

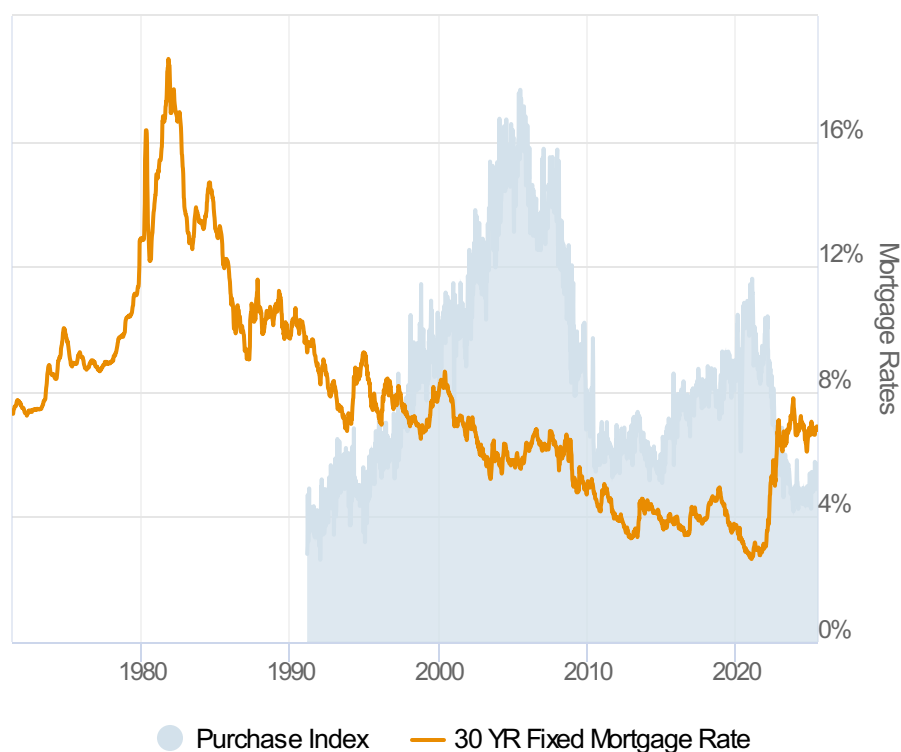


Mortgage Rates Hit Record Lows but Applications Fell Flat

The volume of mortgage applications dipped slightly last week. The Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) said its Market Composite Index, a measure of that volume, was down 0.7 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis during the week ended October 9 and was 1 percent lower on an unadjusted basis.

The **Refinance Index slipped 0.3 percent** from the previous week and was 44 percent higher than the same week one year ago. The refinance share of mortgage activity increased to 65.6 percent of total applications from 65.4 percent the previous week.

The seasonally adjusted **Purchase Index decreased 2 percent from one week earlier** and 1 percent unadjusted. The Index was 24 percent higher than the same week one year ago, continuing a string of year-over-year gains that started during the week ended May 22.



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"Mortgage applications for refinances and home purchases both decreased slightly last week, despite the 30-year fixed mortgage rate declining to a new MBA survey low of 3.00 percent. Applications for government mortgages offset some of the overall decline by increasing 3 percent, driven by a solid gain in government purchase applications and an 11 percent jump in VA refinance applications," said Joel Kan, MBA's Associate Vice President of Economic and Industry Forecasting. "Refinance and purchase activity continue to run well ahead of last year's pace, fueled by record-low rates and strong homebuyer demand. **Housing supply is a challenge for many aspiring buyers**, but activity should continue to stay strong the rest of the year."

The FHA share of total applications decreased to 10.7 percent from 11.0 percent the prior week and the VA share grew to 13.4 percent from 12.2 percent. The USDA share was up slightly to 0.6 percent. The average loan size slipped to \$ 319,700 from \$222,500 and the size of a purchase loan decreased from \$371,500 to \$368,500.

The average contract interest rate for 30-year fixed-rate mortgages (FRM) with balances at or below the conforming limits of \$510,400 decreased to 3.00 percent from 3.01 percent. Points dropped to 0.32 from 0.37 and the effective rate declined.

The average contract interest rate for jumbo 30-year FRM, loans with balances exceeding the conforming limit, was 3.30 percent with 0.35 point. The previous week the rate was 3.31 percent with 0.30 point. The effective rate increased.

The average contract interest rate for 30-year FRM backed by the FHA was unchanged from the prior week at 3.12 percent. Points ticked up to 0.35 from 0.32 and the effective rate increased.

Fifteen-year FRM rates were also flat at 2.59 percent. Points declined to 0.32 from 0.36 and the effective rate moved lower.

The average contract interest rate for 5/1 adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) decreased 17 basis points to 2.63 with points increasing to 0.58 from 0.34. The effective rate decreased from last week. The ARM share of activity decreased to 2.0 percent of total applications from 2.2 percent the prior week.

MBA's Weekly Mortgage Applications Survey has been conducted since 1990 and covers over 75 percent of all U.S. retail residential applications. Respondents include mortgage bankers, commercial banks, and thrifts. Base period and value for all indexes is March 16, 1990=100 and interest rate information is based on loans with an 80 percent loan-to-value ratio and points that include the origination fee.

MBA's latest Forbearance and Call Volume Survey confirms the sharp decline in the number of forbearance plans that was reported late last week by Black Knight. According to the MBA report, the **total number of loans in plans dropped 49 basis points** to 6.32 percent of all active loans as of October 4. This leaves 3.2 million homeowners in forbearance.

The forbore share of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac loans declined for the 18th straight week to

4.03 percent, a 36-basis-point improvement. Ginnie Mae (FHA/VA) loans decreased 89 basis points to 8.27 percent, while the forbearance share for portfolio loans and private-label securities (PLS) decreased by 33 basis points to 10.06 percent. The percentage of loans in forbearance for depository servicers decreased 50 basis points to 6.53 percent, and the percentage of loans in forbearance for independent mortgage bank (IMB) servicers decreased 54 basis points to 6.65 percent.

"The share of loans in forbearance declined across all loan types. With the forbearance program for federally backed loans under the CARES Act reaching the six-month mark, many borrowers saw their forbearance plans expire because they did not contact their servicer. Another reason for expirations was that borrower information needed to determine an appropriate loss mitigation option was not yet in place," said Mike Fratantoni, MBA's Senior Vice President and Chief Economist.

"Borrowers with federally backed mortgages need to contact their servicer to obtain another six months of reprieve if they are still impacted by the pandemic. As of now, **some borrowers are exiting forbearance without making contact or without a plan in place**. Servicers are making outreach efforts to attempt to work with these borrowers to determine the best options for them, including an extension."

Added Fratantoni, "On a more positive note, nearly two-thirds of borrowers who exited forbearance remained current on their payments, repaid their forbore payments, or moved into a payment deferral plan. All of these borrowers have been able to resume - or continue - their pre-pandemic monthly payments."

MBA's latest Forbearance and Call Volume Survey covers the period from September 28 through October 4, 2020 and represents 74% of the first-mortgage servicing market (36.8 million loans.)