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How The Healthcare Bill Affects Rates and Markets

Seemingly overnight, the bill to replace the Affordable Care Act is all anyone can talk about in financial markets. How did we get here and **what does it mean for rates** going forward?

To understand this week's market movement, we need to revisit the most recent major theme: Fed rate hikes.

At the end of February, the Fed set about to convince investors that a March rate hike was much more likely than prevailing expectations suggested. They were **tremendously successful**. In less than a week, the probability of a March rate hike rose from below 40% to over 90%.

The Fed's message was so compelling that investors **not only** priced-in a March hike, but also figured the Fed's rate hike outlook would accelerate. Strong employment data the following week helped validate that assumption, and rates moved higher still.

When the Fed's rate hike outlook turned out to be relatively tame, rates moved **quickly lower**, but the move was short-lived. With the Fed reaction having run its course, stocks and bonds flattened out as investors wondered where to find the next source of inspiration. In short, markets were open to suggestion.

That brings us to the **healthcare bill**. Although Trump alluded to the healthcare bill being a prerequisite for tax reform in late February, financial markets didn't do much with that information until this week.

Like many contentious political issues, there has been plenty of "back and forth." In the eyes of investors, passage of a healthcare bill would be a **symbolic victory** that increases the odds of **other** fiscal policy goals making it through Congress.

More than anything, **this is about tax reform**. Roadblocks for the healthcare bill not only delay tax reform efforts (per Trump), but they also cast doubt on the administration's ability to get the necessary buy-in from Congress.

Given that tax reform was a key motivation for post-election market volatility, there's **a lot at stake** here. To whatever extent tax reform looks tougher to accomplish, post-election market trends can be questioned. In other words, did stocks and bonds need to rise as much as they did if there's a risk that tax reform is delayed, or defeated?

Market Data

| | Price / Yield | Change |
|----------------|---------------|---------|
| MBS UMBS 6.0 | 100.40 | -0.15 |
| MBS GNMA 6.0 | 100.78 | +0.04 |
| 10 YR Treasury | 4.4223 | +0.0454 |
| 30 YR Treasury | 4.5610 | +0.0549 |

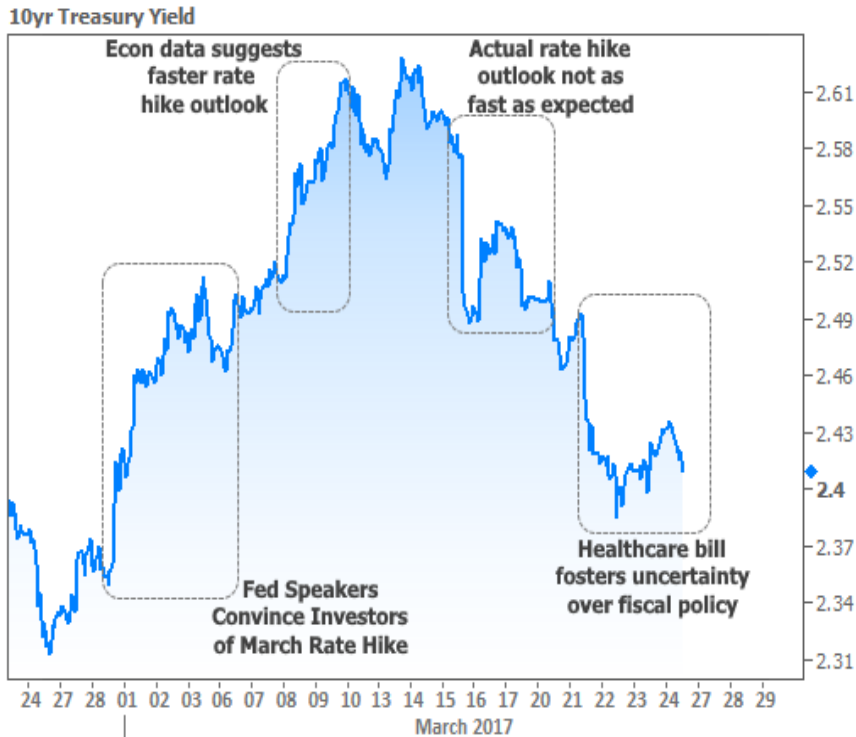
Pricing as of: 5/17 5:59PM EST

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% |
| Builder Confidence | Mar | 51 | +6.25% |

