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Here's Why You Can't Trust The News When it Comes to Stocks and Interest Rates

It's been all over the news in October, and before then in February: rising rates are causing heavy stock losses! The bigger the stock losses, the more rates get blamed. To some extent, and for some investors, that may be true, but it sure wasn't true this week.

This week was all about stocks, and if they were going to take any solace from lower rates, they had ample opportunity. Sell-offs of this size are almost always multifaceted issues. So while we can't say that investors **weren't** thinking about rates, we **can** certainly say that the average investor was thinking a lot more about other things.

Ranking those "other things" isn't too important for our purposes today (most would put corporate earnings at the top of the list, if you're curious). What's important is that stocks had a **big** impact on interest rates.

It actually **makes a lot more sense** for a big stock sell-off to have a direct effect on interest rates. As money flees the stock market, it needs a home--a safe haven in which to weather the storm. The bond market typically soaks up at least some of that safe-haven demand, and higher demand for bonds means lower rates.

The extent to which investors choose the bond market as that safe haven varies greatly. The following charts will examine this phenomenon. First, let's take a look at just how highly correlated stocks and bonds were this week.

National Average Mortgage Rates



| | Rate | Change | Points |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Mortgage News Daily | | | |
| 30 Yr. Fixed | 6.43% | +0.02 | 0.00 |
| 15 Yr. Fixed | 5.95% | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 Yr. FHA | 5.82% | +0.02 | 0.00 |
| 30 Yr. Jumbo | 6.62% | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5/1 ARM | 6.28% | -0.01 | 0.00 |

Freddie Mac

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|------|
| 30 Yr. Fixed | 6.35% | -0.51 | 0.00 |
| 15 Yr. Fixed | 5.51% | -0.65 | 0.00 |

Rates as of: 8/30

Market Data

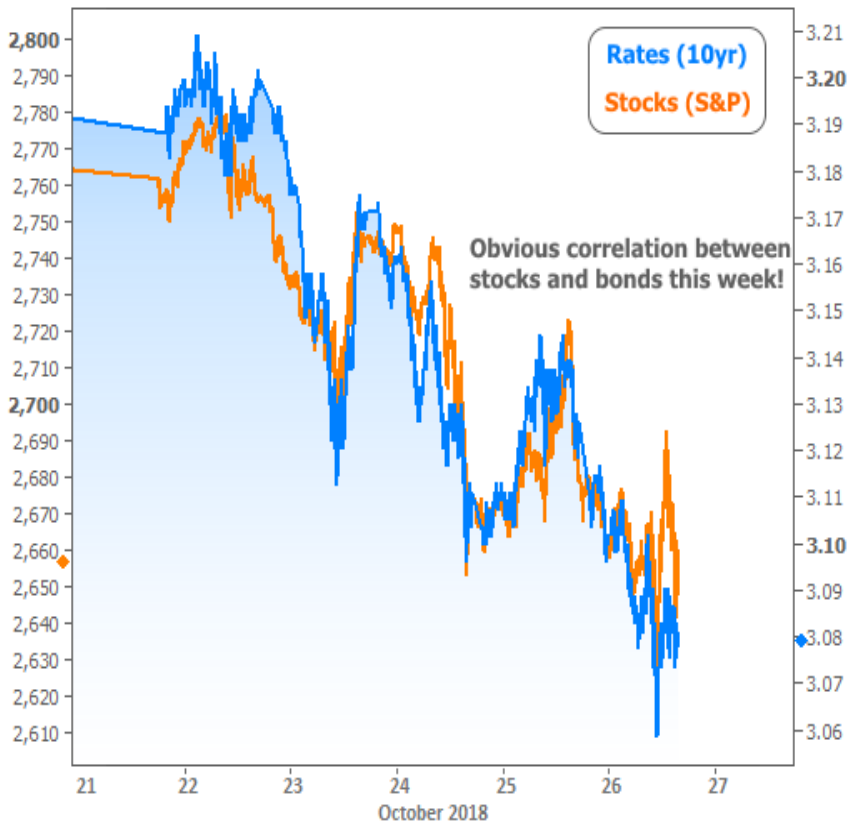
| | Price / Yield | Change |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| MBS UMBS 5.0 | 99.35 | -0.16 |
| MBS GNMA 5.0 | 99.91 | -0.04 |
| 10 YR Treasury | 3.9039 | +0.0424 |
| 30 YR Treasury | 4.1932 | +0.0468 |

