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The Secret Reason That Rates Bounced This Week

There's a lot for financial markets to digest at the moment. Over the past few weeks, the net effect of that digestion has been good for bonds/rates and bad for stocks. But the prevailing correlation broke down this week and few people in the U.S. truly understand why.

That's forgivable, considering there has been a lot to react to in terms of economic data and fiscal updates. Monday's weaker manufacturing data helped keep the good times rolling for rates, which thrive on economic negativity. By Friday, however, rates were back up to last week's levels.

The last big bump came courtesy of a speech from Fed Chair Powell in which he said "the economy is fine. It doesn't need us to do anything, really." If traders had instead seen a bit more concern, rates may have held steadier on Friday as opposed to hitting the highs of the week.

People in the U.S. who are focused on U.S. economic data, U.S. monetary policy speeches, and U.S. politics might mistakenly head into the weekend without appreciating the week's actual x factor. It wasn't that the other stuff didn't matter... just that the x factor caused a breakdown in the prevailing trend for bonds.

The following chart shows that trend with stock prices and bond yields (aka "rates") moving lower together, as well as the amount of weakness attributable to Powell. It also shows the disconnect and forces curious market watchers to dig deeper for answers.

National Average Mortgage Rates



	Rate	Change	Points
Mortgage News Daily			
30YR Fixed	7.35%	+0.02	0.00
15YR Fixed	7.00%	-0.01	0.00
30YR FHA	6.99%	+0.01	0.00
30YR Jumbo	7.60%	0.00	0.00
7/6 SOFR	6.86%	+0.01	0.00
30YR VA	7.00%	+0.01	0.00

Rates as of: 10/28

MBS and Treasury

	Price / Yield	Change
MBS UMBS 6.0	99.67	+0.08
10 YR Treasury	4.9907	-0.0258
30 YR Treasury	5.3168	-0.0285

Pricing as of: 10/28 11:16PM EST

Recent Housing Data

		Value	Change
Mortgage Apps	Oct 14	188.6	-5.32%
Building Permits	Sep	1.4M	+0.43%
Housing Starts	Sep	1.22M	-4.24%
New Home Sales	Aug	684K	+12.69%
Pending Home Sales	Aug	71.2	0%
Existing Home Sales	Oct	3.99M	+0.25%
Builder Confidence	Oct	29	-9.38%



Without further ado, the x factor is Germany.

It's been a while since we've brought Europe into the mix when it comes to U.S. rate considerations, but this week's example was an easy one. In not so many words, here's the backstory on Germany:

- There is a rule in Germany's constitution that acts very much like the U.S. debt ceiling, but in a more conservative way
- Germany has a history of being fiscally conservative in general
- That has caused disagreements in government, and even the collapse of the most recent governing coalition
- The frontrunner in the upcoming election announced big plans for big spending and a change to the debt limit rule
- Taking on more debt means issuing more German Bunds (akin to Treasuries in the U.S.)
- More debt issuance means higher yields/rates, all other things being equal
- Last but not least, there is a longstanding, fairly well-behaved correlation between German and US debt. The yields themselves may be different, but the movement is often in the same direction.

With all that in mind, here's how the week looks if we replace stocks with Germany's 10yr yield in the same chart:



Long story short, the entirety of that "disconnect" time frame coincided with an explosion in German Bund yields. Very very simple stuff.

Again, there's a history of correlation. Here's a longer-term chart of Germany vs US 10yr yields.



Contrast that to a longer term chart of stocks and US 10yr yields--far less correlated.



What does this mean going forward? Nothing too huge at the moment. Rates are still lower than they've been for most of the past few months, and this week wasn't a huge bounce in the bigger picture. If Germany successfully changes its constitution to allow the new spending/debt, there could be another similar shockwave, but timing is uncertain, but analysts believe it will be hard to push such a change through unless it can be done within the next 3 weeks.

Next week brings more critical economic data for the U.S. with next Consumer Price Index (CPI) being released on Wednesday morning. CPI is the first of the big inflation reports on any given month. The last CPI raised concerns that inflation could once again enter an elevated pattern during the first part of the year--something that would go a long way toward derailing Fed rate cut odds. If CPI instead moves back down, it could help rates hold on to most of the recent gains, or even improve on them.

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Recent Economic Data

Date	Event	Actual	Forecast	Prior
Monday, Mar 03				
10:00AM	Feb ISM Manufacturing PMI	50.3	50.5	50.9
Wednesday, Mar 05				
7:00AM	Feb/28 MBA Purchase Index	144.5		144.3
7:00AM	Feb/28 MBA Refi Index	784.2		572.5
8:15AM	Feb ADP jobs (k)	77K	140K	183K

Event Importance:

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

Date	Event	Actual	Forecast	Prior
10:00AM	Feb ISM N-Mfg PMI	53.5	52.6	52.8
Thursday, Mar 06				
8:30AM	Mar/01 Jobless Claims (k)	221K	235K	242K
10:00AM	Jan Wholesale inventories mm (%)	0.8%	0.7%	-0.5%
Friday, Mar 07				
8:30AM	Feb Non Farm Payrolls	151K	160K	143K
8:30AM	Feb Unemployment rate mm (%)	4.1%	4%	4%
12:30PM	Fed Chair Powell Speech			
Tuesday, Mar 11				
10:00AM	Jan USA JOLTS Job Openings	7.74M	7.63M	7.6M
Wednesday, Mar 12				
8:30AM	Feb y/y CORE CPI (%)	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%
8:30AM	Feb m/m CORE CPI (%)	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Thursday, Mar 13				
8:30AM	Feb Core Producer Prices YY (%)	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%
8:30AM	Feb Core Producer Prices MM (%)	-0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
8:30AM	Mar/08 Jobless Claims (k)	220K	225K	221K
Friday, Mar 14				
10:00AM	Mar Consumer Sentiment (ip)	57.9	63.1	64.7

A Lower Price or a Lower Rate? Don't Guess. Compare: 10-22-2026

What Every Agent Should Know:---

With mortgage rates challenging affordability and buyers hesitant to make decisions, sellers are increasingly willing to negotiate. But here's a question every REALTOR® should consider:---

Is your buyer better off negotiating a lower purchase price—or asking the seller to contribute toward a permanently lower interest rate?---

A price reduction lowers the mortgage balance, but the resulting monthly payment savings may be surprisingly small.---

Alternatively, a seller contribution toward a permanent interest-rate buydown could provide substantially greater monthly payment relief, even with a higher purchase price.---

But what if mortgage rates decline in the next 6, 12, or 24 months?---

That's the question nobody can answer with certainty.---

A buyer who negotiates a larger price reduction may benefit from a lower loan balance and potentially refinance if rates decline. A buyer who secures a permanently lower rate benefits immediately, without depending on future market conditions.---

Both strategies have merit. The right answer depends on the numbers, the buyer's financial priorities, and how long they expect to keep the mortgage.---

For listing agents, this creates another negotiating opportunity. A seller contribution toward financing costs may be more attractive to a payment-conscious buyer than another reduction in asking price.---

Before your buyer requests a price reduction—or your seller agrees to one—give me a call.---

Let's compare the alternatives. Sometimes the smartest negotiation isn't about the price. It's about how the transaction is structured.---

EQUAL HOUSING LENDER---

<https://apply.planethomelending.com/#/loan-officers/tpayne%40planethomelending>

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