



NOVEMBER 2018

## Expect Modest Housing Market Growth in 2019

Economic growth beats expectations.

As the year-end approaches, we look ahead to 2019 and what are likely to be the dominant economic trends in the new year. The effects of fiscal stimulus will wane while the Federal Reserve is likely to continue tightening monetary policy causing economic growth to cool. We anticipate that mortgage rates will continue to rise, putting downward pressure on homebuying activity.

The biggest unknown about the housing market next year is whether the recent negative trends will persist or the market will adjust to the shock of higher mortgage rates and resume modest growth. Our forecast favors the latter—modest growth. Here’s why.

Third quarter GDP growth came in stronger than expected at 3.5 percent, down 0.7 percent from the previous quarter. This robust growth is due in part to a 4 percent increase in consumer spending and a 3.3 percent increase in government spending. We expect GDP growth to average 3 percent in 2018 before slowing to 2.4 percent in 2019 and 1.8 percent in 2020. We do not expect our baseline forecast to be affected following the midterm elections. With split-party control of the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate, we don’t anticipate any major changes to the course of federal spending under current law, which is likely to boost growth in 2019, and then start to drag on growth in 2020.

The labor market continues to be the strong point of the economy. The unemployment rate held at a multi-decade low of 3.7 percent in October. Initial jobless claims also remained at record-lows, falling nearly 0.5 percent to 214,000 in the first week of November. The 4-week moving average for continuing jobless claims hit another 45-year low, falling 0.5 percent to 1.63 million in late October. Despite consistently strong job growth, wage growth has accelerated only modestly. Average hourly earnings grew just 0.2 percent in October but remain up 3.1 percent year over year. We forecast unemployment

### Forecast Snapshot (November 2018)

Summary (annualized)	2017	2018	2019	2020
30-year FRM (%)	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.6
Total home sales (M)	6.12	6.02	6.08	6.20
House price growth (%)	7.2	5.1	4.3	2.9
Total originations (\$B)	\$1,810	\$1,630	\$1,615	\$1,600



to average 3.9 percent this year, then dropping to 3.6 percent in 2019 before increasing to a more sustainable long-term rate of 4 percent in 2020.