Pricing as of: 8/30 5:59PM EST

Recent Housing Data

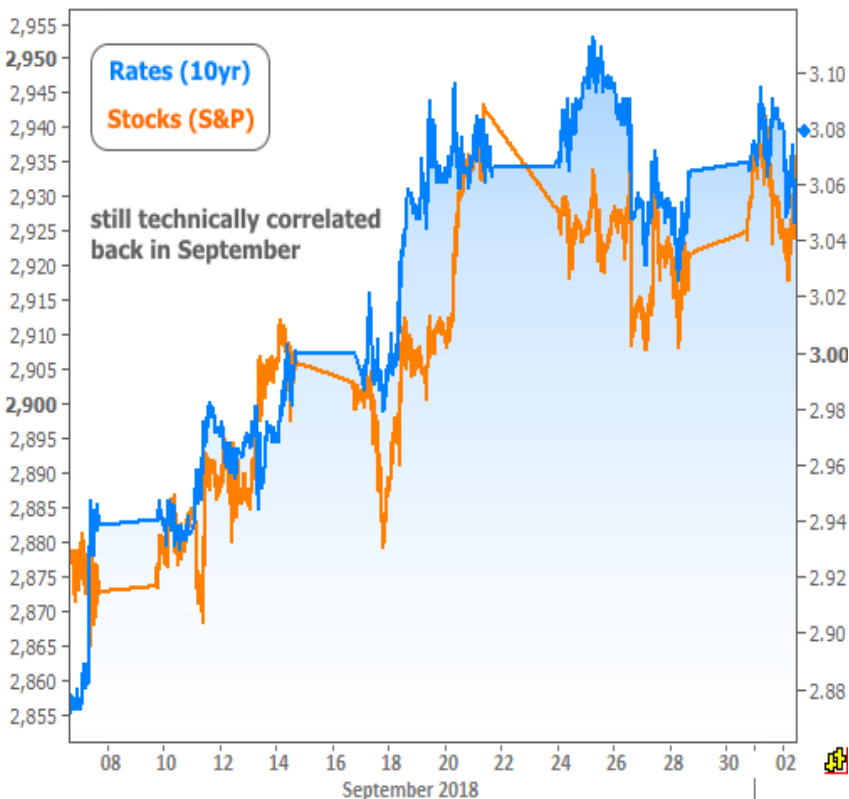
| | Value | Change |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| Mortgage Apps | Aug 28 226.9 | +0.49% |
| Building Permits | Mar 1.46M | -3.95% |
| Housing Starts | Mar 1.32M | -13.15% |
| New Home Sales | Mar 693K | +4.68% |
| Pending Home Sales | Feb 75.6 | +1.75% |
| Existing Home Sales | Feb 3.97M | -0.75% |
| Builder Confidence | Mar 51 | +6.25% |

Stocks vs Bonds



Even when stocks and bonds aren't moving in relatively perfect unison like this, it's still fairly common to see general correlation. The entire month of September was a fairly good example.

