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Should We Worry About a Housing Slowdown?

A monthly report on new residential construction came out this week, showing a big drop in housing starts (the groundbreaking phase following a building permit). Should we worry about a slowdown in home sales?

The short answer is "no." The long answer is a bit more nuanced, but in both cases, we're certainly **not** standing on the edge of the sort of cliff seen in 2008.

In the chart below, we can see the drop in Housing Starts on the far right. At face value, it was disconcerting because it was the **biggest drop** in more than a year, but that's really the extent of the bad news.

National Average Mortgage Rates



	Rate	Change	Points
Mortgage News Daily			
30 Yr. Fixed	7.07%	+0.02	0.00
15 Yr. Fixed	6.45%	0.00	0.00
30 Yr. FHA	6.51%	+0.02	0.00
30 Yr. Jumbo	7.26%	0.00	0.00
5/1 ARM	7.02%	-0.01	0.00

Freddie Mac

30 Yr. Fixed	6.86%	-0.01	0.00
15 Yr. Fixed	6.16%	+0.03	0.00

Rates as of: 6/28

Market Data

	Price / Yield	Change
MBS UMBS 5.5	98.49	-0.45
MBS GNMA 5.5	99.10	-0.44
10 YR Treasury	4.4089	+0.0109
30 YR Treasury	4.5717	+0.0077

Pricing as of: 7/1 6:43AM EST

Recent Housing Data

		Value	Change
Mortgage Apps	Jun 12	208.5	+15.58%
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%
Builder Confidence	Mar	51	+6.25%

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Starts vs Permits



Big drops in housing starts **happen** from time to time. And despite this particular drop, a positive trend remains intact.

On a more substantive note, building permits didn't have **nearly as bad** of a month (they fell only 2.2% compared to a 12.3% slide in housing starts). Volatility in 'starts' doesn't mean much unless it's accompanied by a similar slide in permits.

But let's **not** just assume it's random volatility and simply hope it goes away next month. Let's dive deeper so we can put our minds at ease.

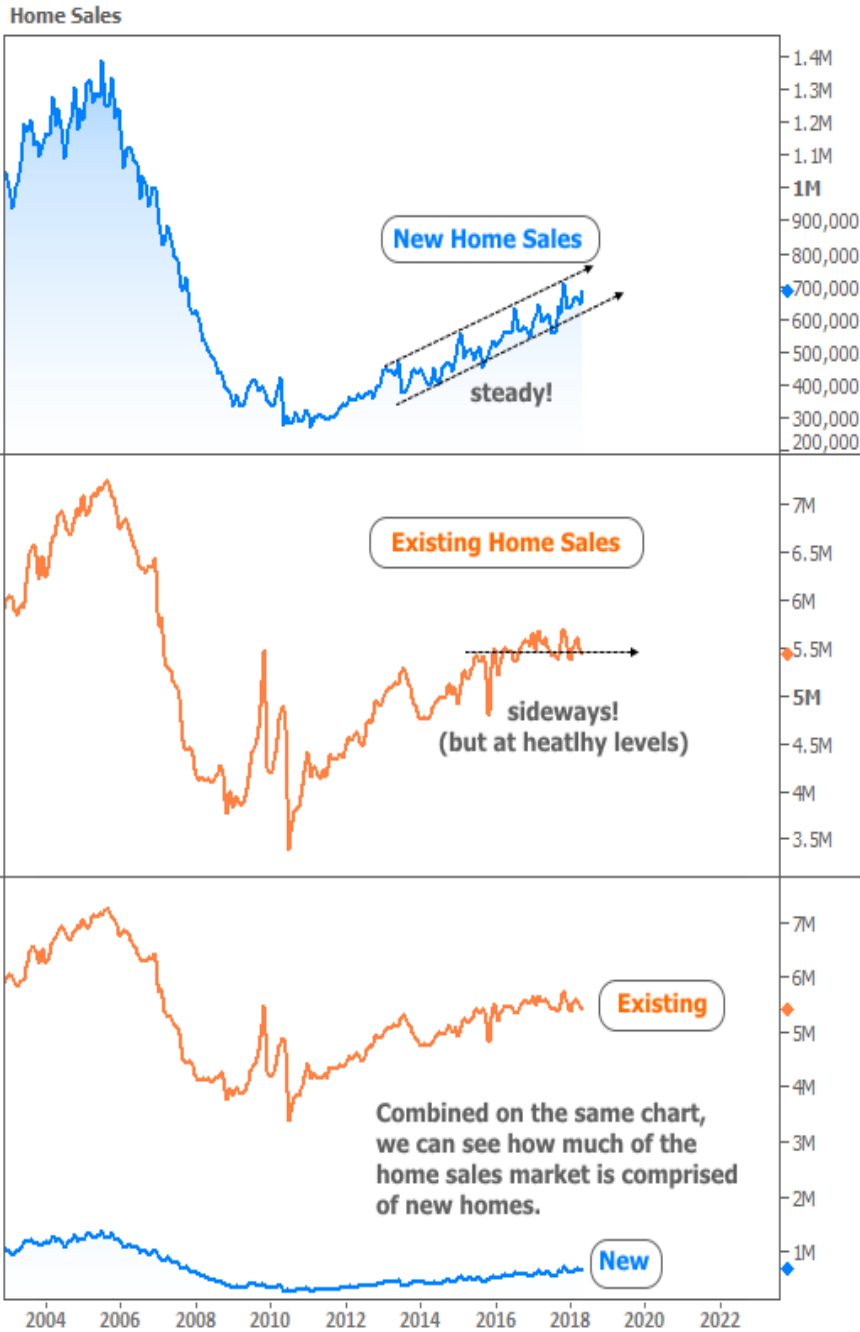
Fortunately, diving deeper is pretty simple. The first red flag is the fact that the Midwest region experienced a decline that was **nearly 4 times as big** as the next closest region. That's too big to chalk up to random volatility in market data.