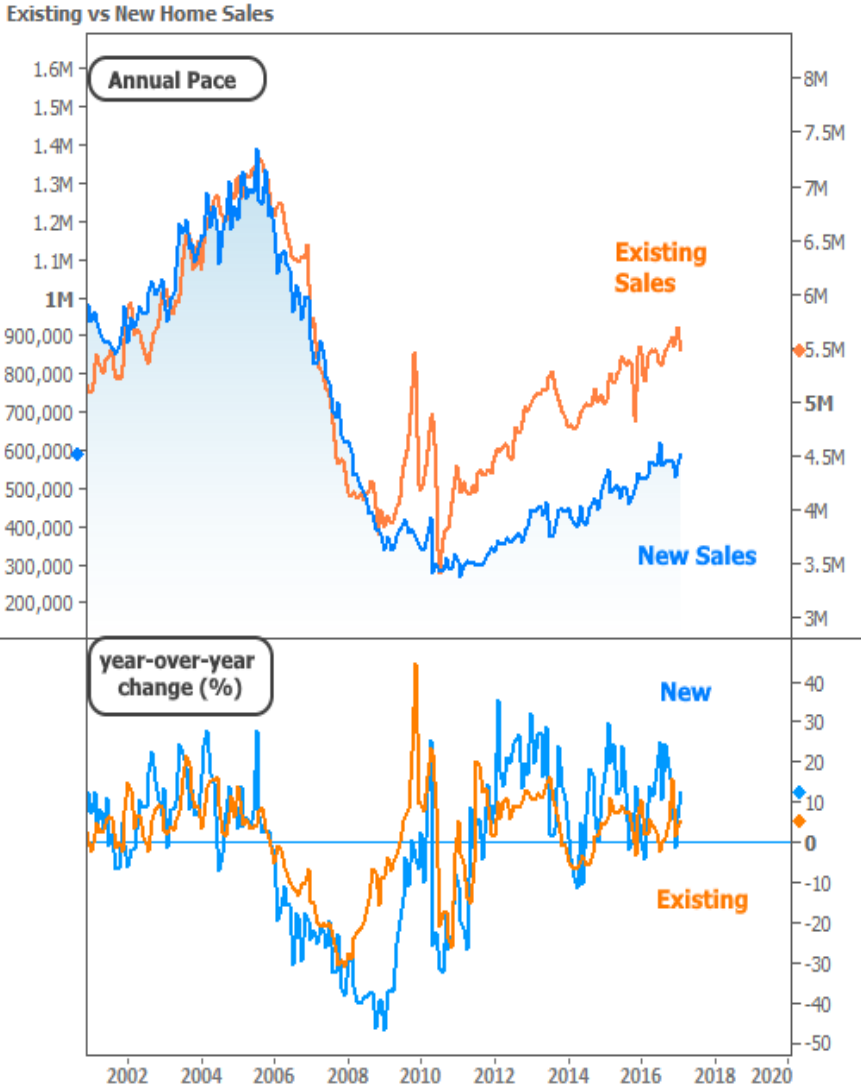
Investors asked themselves that question all week. Every new sound byte and headline pertaining to the healthcare bill elicited a reaction in stocks and bonds. This was especially noticeable on Tuesday after the revelation that differing views among Republicans meant the bill wouldn't have enough votes to pass as written. Rates dropped precipitously and stocks experienced their biggest losses since the election.

All of the above can be seen in a chart of 10yr Treasury yields--the most ubiquitous benchmark for momentum in longer-term rates like mortgages.