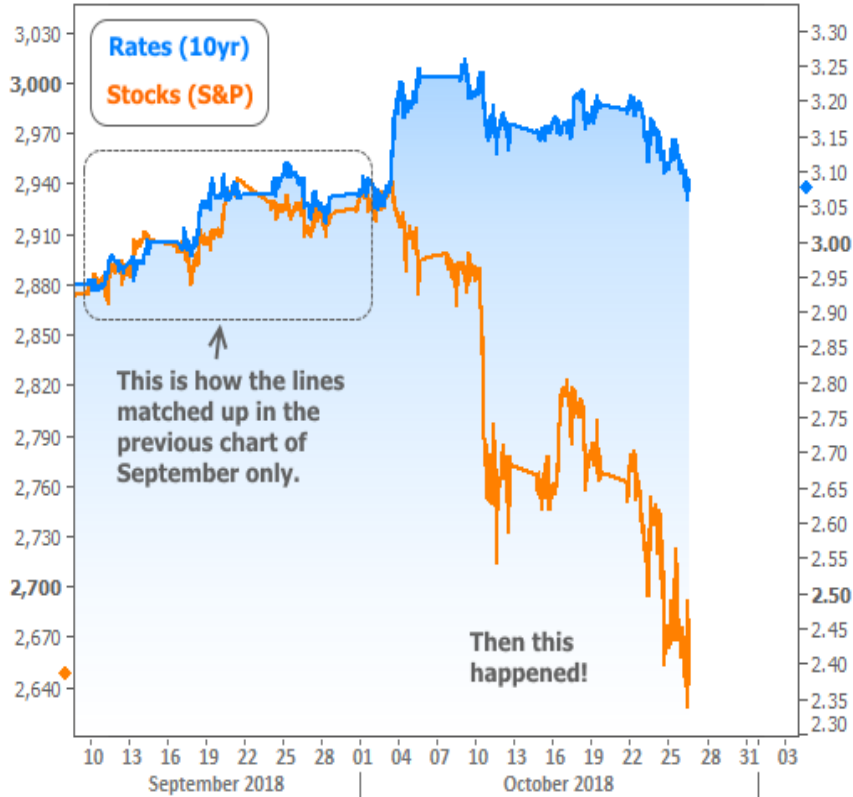
Stocks vs Bonds



But the September chart raises an important question: **what is correlation** when it comes to stocks and bonds? If the two lines are moving in the same direction over a certain amount of time, they're technically "correlated" during that time. But this says nothing of **magnitudes**.

To illustrate this point, consider that the y-axis is very different for the two charts above. This past week has seen **nearly double** the movement in stocks, but roughly the same in bonds. That alone tells us the magnitude of the correlation is different, but **let's visualize it!** To do that, we can "lock in" the correlation seen back in September and then zoom out to see everything that's happened since then.

Stocks vs Bonds



If you look closely, you can see the correlation is still there (i.e. rates are moving lower when stocks are tanking), but the **magnitude** of the correlated moves varies immensely. The **implication** is that it will take heavy stock losses on an ongoing basis if we're to see even a moderate drop in interest rates from here.

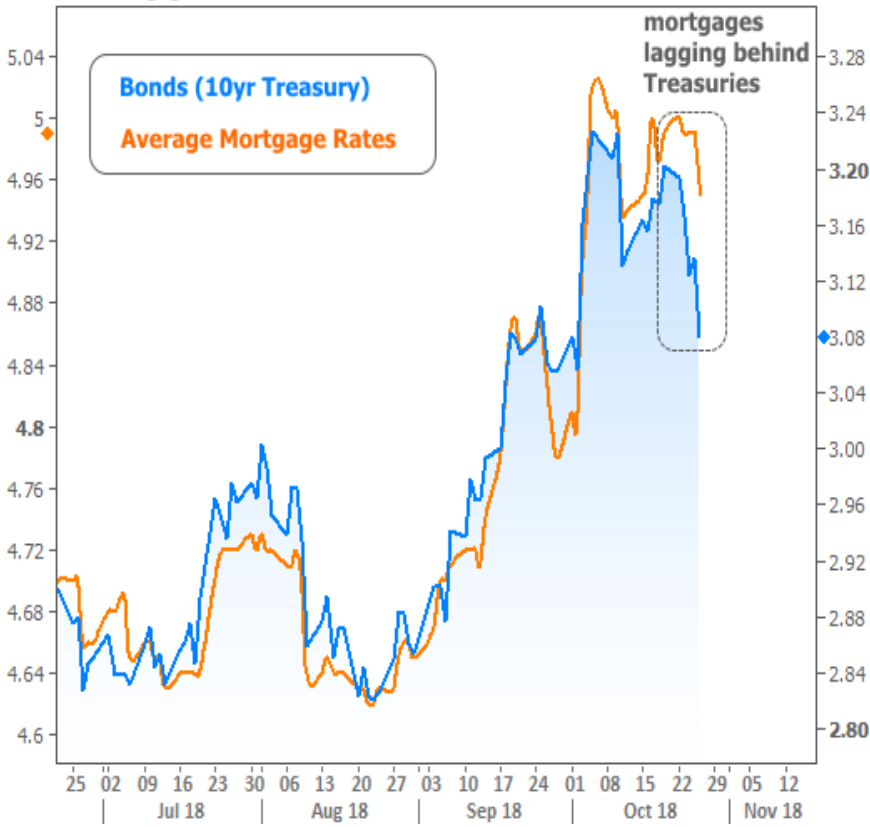
One extra layer of complexity comes from the relationship between the rates implied by Treasury yields (seen in the chart above), and those that actually make their way onto mortgage lenders' rate sheets. Don't worry, the correlation here is infinitely more well-behaved over time. Case in point:

Bonds vs Mortgage Rates



That said, it can definitely take mortgage rates **some time to get caught up** with more abrupt movement in the broader bond market. Although mortgage rates did fall nicely on Friday, they didn't move nearly as much as 10yr Treasury yields over the course of the week. The **implication** is that if next week begins with stability in bond market, mortgage rates could continue to close this gap in a favorable way.

Bonds vs Mortgage Rates



In **housing specific news** this week, there were two key reports. The first--New Home Sales--was a bit gloomy. It moved below its supportive trend of growth for the first time in several years.