Indeed, it was not random! If you're from the Midwest or if you keep tabs on the **weather** across the country, you know June was a crazy month for some of the largest metro areas. Record high temperatures juxtaposed with flash floods understandably put a crimp on builders' plans to break ground.

This accounts for the **lion's share of the drama** in housing starts. In other words, if we factor out weather-affected areas, June's declines wouldn't be cause for concern.

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If blaming it on the rain isn't quite enough for you, just consider new home sales in the context of total home sales. The following chart shows that actual new sales numbers (not housing starts) are still trending **higher**. Existing home sales are trending sideways in healthy territory (more than 5 million units per year). When we put **new and existing** home sales on the same axis, we can see how they stack up against each other.



Bottom lines:

- Builders didn't meaningfully slow down their **permitting** efforts
- Groundbreaking efforts were certainly affected by the weather
- Weather caveats aside, new homes are a much smaller piece of the pie when it comes to overall home sales numbers
- More importantly, home sales numbers haven't yet been affected (the alarming data pertains solely to groundbreaking)

While the housing news ends up being much less exciting by the time we break it down, the week wasn't a total bust in terms of drama. The most sensational news dealt with the President commenting candidly on the Fed's rate policy. This is **uncommon, to say the least**. The Fed is designed to operate independently and without regard for the preferences of lawmakers (except inasmuch as lawmakers nominate and confirm Fed officials, but we're nowhere close to a shake-up in that regard).