Heading into the weekend, a **vote is expected** at 3:30pm EDT. If it happens, that leaves only 90 minutes of time for markets to react this week (NYSE closes at 4pm, but futures continue until 5pm). Even though there would likely be a big move in stocks and bonds during those 90 minutes, the **true** market reaction would play out on Monday morning.

In **housing-specific** news, this week's data was mixed. **Existing Home Sales fell short** of expectations, but the National Association of Realtors points out that this was due to a **stifling** lack of inventory. **New Home Sales beat** expectations but continue lagging Existing Sales in terms of making it back to pre-crisis levels. Both are holding just inside positive territory in terms of year-over-year change (%).



Where inventory is taking a toll on sales, the late-2016 interest rate spike took a toll on **mortgage production profits** according the the [Mortgage Bankers Association](#) (MBA). Rising rates mean fewer applications and more fallout. When the rise is abrupt, the cost of guaranteeing rate availability increases as well, further eating into profits. Total production costs increased from \$6969 in Q3 to \$7562 in Q4. Net Profit fell from \$1773 to \$575.

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Recent Economic Data

| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Wednesday, Mar 22 | | | | |
| 7:00AM | w/e Mortgage Market Index | 406.8 | | 418.1 |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Purchase Index | 235.3 | | 240.3 |
| 7:00AM | w/e Mortgage Refinance Index | 1366.1 | | 1413.3 |
| 9:00AM | Jan Monthly Home Price yy (%) | +5.7 | | 6.2 |
| 9:00AM | Jan Monthly Home Price mm (%) | 0.0 | | 0.4 |

Event Importance:

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

| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| 10:00AM | Feb Existing home sales (ml) | 5.48 | 5.57 | 5.69 |
| 10:00AM | Feb Exist. home sales % chg (%) | -3.7 | -2.0 | 3.3 |
| Thursday, Mar 23 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | w/e Initial Jobless Claims (k) | 261 | 248 | 241 |
| 8:30AM | w/e Continued jobless claims (ml) | 1.990 | 2.020 | 2.030 |
| 10:00AM | Feb New home sales-units mm (ml) | 0.592 | 0.565 | 0.555 |
| 10:00AM | Feb New home sales chg mm (%) | +6.1 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Friday, Mar 24 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Feb Durable goods (%) | +1.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| 8:30AM | Feb Nondefense ex-air (%) | -0.1 | 0.6 | -0.1 |
| Monday, Mar 27 | | | | |
| 1:00PM | 2-Yr Note Auction (bl) | 26 | | |
| Tuesday, Mar 28 | | | | |
| 9:00AM | Jan CaseShiller 20 mm nsa (%) | +0.2 | | 0.3 |
| 10:00AM | Mar Consumer confidence | 125.6 | 114.0 | 114.8 |
| 1:00PM | 5-Yr Note Auction (bl) | 34 | | |
| Wednesday, Mar 29 | | | | |
| 7:00AM | w/e Mortgage Market Index | 403.6 | | 406.8 |
| 10:00AM | Feb Pending sales change mm (%) | +5.5 | 2.4 | -2.8 |
| 10:00AM | Feb Pending homes index | 112.3 | | 106.4 |
| Thursday, Mar 30 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Q4 GDP Final (%) | +2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Friday, Mar 31 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Feb Personal income mm (%) | +0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 8:30AM | Feb Consumption, adjusted mm (%) | +0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 8:30AM | Feb PCE price index mm (%) | +0.1 | | 0.4 |
| 8:30AM | Feb Core PCE price index yy (%) | +1.8 | | 1.7 |
| 9:45AM | Mar Chicago PMI | 57.7 | 56.9 | 57.4 |
| 10:00AM | Mar U Mich Sentiment Final (ip) | 96.9 | 97.6 | 97.6 |
| Wednesday, Mar 27 | | | | |
| 1:00PM | 7-Yr Note Auction (bl) | 41 | | |