New Home Sales



Mitigating the gloom is the fact that this is a historically volatile set of data that's often revised. Beyond that, if housing numbers are leveling-off, we should **expect** uptrends like the one seen in the chart above to be broken in favor of more sideways momentum.

The other housing report was not only more timely (it deals with new purchase **contracts** as opposed to **finalized** sales), but also more upbeat. The National Association of Realtors Pending Home Sales Index increased for September, thus suggesting stronger Existing Home Sales in October.

In addition to the modest gains, there's a **hidden message** about the housing market's resilience in the chart. Simply put, mortgage rates have now risen much more overall, and to much higher levels than they did in 2013's taper tantrum, yet the corresponding drop in Pending Home Sales is significantly smaller. Bottom line: this doesn't look like a housing market that is interested in panicking.

Pending Home Sales



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Recent Economic Data

| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| Wednesday, Oct 24 | | | | |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Purchase Index | 228.4 | | 224.0 |
| 7:00AM | w/e Mortgage Refinance Index | 919.6 | | 838.1 |

Event Importance:

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

| Date | Event | Actual | Forecast | Prior |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| 9:00AM | Aug Monthly Home Price yy (%) | +6.1 | | 6.4 |
| 10:00AM | Sep New home sales chg mm (%) | -5.5 | -1.4 | 3.5 |
| 10:00AM | Sep New home sales-units mm (ml) | 0.553 | 0.625 | 0.629 |
| 10:30AM | w/e Crude Oil Inventory (ml) | 6.346 | 3.694 | 6.490 |
| Thursday, Oct 25 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Sep Durable goods (%) | 0.8 | -1.0 | 4.4 |
| 8:30AM | w/e Jobless Claims (k) | 215 | 215 | 210 |
| 10:00AM | Sep Pending Sales Index | 104.6 | | 104.2 |
| 10:00AM | Sep Pending Home Sales (%) | +0.5 | -0.1 | -1.8 |
| Friday, Oct 26 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Q3 GDP Advance (%) | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| 10:00AM | Oct U Mich 1Yr Inf Final (%) | 2.9 | | 2.8 |
| 10:00AM | Oct U Mich Sentiment Final (ip) | 98.6 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| 10:00AM | Oct U Mich 5-Yr Inf Final (%) | 2.4 | | 2.3 |
| Monday, Oct 29 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Sep Core PCE (y/y) (%) | +2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 8:30AM | Sep Personal Income (%) | +0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Tuesday, Oct 30 | | | | |
| 9:00AM | Aug CaseShiller 20 yy (%) | +5.5 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| 10:00AM | Oct Consumer confidence | 137.9 | 136.0 | 138.4 |
| Wednesday, Oct 31 | | | | |
| 7:00AM | w/e MBA Purchase Index | 224.9 | | 228.4 |
| 7:00AM | w/e Mortgage Refinance Index | 884.2 | | 919.6 |
| 8:15AM | Oct ADP National Employment (k) | 227 | 189 | 230 |
| 8:30AM | Q3 Employment Wages qq (%) | 0.9 | | 0.5 |
| 9:45AM | Oct Chicago PMI | 58.4 | 60.0 | 60.4 |
| Thursday, Nov 01 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Q3 Productivity Preliminary (%) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| 8:30AM | w/e Jobless Claims (k) | 214 | 215 | 215 |
| 10:00AM | Oct ISM Manufacturing PMI | 57.7 | 59.0 | 59.8 |
| 10:00AM | Sep Construction spending (%) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Friday, Nov 02 | | | | |
| 8:30AM | Oct Non-farm payrolls (k) | 250 | 190 | 134 |
| 8:30AM | Oct Unemployment rate mm (%) | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 8:30AM | Sep International trade mm \$ (bl) | -54.0 | -53.6 | -53.2 |
| 9:45AM | Oct ISM-New York index | 831.9 | | 822.0 |
| 10:00AM | Sep Factory orders mm (%) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.3 |

Service oriented, responsive, competitive rates and an in depth knowledge of todays mortgage market

After completing my degree in finance at the University of Connecticut, I started in the mortgage business right out of college in 2004. With 15+ years of experience and a primary objective of thoroughly explaining all available loan options to my clients with what is typically the largest investment in their lives, I strive to always make myself available. I constantly educate myself with respect to the mortgage industry and underwriting guidelines for FHA, VA, conventional and jumbo financing. I deliver on the expectations discussed up front and provide the service level my clients deserve from day one. I will remain in touch throughout the process and continue to follow up with you after closing. My goal is to wow you and turn you into clients for life. I want you to be so impressed that throughout and after the process you share my information with your friends, family, neighbors and co-workers who may value from my services.

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