

Mid Valley Financial

Mortgage Banker, Since 1985 Broker CA DRE#01206057 | NMLS ID#219418 7644 N. Palm Avenue Fresno, CA 93711 Office: (559) 432-8221 Mobile: (559) 432-8221 Fax: (559) 432-8298 info@mvloans.com View My Website

Lowest Rates in 14 Months And More Volatility Ahead

Mortgage rates dropped to new long term lows this week with the average lender at the best levels since January 2018. For the most part, we haven't seen much volatility this year, but that could change soon.

The absence of volatility is a factor of uncertainty, more than anything. Sources of uncertainty include:

- Economic contraction potential in foreign economies (China/Europe especially)
- US/China trade relations
- Unclear economic impact from government shutdown (clouding the data)
- Brexit
- Policy shifts at the Fed and the European Central Bank (ECB)

Put another way, investors want to know if the global economic expansion (and especially the US economic expansion) will get any sort of **2nd wind** before we start seeing more concrete signs of an economic contraction.

When uncertainty waxes, markets tend to trade in more narrow ranges and in less conventional patterns relative to one another. This week offered examples of both, but it will take 3 charts to show you.

The first chart is actually last week's stock/bond relationship, which **sets the stage** for the rest of my point.

National Average Mortgage Rates



	Rate	Change	Points	
Mortgage News Daily				
30 Yr. Fixed	7.45%	-0.07	0.00	
15 Yr. Fixed	6.86%	-0.05	0.00	
30 Yr. FHA	6.95%	-0.05	0.00	
30 Yr. Jumbo	7.64%	-0.04	0.00	
5/1 ARM	7.50%	-0.05	0.00	
Freddie Mac				
30 Yr. Fixed	7.17%	-0.27	0.00	
15 Yr. Fixed	6.44%	-0.32	0.00	
Rates as of: 4/26				

Market Data

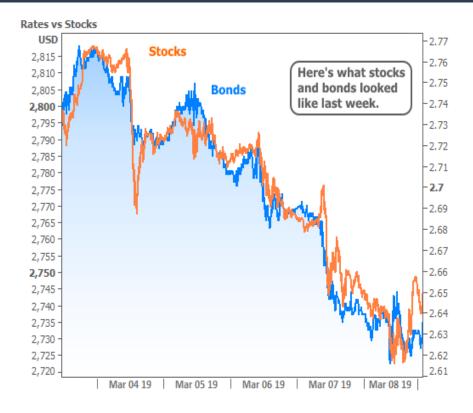
	Price / Yield	Change
MBS UMBS 6.0	99.37	+0.30
MBS GNMA 6.0	100.35	+0.27
10 YR Treasury	4.6645	-0.0394
30 YR Treasury	4.7739	-0.0400
Pricing as of: 4/26 5:05PM EST		

Recent Housing Data

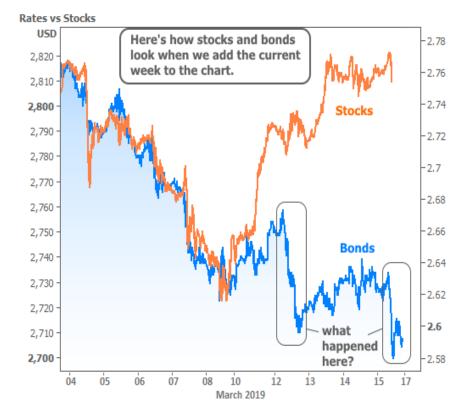
		Value	Change
Mortgage Apps	Apr 24	196.7	-2.67%
Building Permits	Mar	1.46M	-3.95%
Housing Starts	Mar	1.32M	-13.15%
New Home Sales	Mar	693K	+4.68%
Pending Home Sales	Feb	75.6	+1.75%
Existing Home Sales	Feb	3.97M	-0.75%
Builder Confidence	Mar	51	+6.25%

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The next chart will incorporate all of the info above and add the current week to the mix using the same y-axis relationship from last week.



Clearly, the stock/bond relationship broke down, and clearly, there were a few key moves for either side of the market. What caused them?

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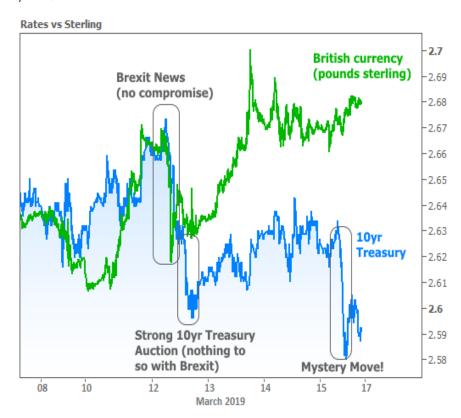
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Early in the week, **brexit-related headlines** grabbed the market's attention. The finer points are esoteric and perhaps boring, but the gist is that Britain is hoping to exit the EU with some sort of **compromise deal** that makes for a softer landing on the other side of the EU's members only fence. Headlines fueled hopes for a compromise deal on Monday night, but were quickly walked back on Tuesday morning. That walk-back helped rates move lower.