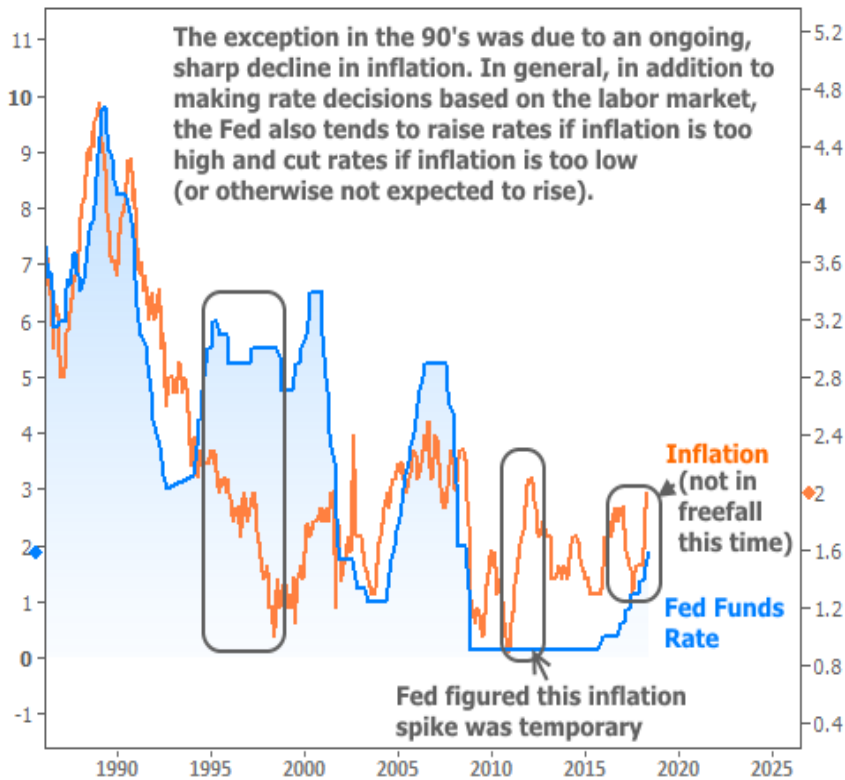
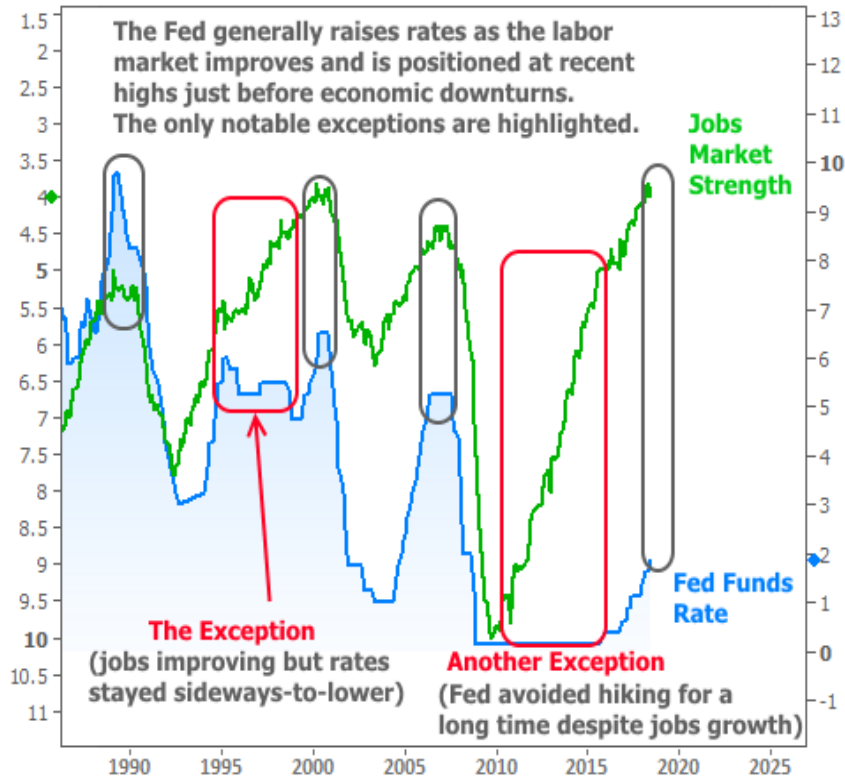
Trump essentially said he doesn't want the Fed to keep hiking rates. The comments made waves because they were so unconventional, but they ultimately didn't have a huge effect on markets. Lots of people would like the Fed to stop hiking rates, but the Fed's hands are tied by current economic realities. If the president tries to untie them, the fallout would likely be severe--so severe as to make it highly unlikely.

The following is not required reading, as it's a bit technical, but for those who want to understand why the Fed's hands are tied, consider the following chart. It shows the Fed Funds rate compared to the strength of the labor market and inflation. In general, the Fed can raise rates as employment and inflation **increase**. The only notable instance where the Fed kept rates steady in the face of rising employment was in the late 90's when inflation was plummeting.

In other words, the Fed kept rates steady in order to combat falling inflation (too much is a bad thing, just ask Japan). Contrast that to the present economic cycle where inflation is at **7 year highs**, and the Fed only has one more reason to continue **raising** rates. At the very least, there is no 90's-style justification to keep rates flat in the face of 4% unemployment.

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Fed vs Jobs Market



(Note: the spike in inflation in 2011 was a byproduct of the super low inflation during the Great Recession, and thus NOT something that would force the Fed's hand. The Fed rightfully assumed that spike was temporary).

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Real Talk

At The Rate Shop, we're not your average mortgage banker. We specialize in bringing you ridiculously low interest rates that will make you wonder what the other guys are doing. In fact the ONLY objection we ever hear is "your rates sound too good to be true". Well they're not, and here is why...

After 15 years in the retail banking world I was frustrated with the high interest rates that came from that business model. As I looked around at all the bloated layers of management and their expensive salaries and the overhead of running a larger company (think rent costs, employee health and benefit costs, payroll taxes, and on and on) it dawned on me that I was a part of the problem, and the solution, for me at least, was so easy to see.

Start my own mortgage brokerage shop. No expensive executive salaries, no expensive building to pay rent at, no unnecessary employees and all the costs that are associated with that. What happens when you cut out all the fat? You can provide lower rates and lower closing costs. It's simple. Now here is the best part, you still get great service from a local Kansas City Lender. My mission is to let everyone know that low rates and great customer service are NOT mutually exclusive.

Thanks for coming along on this journey where Low Rates meet Great Service. The two do NOT have to be mutually exclusive. It's just a lie that the big box mortgage companies have been telling you for years. Don't believe me? Give me a call or shoot me a text on my personal cell phone today and compare my rates and costs up against any other lender in the country, and be prepared to be blown away.

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