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Don't Trust This Week's Mortgage Rate Headlines! (Except This One)

Without a shadow of a doubt, the average lender's mortgage rates are noticeably higher this week versus last week, with Friday being the worst of the bunch. Despite that fact, there were multiple news stories this week regarding a massive DROP in rates. What's up with that?

Before we continue, you may wonder who you can trust if you're getting two entirely different stories. Thankfully, you can trust both stories! The one about **lower** rates simply needs some qualification.

This week's misleading headlines are invariably a result of Freddie Mac's weekly mortgage rate survey. This is the longest-running and one of the most highly regarded records of interest rate movement over time. A majority of news organizations rely on it as the primary source for their once-a-week coverage of rates.

During more normal times, this strategy is good enough. The mainstream consumer of financial news doesn't particularly need a new update on rates every day (unless they're home shopping). And Freddie's data does a great job of capturing the broad, long-term trends in rates.

Unfortunately, it does a **terrible** job of capturing rate changes when bonds are experiencing high volatility, especially if that volatility occurs during the last 3 days of the week.

Here's why (in 2 levels of detail):

The most basic level: Freddie reports its survey results on Thursday, but collects most responses on Mon/Tue. This means news outlets are really reporting a Mon/Tue rate versus last week's Mon/Tue rate. If there's big rate movement on Wed-Fri, the headlines may suggest rates made a big move in one direction when they actually did the opposite.

The more detailed level (skip to "MBS Prices" if you're satisfied with the basic level): Freddie sends the survey out on Monday morning, and receives a majority of responses within 24 hours. It continues to accept responses through Wednesday although daily rate data suggests Wednesdays have almost no impact on the result. Results are not published until Thursday morning.

National Average Mortgage Rates



| | Rate | Change | Points |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Mortgage News Daily | | | |
| 30 Yr. Fixed | 7.28% | -0.09 | 0.00 |
| 15 Yr. Fixed | 6.75% | -0.07 | 0.00 |
| 30 Yr. FHA | 6.70% | -0.12 | 0.00 |
| 30 Yr. Jumbo | 7.48% | -0.07 | 0.00 |
| 5/1 ARM | 7.35% | -0.07 | 0.00 |

Freddie Mac

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|
| 30 Yr. Fixed | 7.22% | -0.22 | 0.00 |
| 15 Yr. Fixed | 6.47% | -0.29 | 0.00 |

Rates as of: 5/3

Recent Housing Data

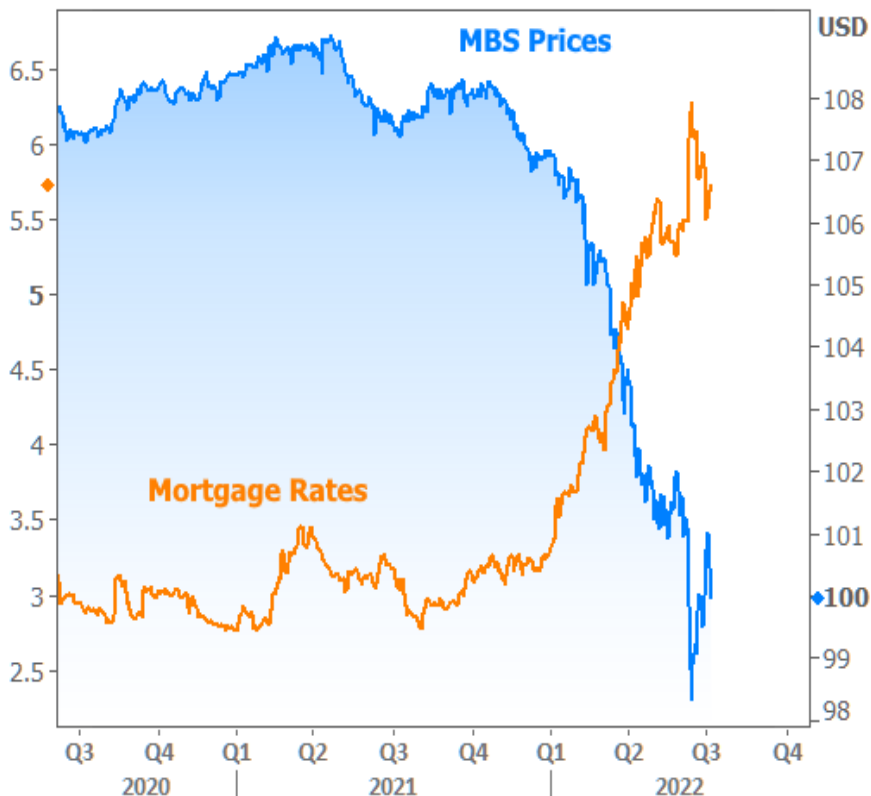
| | | Value | Change |
|---------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Mortgage Apps | Apr 24 | 196.7 | -2.67% |
| Building Permits | Mar | 1.46M | -3.95% |
| Housing Starts | Mar | 1.32M | -13.15% |
| New Home Sales | Mar | 693K | +4.68% |
| Pending Home Sales | Feb | 75.6 | +1.75% |
| Existing Home Sales | Feb | 3.97M | -0.75% |
| Builder Confidence | Mar | 51 | +6.25% |