Because a "no deal" brexit is thought to be more potentially damaging to the global economy, bonds improved (the blue line moved lower). That's what bonds do when economic stability is called into question! **Think of it like this:** investors can buy protection from risk by buying bonds (which have a virtually guaranteed rate of return). When investor demand increases, bond prices increase. When bond prices increase, bond yields (or "interest rates") fall.

If we remove stocks from the previous chart and add British currency, we can get a better view of the specific effects from the brexit-related headlines. This lines up well with Tuesday morning's drop in Treasury yields, but it wasn't the day's only consideration for rates. The afternoon brought a scheduled auction of 10yr Treasuries. It saw surprisingly strong demandessentially tipping off traders that other traders really wanted some 10yr Treasuries! Again, higher demand = lower yields/rates.



The 10yr auction was actually a revelation of sorts (circumstances suggested the auction could be tougher than normal). It carried bonds through the rest of the week with minimal damage, even as stocks and brexit sentiment argued for rates to move a bit higher.

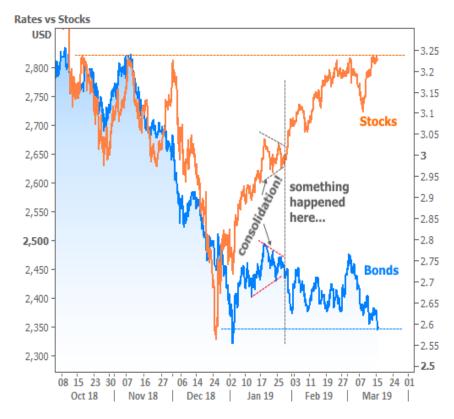
Then on Friday morning, the "mystery move" took rates to the lowest levels in a long time. For Treasury yields, you'd have to go back to January 2019 to see anything lower. But for mortgage rates, you'd have to go back another 12 months!

So what's up with the mystery move? First of all, it's small potatoes in the bigger picture. That said, the bigger picture also has a lot to do with those potatoes--specifically this bigger picture which shows the divergence between stocks and bonds. Notice that both have moved to challenge their best levels in months. Such behavior is reminiscent of their reaction to the Fed's bond buying programs of the past decade, and this time is no different!

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No, the Fed isn't getting ready to unveil another quantitative easing (QE) package, at least not directly. Indirectly, however, markets are about to feel the same sort of QE-driven euphoria. In fact, they've been feeling it for a few months now.

The reason has to do with the Fed's balance sheet which consists of bonds purchased during previous QE programs. At just under \$4 trillion, it's big, and it provides the Fed a big monthly income (bonds are like loans, and the Fed is the lender collecting the payments). Until 2018, the Fed had been using that income to buy more bonds. Since then, they've been letting the balance sheet run-off at a controlled pace.

In December, Fed Chair Powell said the run-off was on auto-pilot and that they didn't see it causing problems. The stock market disagreed, and fell to its lowest levels in more than a year. Depending on one's choice of verbiage, the Fed "caved" in January. At first, this happened in speeches with various Fed members saying friendlier things about monetary policy plans. Then it was made official with the January 30th announcement which introduced the notion of the Fed being "patient" with further rate hikes. In the post-meeting press conference, Powell alluded to an active discussion about ending the balance sheet run-off, and that was all markets needed to hear.

Understand that by ending the balance sheet run-off, the Fed would effectively be re-starting 10s of billions of dollars of bond buying each month. Just as 10s of billions of dollars of bond buying did during the QE era, it is now pushing stocks and bonds toward stronger levels. It's no coincidence that both sides of the market are toeing the lines seen in the chart above. Next week brings the next Fed Announcement--one that will contain the most clarity we've yet seen on the balance sheet topic.

Long story short, traders are getting in position for good news. They'll probably get it, but no one knows exactly how good it will be. Friday's mystery move was just a small manifestation of that positioning process. If the Fed sees the need to be friendlier than markets expect on Wednesday, it would just be the tip of the iceberg. Conversely, if the Fed keeps markets waiting, both stocks and bonds might be inclined to head back in the other direction.

