

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

Rates Are Jumping Faster Than Most People Know

Welcome to February 2023, where we've seen the first really serious leap higher in rates since October.

At the beginning of the month, the average 30yr fixed rate was around 6%. Now it's closer to 7%. That's not a typo, but it may be a surprise considering the widespread media coverage of the Freddie Mac weekly rate survey, which reported a modest jump from 6.12 to 6.32 this week.

Freddie isn't wrong, but the data is now stale. Due to its methodology, Freddie's survey is essentially a measure of this past Monday's rates versus the previous Monday, but not reported until Thursday. Thus, any additional movement throughout the week goes unreported until the following week.

In addition to being stale, the survey rate includes a certain amount of additional upfront closing costs (aka "points"). Understandably, it's easy for those costs to get lost in the shuffle if we're reading headlines like "mortgage rates rise to 6.32% this week."

By the time we account for the additional upfront costs and the remaining days of the week (all of which saw additional increases in rates), the average lender is actually closer to 6.8% for a conventional 30yr fixed according to MND.

National Average Mortgage Rates



| | Rate | Change | Points |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Mortgage News I | Daily | | |
| 30 Yr. Fixed | 6.99% | -0.12 | 0.00 |
| 15 Yr. Fixed | 6.50% | -0.11 | 0.00 |
| 30 Yr. FHA | 6.52% | -0.06 | 0.00 |
| 30 Yr. Jumbo | 7.30% | -0.07 | 0.00 |
| 5/1 ARM | 7.20% | -0.09 | 0.00 |
| Freddie Mac | | | |
| 30 Yr. Fixed | 7.09% | -0.35 | 0.00 |
| 15 Yr. Fixed | 6.38% | -0.38 | 0.00 |
| Rates as of: 5/15 | | | |

Market Data

| | Price / Yield | Change |
|----------------|---------------|---------|
| MBS UMBS 6.0 | 100.80 | +0.41 |
| MBS GNMA 6.0 | 101.48 | +0.25 |
| 10 YR Treasury | 4.4409 | +0.0025 |
| 30 YR Treasury | 4.4779 | -0.0287 |

Pricing as of: 5/15 9:45PM 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% |

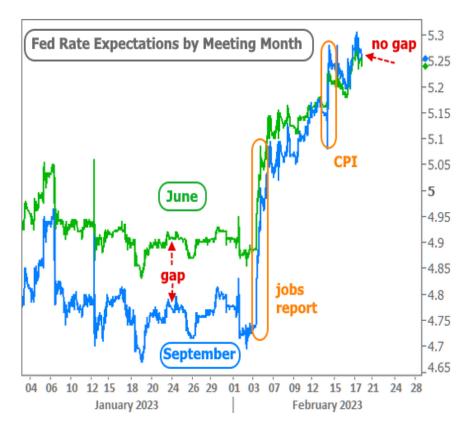
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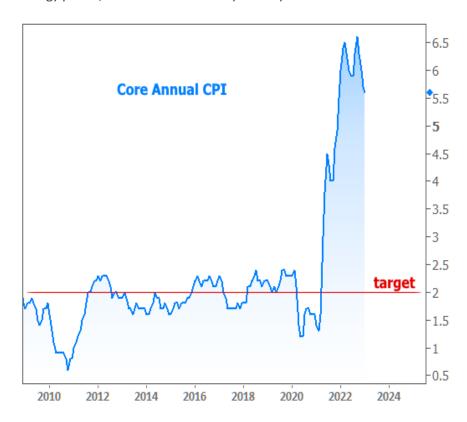


February's abrupt rate spike has been driven by economic data. It began with the jobs report on February 3rd but continued with this week's Consumer Price Index (CPI), the most impactful inflation report. Financial markets see this data having an impact on the Fed's rate hike outlook.

Whereas the Fed was previously seen cutting rates as early as September, markets now expect the Fed to keep rates high through the end of the year. The Fed Funds Rate doesn't directly dictate mortgage rates, but changes in the market's outlook for the Fed's rate tend to line up with mortgage rate momentum quite well. The following chart shows the September rate outlook rising in line with June's rate outlook whereas traders had seen September's rate being lower until early February.



Let's take a closer look at this week's key contributor to the upward pressure: CPI. The Fed would prefer the annual pace of inflation per CPI to be 2% at the "core" level (market jargon for an inflation number that excludes the more volatile food and energy prices). Core CPI is definitely not anywhere close to 2%.

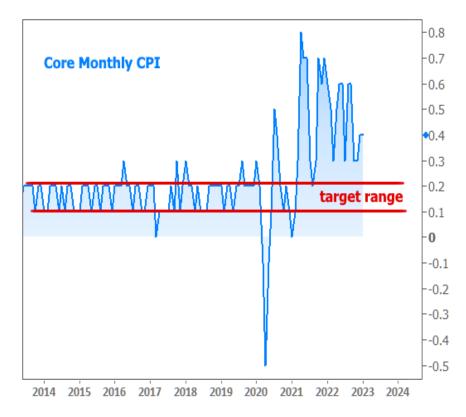


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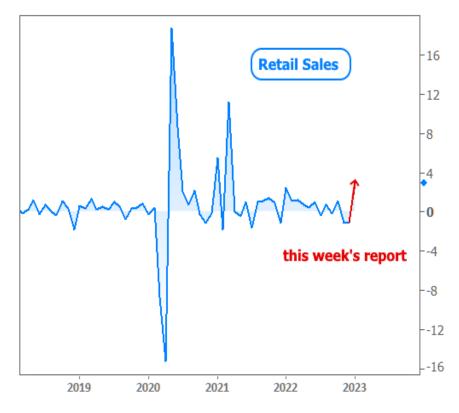
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OK, but it's falling, right? And if it continues to fall, perhaps we can foresee a return to 2% in the future. Markets understand it will take time for annual numbers to fall. That's why monthly numbers are more important these days. Unfortunately, the monthly numbers remained elevated in this week's data.