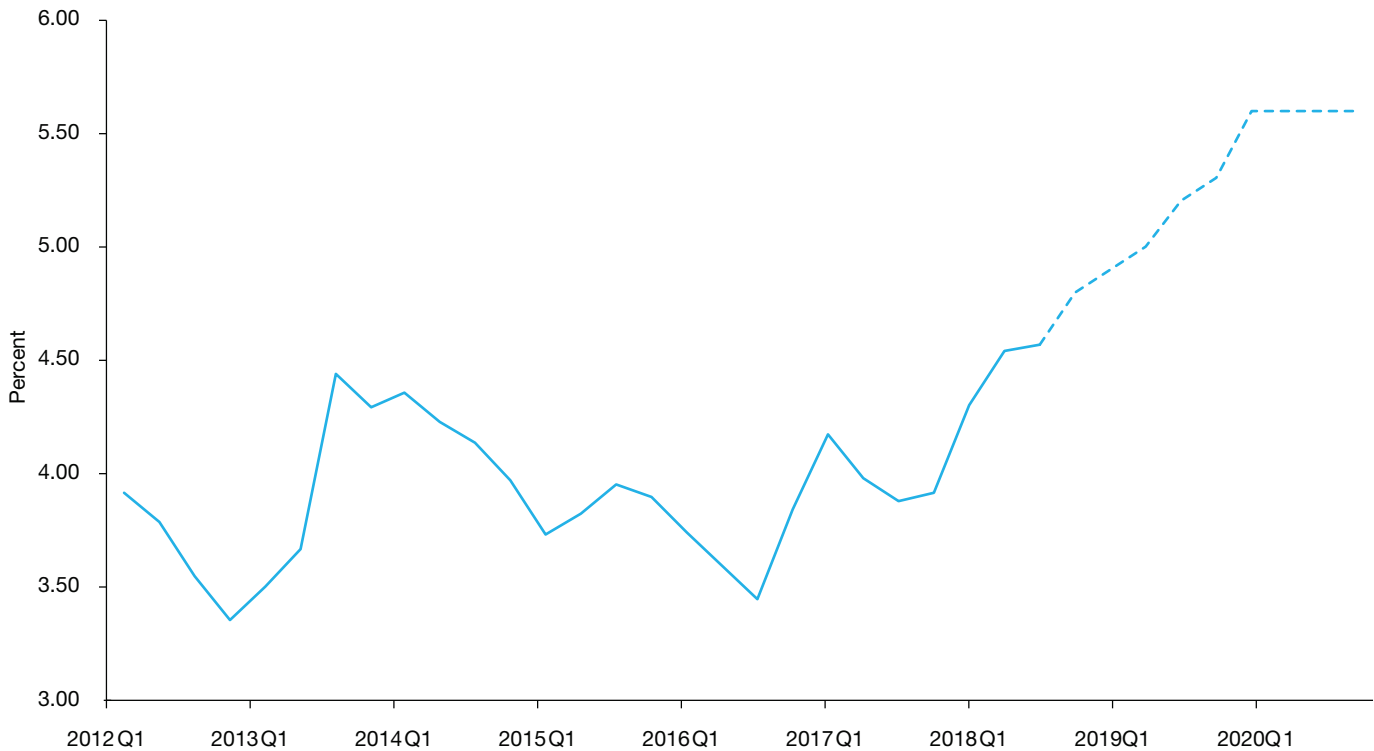
**Mortgage rates are on the rise**

The 30-year fixed-rate mortgage rate averaged 4.83 percent in October, and the most recent weekly reading reached 4.94 percent, a high we haven't seen since early 2011. We expect mortgage rates to gradually inch higher as Treasury yields continue to rise. We forecast the 30-year fixed-rate mortgage rate will average 4.6 percent in 2018, increasing to 5.1 percent in 2019 and 5.6 percent in 2020. A moderation in the rate of increase in mortgage rates may be just enough to let the housing market catch its breath and resume growth.

Exhibit 1

**Mortgage rates expected to continue to rise in 2019**

Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey®



Source: Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey® (PMMS®)

Note: Dashed line indicates forecasted data.



### Homes sales slow in the third quarter

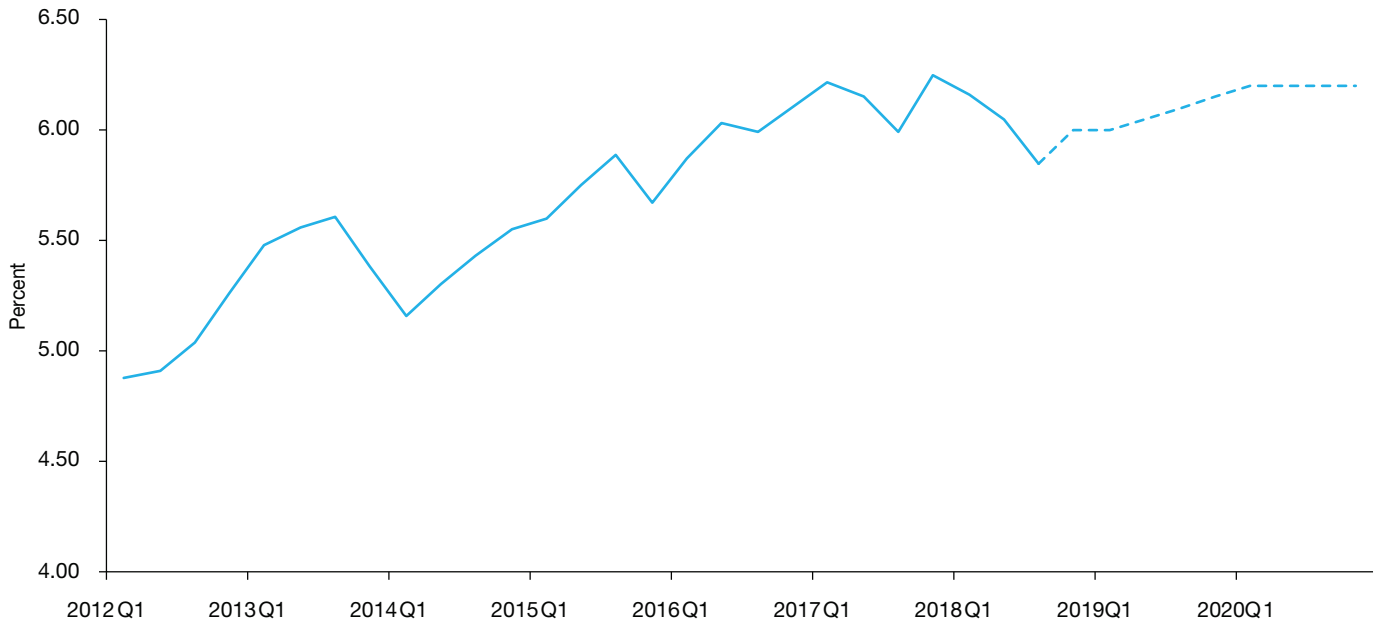
Almost all the trends in the U.S. housing market have been negative in recent months as housing market activity continues to adjust to higher mortgage rates. Housing starts decreased 5.3 percent to 1.2 million in September with the biggest drivers being the hurricane-affected South and the Midwest. Given the persistence of recent negative trends in construction, we have revised our forecast for 2018 housing starts down 30,000 units to 1.26 million units and our 2019 forecast down 50,000 units to 1.30 million units. By 2020, housing starts are forecasted to climb to 1.4 million units.