This creates an obvious problem: by the time rates are reported on Thursday, they may be significantly higher or lower than they were at the beginning of the week. The problem is compounded with the previous week saw volatility in the other direction.

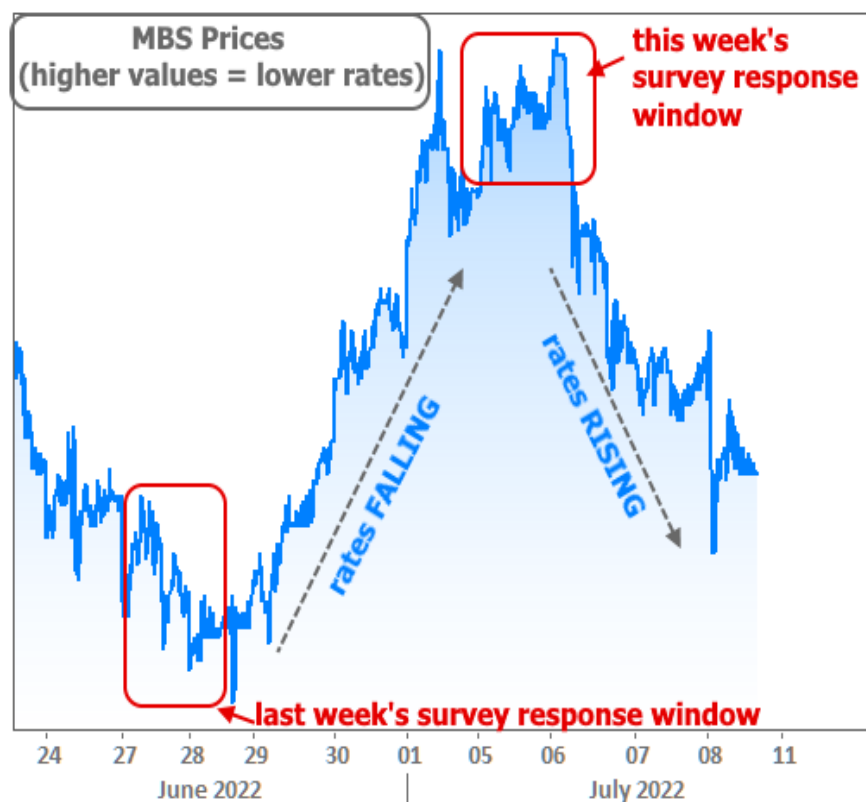
For instance, if last week's rates were high on Mon/Tue, then plummeted on Wed/Thu, the Freddie survey would record a result that is far too high. Then in the present week, if rates were simply **unchanged** at the beginning of the week, Freddie's survey would show a big **drop** from the previous week. From there, if rates spiked again, by Thursday, rates could be significantly **higher** than they were on the previous Thursday. At the exact same time, hundreds of news organizations and social media posts would be blasting out headlines about "**much lower rates.**"

MBS Prices

Mortgage rates, as offered by mortgage lenders, tend to only be updated 1-3 times per day, depending on market volatility. But the bonds that determine mortgage rates (mortgage-backed securities or "MBS") move **constantly**. Charting that movement shows us the real-time forces affecting rates. The only catch is that MBS prices move inversely from rates. For example:



With that in mind, let's drill down on MBS price movement over the past few weeks to uncover the big issue with Freddie's rate survey.



Bottom line on mortgage rates: the timing of the past 2 Freddie surveys was as bad as it could have been with respect to painting a misleading picture of reality. It resulted in headlines proclaiming a near-record weekly drop in mortgage rates on Thursday--the same day that rates were already noticeably higher than most of the previous week.

In this week's other economic news, we can see some of the data responsible for the upward pressure on rates. In general rates move higher when economic data is stronger than expected (with expectations based on economists' forecasts).

