No, The Fed Hike/Cut Doesn't Mean Anything For Mortgage Rates



Paul E Smith
Owner, Main Street Mortgage Company
www.texasmainstreet.com
P: (713) 528-1245
M: (713) 480-7385
3100 Richmond Ave
Houston TX 77098
MSMC NMLS 296814
Paul E Smith NMLS 193580

There's a common misconception that the Fed "sets" (or hikes/cuts) mortgage rates directly. Even among people who know better, there is often a belief that changes in the Fed Funds Rate (the thing the Fed actually hikes/cuts) translate in some direct way to changes in mortgage rates.

No...

What is the Fed Funds Rate?

The Fed Funds Rate is a target set by the Fed for interest charged by big banks to lend money to each other on an overnight basis. It has several policy tools that ensure the target is reliably hit within a quarter of a percent margin (one reason that the Fed communicates rate targets in 0.25% windows).

In other words, the Fed "decides" (for lack of a better term) what the shortest-term loans will cost. From there, the market decides what longer term loans will cost. Whereas the Fed Funds Rate pertains to loans that last 24 hours or less, the average mortgage lasts 3-10 years depending on the housing and mortgage environments at any given moment in history.

The only potential exception for the Fed setting mortgage rates directly would be certain lines of credit that are based on the PRIME rate (which does change with the Fed's hikes/cuts). This is a vast minority of the mortgage market and nothing to do with the dominant 30yr fixed loan.

So why do rates sometimes react so much to Fed announcements?

The Fed may not set mortgage rates directly, but they can still say/do things that have a tremendous impact on all manner of interest rates. One of the most notable examples is that of QE or Quantitative Easing. This was/is the Fed's policy of buying Treasuries and Mortgage-Backed Securities in large amounts in an attempt to promote its policy goals. Changes to QE policies--especially when they're unexpected--have a far greater impact on long-term rates than the short-term Fed Funds Rate.

I thought you said the Fed Funds Rate didn't matter, but you just implied it had an impact. What gives?!

Yes, the Fed Funds Rate absolutely has an impact on longer-term rates like mortgages. And yes, the Fed definitely hikes/cuts the Fed Funds Rate. But the catch has to do with timing.

The Fed meets 8 times a year to discuss changes in monetary policy. Apart from emergency, unscheduled meetings, these represent the 8 chances the Fed has to hike or cut the Fed Funds Rate. Contrast that to the bond market (the thing that actually dictates mortgage rates), which is trading every millisecond.

Traders aren't going to wait for the Fed to actually pull the trigger on a rate hike if they can be reasonably sure it's coming. Indeed there are entire groups of market securities devoted to betting on the Fed Funds Rate in the future (incidentally named "Fed Funds Futures").

© MBS Live, LLC. All rights reserved. This newsletter is a service of MBS Live.

These futures typically price-in most upcoming Fed rate hikes/cuts with near 100% accuracy. This hasn't always been the case, but it is more and more common in this age of tremendously transparent speeches from Fed members. For instance, if 7 out of 7 Fed speakers over the past month have all mentioned that they're leaning toward a 0.75 hike to the Fed Funds Rate, it's essentially guaranteed and the bond market has long since changed accordingly.

Because the market can show up to the party so far in advance of the Fed itself, it's not uncommon to see mortgage rates move in the opposite direction of the Fed on the day the Fed actually makes its move.

© MBS Live, LLC. All rights reserved. This newsletter is a service of MBS Live.