Total home sales fell 3.3 percent to 5.85 million in the third quarter of 2018. Existing single-family home sales fell 3.4 percent to 5.15 million in September, the lowest rate since 2015. New home sales also fell 5.5 percent to 553,000 in September, and both August and July sales were revised down 6.9 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively. The number of new homes available for sale is up 16.8 percent since this time last year, indicating that new home buyers may have been exhausted by the relentless march higher of home prices.

#### Exhibit 2

### Home sales expected to regain momentum despite recent dip

Home sales (existing + new)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Freddie Mac November 2018 Economic and Housing Research Forecast

Note: Dashed line indicates forecasted data.



If new home sales are to resume growth in 2019, builders may have to shift their focus to more modestly priced homes and smaller sized homes to help offset housing affordability concerns. But with cost pressures pinching profitability, this will be a significant challenge. One glimmer of hope can be found in modest expansions in the [share of modular](#) and other non-site build housing which could play a role in helping to expand the construction of affordable single-family housing.

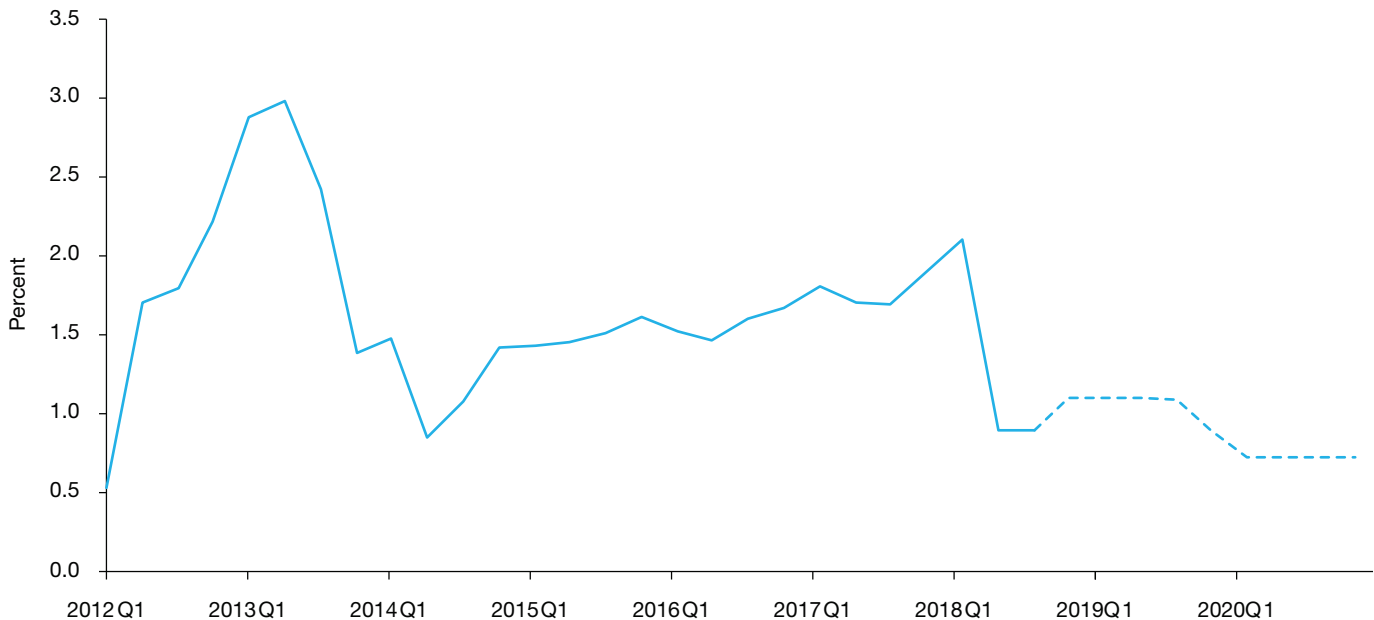
We expect total home sales to decrease 1.6 percent to 6.02 million in 2018 before slowly regaining momentum and increasing 1 percent to 6.08 million in 2019 and 2 percent to 6.20 million in 2020. The growth in home sales will be entirely driven by a modest expansion in new home sales, while existing home sales will likely remain in a range close to their current level.

