Housing Newsletter

The Week's Most Important Housing News

A message from Nickolas Inhelder:

We Make Home Happen.™

Our goal is simple:

To help every family we serve get to **"Yes."**

Yes to the loan that unlocks the joy of home ownership.

Yes to the lending solution that meets every client's unique needs and wants.

That's why we dedicate our every resource to serve as your personal guide through the lending process, solving problems, building confidence. Aslan has access to every lending option leading to the purchase or refinance of a residential home loan.

This is more than work for us. It is our unique joy in this life to share our collective skill, creativity, and care to bring you and your family right to where you belong.

Let's make home happen.

CONTACT ME TODAY

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Fed Will Cut Next Week, But They're Not Cutting Mortgage Rates

Mortgage rates spent 5 out of 5 days moving higher this week. Frustratingly, the damage wasn't readily linked to normal motivations like stronger economic data or higher inflation. It served as a reminder that rates can move for reasons that transcend easy explanations.

One of the easiest and most blatantly incorrect explanations for mortgage rate movement is that it has something to do with Fed rate cuts/hikes. The Fed Funds rate and mortgage rates only reliably move in the same direction over very long time horizons. Over practical time frames for most mortgage borrowers, however, it can be very dangerous to expect such a correlation.

Back in September, we spent several weeks warning about the possibility that mortgage rates could rise even as people were waiting for the Fed to cut. This time around, the set-up is a bit different, but caveats remain.

To reiterate: the Fed does NOT set mortgage rates and the Fed Funds Rate does not necessarily move in the same direction as mortgage rates over short periods of time.

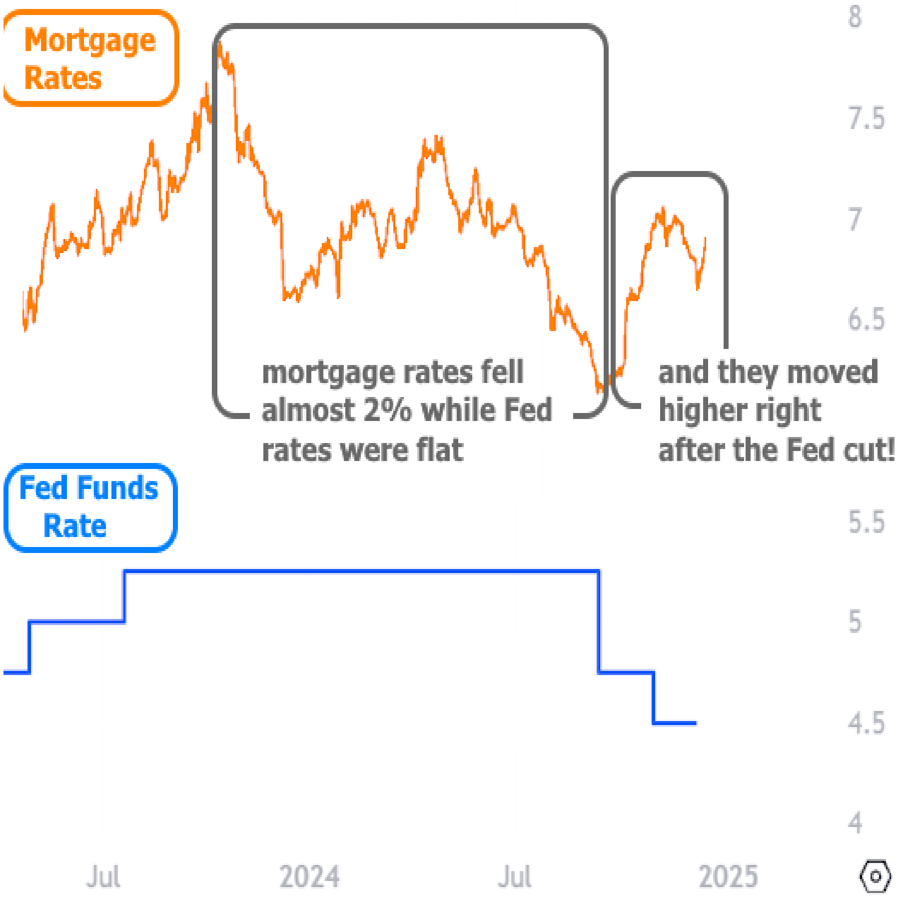
In fact, because the Fed only meets 8 times a year, the Fed's rate is typically perfectly flat for 6 weeks in a row. All the while, mortgage rates are free to experience as much volatility as they like.

To understand this, simply consider that rates are based on loans (debt/borrowing/lending on all scales) and there are many different variables that can impact loans. The simplest is the length of time in which a certain loan must be repaid. For most mortgages, it's up to 30 years with the average mortgage lasting between **5 and 10 years**.

For the loans based on the Fed Funds Rate, **it's less than 24 hours**.

Simply put, investors have different ideas about what the rate should be for multi-year lending versus overnight lending.

Now, forget the "why" and let's just look at how this has played out in the past year. The following chart shows the Fed Funds Rate (the thing the Fed is about to cut again) in blue and average mortgage rates in orange.



To reiterate, mortgage rates dropped by nearly 2% without any help from the Fed Funds Rate! More importantly, it was literally the same day of the September rate cut that mortgage rates began moving HIGHER from their long term lows.

To be clear, this is not a prediction about the upcoming week. It's just a reminder that there are no guarantees about mortgage rates. The market already knows the Fed will cut. If anything on Fed day ends up having an impact on mortgage rates, it would have to be changes in the Fed's rate outlook and/or comments from Fed Chair Powell during the press conference that follows the rate announcement.