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Recent Economic Data

		Forecast	Prior	
Monday, Mar 11				
Jan Retail Sales (%)	0.2	0.0	-1.2	
Tuesday, Mar 12				
Feb Core CPI (Annual) (%)	+2.1	2.2	2.2	
y, Mar 13				
w/e Mortgage Refinance Index	1108.3		1110.9	
w/e MBA Purchase Index	250.8		240.5	
Feb Core Producer Prices YY (%)	+2.5	2.6	2.6	
Jan Durable goods (%)	0.4	-0.5	1.2	
Jan Nondefense ex-air (%)	0.8	0.1	-1.0	
Jan Construction spending (%)	1.3	0.4	-0.6	
Mar 14				
Feb Import prices mm (%)	0.6	0.3	-0.5	
Feb Export prices mm (%)	0.6	0.1	-0.6	
w/e Jobless Claims (k)	229	225	223	
Jan New home sales-units mm (ml)	0.607	0.620	0.621	
Jan New home sales chg mm (%)	-6.9	-0.6	3.7	
r 15				
Mar NY Fed Manufacturing	3.70	10.00	8.80	
Feb Industrial Production (%)	0.1	0.4	-0.6	
Mar Consumer Sentiment	97.8	95.3	93.8	
1ar 18				
Mar NAHB housing market indx	62	63	62	
y, Mar 20				
w/e Mortgage Refinance Index	1146.8		1108.3	
w/e MBA Purchase Index	251.5		250.8	
N/A FOMC rate decision (%)	2.250 - 2.500	2.375	2.375	
Mar 21		'		
Mar Philly Fed Business Index	13.7	4.5	-4.1	
w/e Jobless Claims (k)	221	225	229	
ır 22				
Jan Wholesale inventories mm (%)	1.2	0.2		
Feb Existing home sales (ml)	5.51	5.10	4.94	
Feb Exist. home sales % chg (%)	11.8	2.2	-1.2	
Wednesday, Apr 10				
10-yr Note Auction (bl)	24			
	Jan Retail Sales (%) Aar 12 Feb Core CPI (Annual) (%) Ay, Mar 13 W/e Mortgage Refinance Index W/e MBA Purchase Index Feb Core Producer Prices YY (%) Jan Durable goods (%) Jan Nondefense ex-air (%) Jan Construction spending (%) Mar 14 Feb Import prices mm (%) W/e Jobless Claims (k) Jan New home sales-units mm (ml) Jan New home sales chg mm (%) Ar 15 Mar NY Fed Manufacturing Feb Industrial Production (%) Mar Consumer Sentiment Mar 18 Mar NAHB housing market indx Ny, Mar 20 W/e Mortgage Refinance Index W/e MBA Purchase Index N/A FOMC rate decision (%) Mar 21 Mar Philly Fed Business Index W/e Jobless Claims (k) In 22 Jan Wholesale inventories mm (%) Feb Existing home sales (ml) Feb Exist. home sales % chg (%) Ny, Apr 10	Jan Retail Sales (%) 0.2 Mar 12 Feb Core CPI (Annual) (%) +2.1 Iny, Mar 13 108.3 W/e Mortgage Refinance Index 250.8 Feb Core Producer Prices YY (%) +2.5 Jan Durable goods (%) 0.4 Jan Nondefense ex-air (%) 0.8 Jan Construction spending (%) 1.3 Mar 14 Feb Import prices mm (%) 0.6 Feb Export prices mm (%) 0.6 Me/e Jobless Claims (k) 229 Jan New home sales-units mm (ml) 0.607 Jan New home sales chg mm (%) -6.9 In 15 -6.9 Mar NY Fed Manufacturing 3.70 Feb Industrial Production (%) 0.1 Mar Consumer Sentiment 97.8 Mar 18 -6.9 Mar NAHB housing market indx 62 In Mar Philly Fed Busines Index 1146.8 In Mar Philly Fed Business Index 1.25.5 Mar 21 -6.9 Mar 22 -6.9 Mar Philly Fed Business Index 1.3.7 In 22 -6.9 Jan Wholesale inventories mm (%) 1.2.2	Jan Retail Sales (%) 0.2 0.0 Mar 12 Feb Core CPI (Annual) (%) +2.1 2.2 Interpretation of the problem of the page o	

Event Importance:

No Stars = Insignificant



★ Moderate



★ Important



★★ Very Important

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Date	Event	Actual	Forecast	Prior
Thursday,	Apr 11			
1:00PM	30-Yr Bond Auction (bl)	16		

Who is Mid Valley Financial?

Mid Valley Financial, located in Fresno, CA, is the Central Valley's premier destination for a wide range of residential and commercial real estate loans. Our commitment to excellence has made us a trusted partner for property buyers and investors seeking tailored financial solutions.

Why Choose Us:

With a track record spanning back to our inception in 1985, we have established ourselves as a reliable and innovative lender. We proudly serve properties exclusively within California, having funded loans in all 58 counties of the state. Our deep-rooted experience enables us to navigate complex loan scenarios with expertise and efficiency.

Our Approach:

At Mid Valley Financial, we prioritize your financial goals. Whether you're a first-time homebuyer, envisioning your dream property, refinancing an existing mortgage, or looking to tap into your property's equity, our seasoned loan officers offer a wealth of knowledge and over 300 years of collective experience. We ensure that your funds are prepared when you need them, providing a smooth and swift loan process.

Unlocking Possibilities:

As one of California's leading direct lenders, we've streamlined the loan process, minimizing obstacles that often deter borrowers. Many of our clients receive approvals within an hour, showcasing our dedication to quick and hassle-free solutions.

Your Journey with Us:

Contact the MVF team today and let us put your journey to property ownership on cruise control. Our mission is to empower borrowers while fostering enduring and meaningful relationships. With highly competitive rates, a commitment to transparency, and a dedication to your financial success, Mid Valley Financial is your partner in realizing your real estate aspirations.

Mid Valley Financial

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