The growth rate of the Freddie Mac House Price Index remained flat at 0.9 percent in the third quarter of 2018. We forecast that home prices will increase 5.1 percent in 2018 with the rate of growth moderating to 4.3 percent and 2.9 percent in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Exhibit 3

**Home price appreciation in the U.S.**

Quarterly percent change in Freddie Mac House Price Index



Source: Freddie Mac House Price Index, November 2018 Economic and Housing Research Forecast

Note: Dashed line indicates forecasted data.



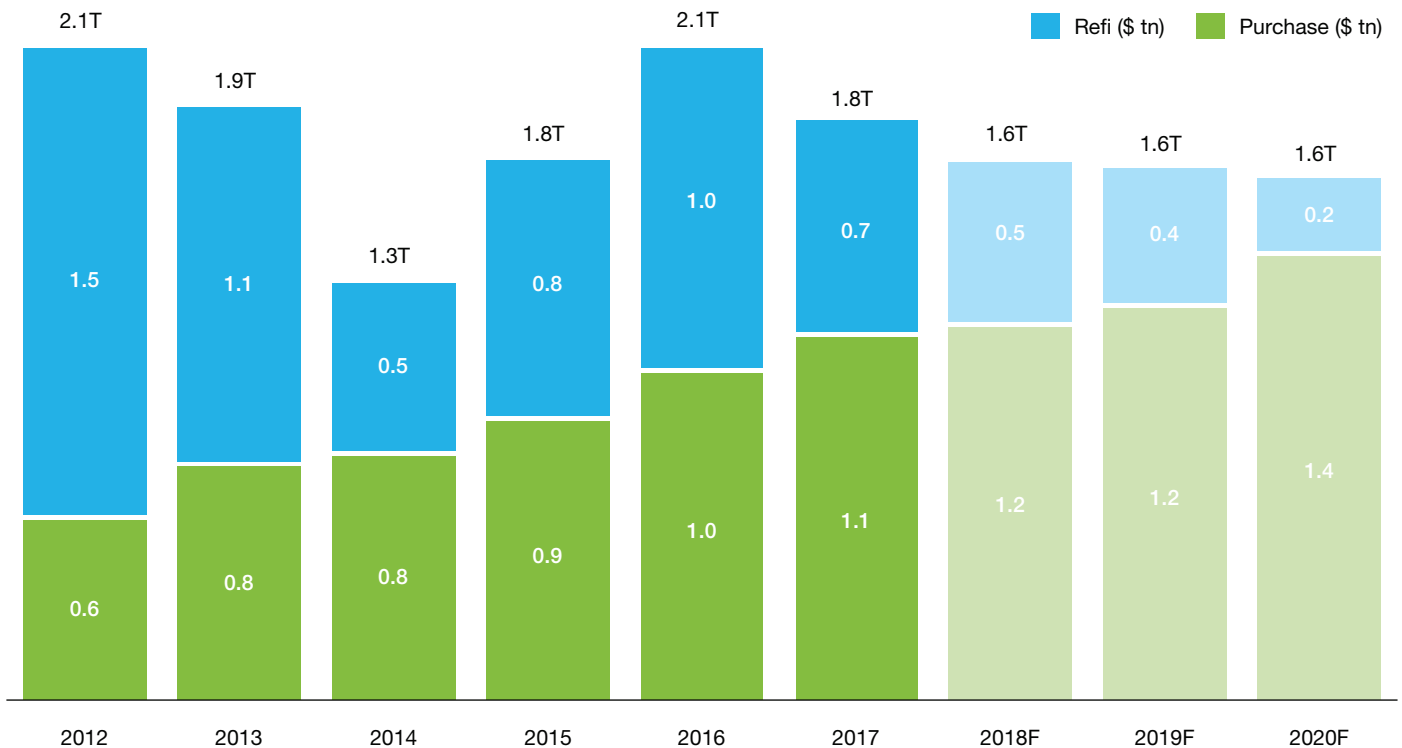
### Mortgage originations decrease with weaker home sales and slow house price growth