There were two big ticket economic reports this week: Wednesday's report on the health of the services sector and Friday's official jobs data. Both were stronger than expected. The following chart shows 10yr Treasury yields, which correlate well with mortgage rates.



While these reactions were clear enough, next Wednesday brings the potential for a **much bigger** reaction. That's when the next installment of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) is released. Whereas the jobs report is traditionally the most important economic report for rates, CPI is currently far more important because it is the most widely-followed inflation index in the US (and inflation is the driving force behind the massive rate spike in 2022).

Markets are going into next Wednesday with an open mind. CPI is the biggest game in town, but it's not the only game. To use a timely example, the services sector data mentioned above (technically the ISM Non-Manufacturing Index) also has a "prices paid" component. This is one of many ways market participants follow price trends. Clearly, prices are still very high, but like several other economic reports, the trend suggests a potential shift.



All that to say that investors aren't heading into the big CPI data with an agenda to push rates higher or lower. The market is nimble at current levels and should react in a relatively logical manner. Specifically, a big drop in inflation would almost certainly push rates lower, while a marked increase could easily send us back up to the recent highs.

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Recent Economic Data

| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| Tuesday, Jul 05 | | | | |
| 10:00AM | May Factory orders mm (%) | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Wednesday, Jul 06 | | | | |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Refi Index | 670.3 | | 726.1 |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Purchase Index | 232.6 | | 243.1 |
| 10:00AM | Jun ISM N-Mfg PMI | 55.3 | 54.3 | 55.9 |
| 2:00PM | Fed Meeting Minutes | | | |
| Thursday, Jul 07 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | w/e Jobless Claims (k) | 235 | 230 | 231 |
| Friday, Jul 08 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Jun Average earnings mm (%) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 8:30AM | Jun Non-farm payrolls (k) | 372 | 268 | 390 |
| 8:30AM | Jun Unemployment rate mm (%) | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| 3:00PM | May Consumer credit (bl) | +22.35 | 31.90 | 38.07 |

Event Importance:

- No Stars = Insignificant
- ☆ Low
- ★ Moderate
- ★★ Important
- ★★★★ Very Important

| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| Monday, Jul 11 | | | | |
| 1:00PM | 3-Yr Note Auction (bl) | 43 | | |
| Tuesday, Jul 12 | | | | |
| 1:00PM | 10-yr Note Auction (bl) | 33 | | |
| Wednesday, Jul 13 | | | | |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Purchase Index | 224.3 | | 232.6 |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Refi Index | 685.3 | | 670.3 |
| 8:30AM | Jun Consumer Price Index (CPI) (%) | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 8:30AM | Jun Core CPI (Annual) (%) | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| 1:00PM | 30-Yr Bond Auction (bl) | 19 | | |
| Thursday, Jul 14 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Jun Producer Prices (%) | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 8:30AM | Jun Core Producer Prices YY (%) | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 |
| 8:30AM | w/e Jobless Claims (k) | 244 | 235 | 235 |
| Friday, Jul 15 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Jun Retail Sales (%) | 1.0 | 0.8 | -0.3 |
| 8:30AM | Jun Import prices mm (%) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 8:30AM | Jul NY Fed Manufacturing | 11.10 | -2.00 | -1.20 |
| 9:15AM | Jun Industrial Production (%) | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 10:00AM | Jul 5yr Inflation Outlook (%) | 2.8 | | 3.1 |
| 10:00AM | Jul 1yr Inflation Outlook (%) | 5.2 | | 5.3 |
| 10:00AM | Jul Consumer Sentiment | 51.1 | 49.9 | 50.0 |

Professional Mortgage Lending

With over two decades of experience in the mortgage business and a background that sets me apart from many lenders, I bring an unprecedented level of expertise to each client. Through knowledge of current lending markets, and access to innovative products for buyers with unique backgrounds my clients can expect justifiable results quickly and easily. More than simply understanding numbers though; tech-savvy communication ensures quick returns on questions while always keeping their best interests at heart is what truly makes me stand out.

Finding the right professionals to make life's big decisions can be daunting. A great doctor and lawyer, a savvy financial advisor, and a spiritual leader – these are all important considerations. But don't forget your mortgage situation! It pays to have an experienced professional helping you navigate one of life's largest investments in order for it to pay off down the road. Let me offer that expert guidance through my trusted services - I'd love to help make this process as straightforward as possible so you get exactly what you need out of home ownership.

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