The chart above shows some promise with monthly CPI certainly not as high as it had been. On the other hand, it ticked higher from last month and has yet to move below 0.3% for well over a year. Some simple math tells us a monthly reading of 0.3% would put annual inflation at 3.6%, which is still way too high for the Fed to consider cutting rates. If core CPI were to be operating in the 0.1-0.2 range for several months, mortgage rates would have a much easier time calming down and moving back into the 5% range.

Away from the inflation front, other economic data continues sending mixed signals. The second biggest report of the week ended up working against us. Retail Sales had been in negative territory for a few months, but surged up to +3.0% in January (reported this week).



The following day, a less consequential (but still important) report on inflation at the wholesale level--the Producer Price Index (PPI) painted a similar picture. Core PPI rose to 0.5% from 0.3% last month, far exceeding analyst expectations.

While inflation may indeed fall into line in the coming months, and while economic data may increasingly show the restrictive effects of higher interest rates, until those changes are more apparent in the data, rates will have a hard time moving too much lower.

The Fed's approach to its rate-setting policy is also an important ingredient in the outlook. Several Fed members speculated that the pace of rate hikes could increase back to 0.50% per Fed meeting. That would be significant as the Fed just downshifted to 0.25% hikes at the last meeting and had been fairly unified in communicating that 0.25% would be the appropriate pace going forward.

We'll hear a bit more from the Fed next week, but the catch is that it will be a historical account of the meeting that took place on February 1st. Markets will be interested to see how much debate there had been about downshifting to 0.25%. Traders will also tune in to various Fed speeches throughout the week to see if the next meeting is at risk of seeing a bigger rate hike.

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Recent Economic Data

| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|------------|----------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| Tuesday, F | eb 14 | | | |
| 8:30AM | Jan y/y CORE CPI (%) | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| 8:30AM | Jan m/m CORE CPI (%) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Wednesda | y, Feb 15 | | | |

Event Importance:

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| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Purchase Index | 179.6 | | 190.0 |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Refi Index | 480.5 | | 549.3 |
| 8:30AM | Jan Retail Sales (%) | 3.0 | 1.8 | -1.1 |
| 8:30AM | Feb NY Fed Manufacturing | -5.80 | -18.00 | -32.90 |
| 9:15AM | Jan Industrial Production (%) | 0.0 | 0.5 | -0.7 |
| 10:00AM | Feb NAHB housing market indx | 42 | 37 | 35 |
| 10:00AM | Dec Business Inventories (%) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Thursday, I | Feb 16 | | | |
| 8:30AM | Jan Core Producer Prices YY (%) | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 |
| 8:30AM | Jan Core Producer Prices MM (%) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 8:30AM | Jan Build permits: change mm (%) | 0.1 | | -1.0 |
| 8:30AM | Jan House starts mm: change (%) | -4.5 | | -1.4 |
| 8:30AM | Jan Housing starts number mm (ml) | 1.309 | 1.360 | 1.382 |
| 8:30AM | Jan Building permits: number (ml) | 1.339 | 1.350 | 1.337 |
| 8:30AM | Feb Philly Fed Business Index | -24.3 | -7.4 | -8.9 |
| 8:30AM | w/e Jobless Claims (k) | 194 | 200 | 196 |
| Friday, Feb | 17 | | | |
| 8:30AM | Jan Import prices mm (%) | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.4 |
| 10:00AM | Jan Leading index chg mm (%) | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.8 |
| Monday, F | eb 20 | | | |
| 12:00AM | Presidents Day | | | |
| Tuesday, F | eb 21 | | ' | |
| 9:45AM | Feb Markit Composite PMI | 50.2 | 47.5 | 46.8 |
| 10:00AM | Jan Exist. home sales % chg (%) | -0.7 | 2.0 | -1.5 |
| 10:00AM | Jan Existing home sales (ml) | 4.00 | 4.10 | 4.02 |
| Wednesda | y, Feb 22 | | | |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Purchase Index | 147.1 | | 179.6 |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Refi Index | 469.9 | | 480.5 |
| 1:00PM | 5-Yr Note Auction (bl) | 43 | | |
| Thursday, I | Feb 23 | | ' | |
| 8:30AM | Q4 GDP Prelim (%) | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 8:30AM | w/e Jobless Claims (k) | 192 | 200 | 194 |
| 1:00PM | 7-Yr Note Auction (bl) | 35 | | |
| Friday, Feb | 24 | | ı | |
| 8:30AM | Jan Core PCE Inflation (y/y) (%) | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| | Feb Consumer Sentiment (ip) | 67.0 | 66.4 | 66.4 |
| | Jan New Home Sales (%) (%) | 7.2 | | 2.3 |
| Wednesda | | | | |
| | 20-Yr Bond Auction (bl) | 12 | | |
| | | | | |

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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.

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