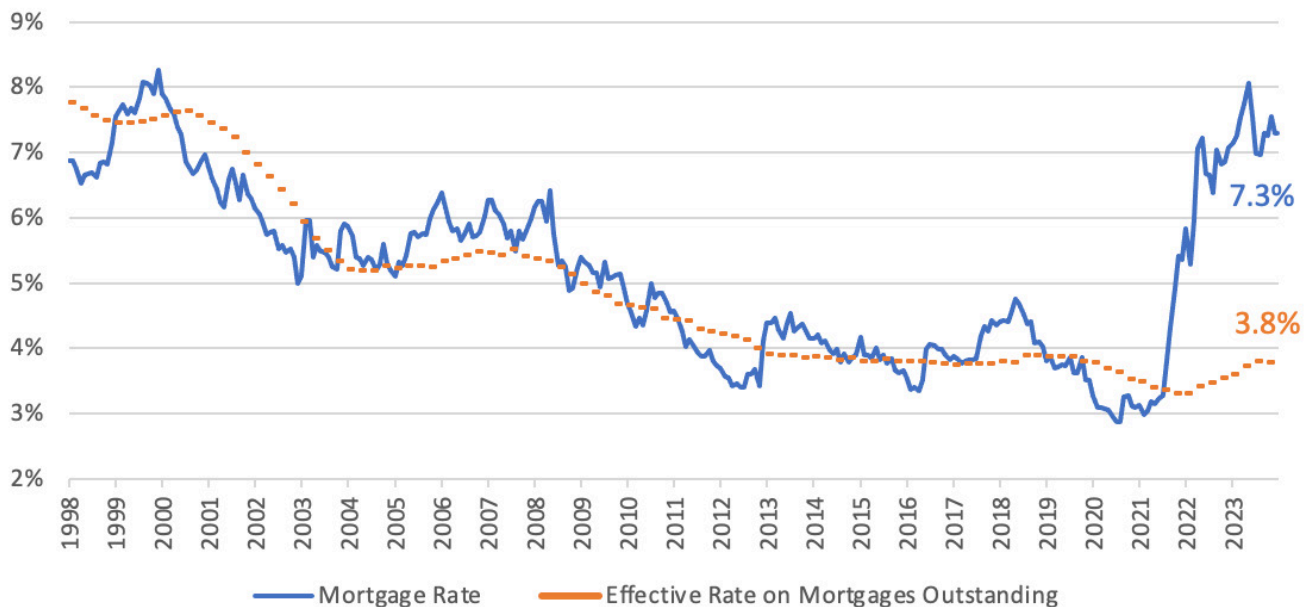




Cabin Fever

- ▶ Housing is one of the most interest rate sensitive sectors in the economy. Yet the unique aspects of this cycle have created challenges for the Federal Reserve in its effort to slow the economy and tame inflation.
- ▶ In theory, higher interest rates should reduce demand for housing by increasing the cost of ownership. While it's true that single-family housing starts have decreased due to higher interest rates, we haven't seen a corresponding drop in home prices.
- ▶ Typically, home prices decline following monetary tightening. However, this cycle is different. Since the Fed began raising interest rates in February 2022, the median new home price has increased by 10%, existing home prices have risen 8%, while consumer prices have increased just 6%. Not only are home prices higher, but they are also rising faster than overall inflation.
- ▶ Higher mortgage rates have indeed lowered housing demand. New mortgage applications are at their lowest levels since 1995. However, the supply of homes has decreased even more, with existing home inventory near record lows.
- ▶ High interest rates have created a "locked-in effect" where homeowners either do not want to move or cannot afford to move due to high mortgage rates. An extended period of low interest rates, followed by the rapid rate hikes by the Fed, has created a significant gap between new mortgage rates and the effective rate on existing mortgages. Homeowners are locked in, while potential homeowners are locked out.
- ▶ We believe it will take years for supply and demand conditions to normalize. In the meantime, pent-up demand for housing is growing. Even if rate cuts release some supply, we expect demand to meet it, keeping upward pressure on home prices.

Mortgage Rate Gap



Source: Bloomberg. The mortgage rate is based on the Bankrate.com national average with monthly data since 1998 through the latest reading on June 19, 2024. The effective rate is based on data from the BEA with quarterly readings through the 1st quarter of 2024.

Word About Risk

Fixed-income securities can experience reduced liquidity during certain market events, lose their value as interest rates rise and are subject to credit risk which is the risk of deterioration in the financial condition of an issuer and/or general economic conditions that can cause the issuer to not make timely payments of principal and interest also causing the securities to decline in value and an investor can lose principal. When interest rates rise, the price of debt securities generally falls. Longer term securities are generally more volatile. Investment grade debt securities may be downgraded by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization to below investment grade status. Non-investment grade debt securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuers' ability to make timely payments of interest and principal, may lack liquidity and has had more frequent and larger price changes than other debt securities. Equities are subject to market volatility and loss. Growth stocks may be more volatile than investing in other stocks and may underperform when value investing is in favor. Value stocks may not appreciate in value as anticipated or may experience a decline in value. Stocks of large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges. Stocks of small- and mid-cap companies may be subject to more erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies. Investments in foreign, and emerging market securities carry the associated risks of economic and political instability, market liquidity, currency volatility and accounting standards that differ from those of U.S. markets and may offer less protection to investors. The risks associated with investing in foreign markets are magnified in emerging markets, due to their smaller and less developed economies.

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