the UK's exit from the European Union is **likely to have only limited impact** in the U.S. and that it will be a positive for the housing and mortgage markets, at least in the near term. The immediate effects have been well documented but going forward they see a moderate recession in the UK and a migration of some large multinational companies and financial institutions based in London to the Continent. Slower global growth, combined with the stronger dollar will worsen net exports however these account for only about 12 percent of the U.S. GDP. The U.S banking system is estimated to have total exposure of about \$920 billion in the UK "which dwarfs its exposure to other major European countries including France and Germany."

Prior to the Brexit vote the company said it had expected the Federal Reserve would **raise interest rates once this year**, probably in September. However now the risks are skewed toward an **even slower** cycle and its believes the next rate hike will likely be in June 2017. The fed funds futures market is not fully pricing in an increase until the end of 2018.

As for as housing, the flight to the securities market has helped bring down long term interest rates while home sales through May had already pointed to continued **modest housing expansion**. Year to date sales of new and existing homes to that point were up 7.1 percent and 5.6 percent respectively from the same periods in 2015. However, leading indicators for existing home sales presented a mixed picture for the summer with contract signings down 3.7 percent in May from a ten year high in April. The Pending Home Sales Index posted a year-over-year decline in May for the first time in almost two

National Average Mortgage Rates



	Rate	Change	Points
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Mortgage News Daily

30 Yr. Fixed	7.09%	+0.07	0.00
15 Yr. Fixed	6.56%	+0.03	0.00
30 Yr. FHA	6.62%	+0.07	0.00
30 Yr. Jumbo	7.35%	+0.04	0.00
5/1 ARM	7.30%	+0.06	0.00

Freddie Mac

30 Yr. Fixed	7.02%	-0.42	0.00
15 Yr. Fixed	6.28%	-0.48	0.00

Mortgage Bankers Assoc.

30 Yr. Fixed	7.08%	-0.10	0.63
15 Yr. Fixed	6.61%	+0.01	0.65
30 Yr. FHA	6.89%	-0.03	0.94
30 Yr. Jumbo	7.22%	-0.09	0.58
5/1 ARM	6.56%	-0.04	0.66

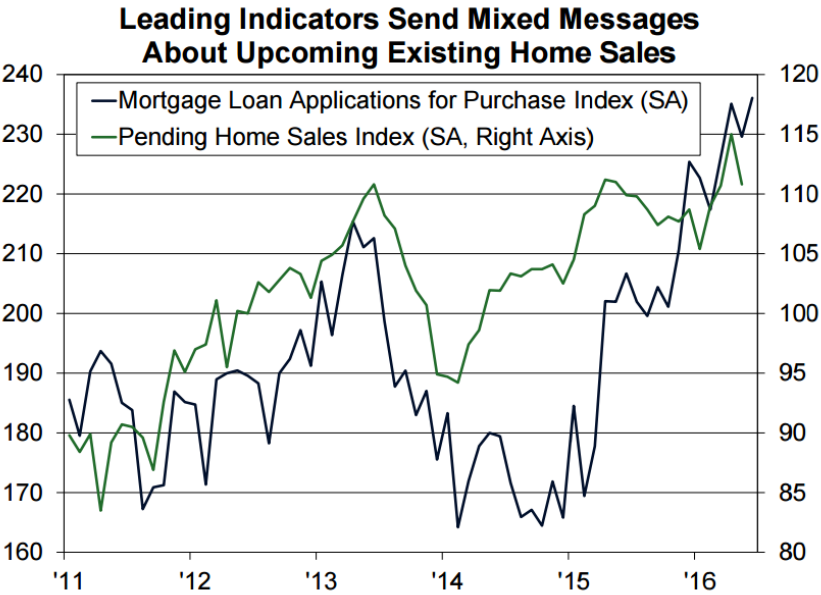
Rates as of: 5/17

Recent Housing Data

		Value	Change
Mortgage Apps	May 15	198.1	+0.51%
Building Permits	Mar	1.46M	-3.95%
Housing Starts	Mar	1.32M	-13.15%
New Home Sales	Mar	693K	+4.68%
Pending Home Sales	Feb	75.6	+1.75%
Existing Home Sales	Feb	3.97M	-0.75%

years however mortgage applications for home purchase in June were at their highest level since April 2010.

		Value	Change
Builder Confidence	Mar	51	+6.25%



One concern for housing, the economists say, is a **slowdown in single-family home building**. Spending for construction in that sector fell in May for the third straight month and permits for construction were down for the second time in those same three months. Multifamily permits however did rise in both April and May. "Without relief from new construction," the report says, "single-family housing inventory will likely remain tight, boosting home prices and constraining affordability."

The report forecasts that mortgage rates through the end of the year will be about **20 points lower** than were predicted in June with the 30-year fixed-rate averaging 3.5 percent during the fourth quarter. They conclude that the tight availability of homes for sale is translating interest rate declines into strong home price appreciation rather than into a big boost in home sales. However, they did revise home sale projections up slightly based on spring sales that were better than expected.

The interest rate drop will boost refinancing in the second half of the year and they project a 2.2 percent rise in total mortgage originations to \$1.75 trillion this year, reversing the 2.8 percent drop predicted earlier. Refinancing will account to 42 percent of originations, a 2-point increase from the previous forecast. "While the mortgage market is tilting more toward purchase originations, the change is much more gradual than we had originally thought at the start of the year," the report concludes.