Based on recent trends in homebuying activity, we downward revised our forecast for mortgage originations. We expect single-family mortgage originations to decline 9.9 percent year-over-year to \$1.63 trillion in 2018, falling slightly to \$1.62 trillion in 2019 and dropping once more to \$1.60 trillion in 2020. With mortgage rates holding near 7-year highs, refinance originations will likely take a hit, with the refinance share of originations falling to 29 percent in 2018, 25 percent in 2019, and 15 percent in 2020.

Exhibit 4

#### Mortgage originations likely to decline slightly in 2018

Annual single-family mortgage originations (\$ trillions)



Source: Freddie Mac November 2018 Economic and Housing Research Forecast

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Includes only 1st liens.



### Quarterly refinance report

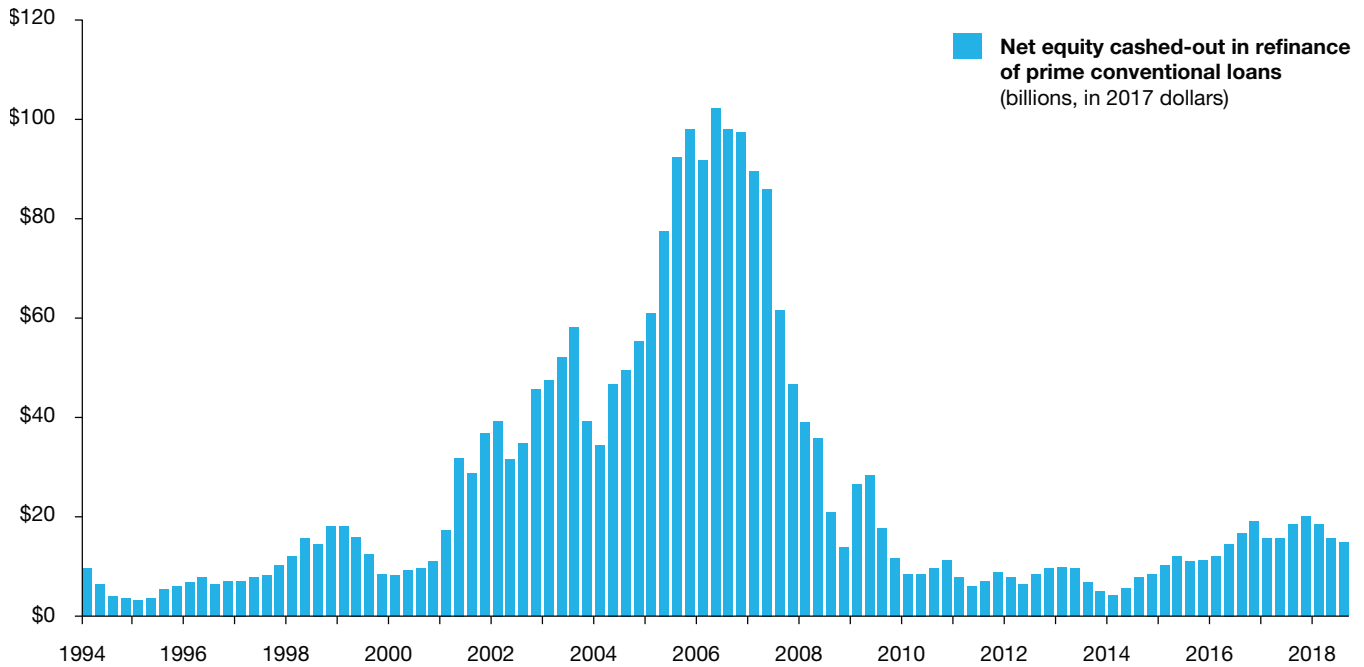
According to Freddie Mac's [Quarterly Refinance Statistics](#) in the third quarter of 2018 the “Cash-out” borrowers, those that increased their loan balance by at least five percent, represented 81 percent of all refinance loans. This is up from 62 percent a year earlier, but still lower than the 89 percent seen in the third quarter of 2006.

While the share of cash-out refinances is at its highest since the third quarter of 2008, the total volume of cash-out activity remains much lower in the last decade. Adjusted for inflation in 2017 dollars, an estimated \$14.2 billion in net home equity was cashed out during the refinance of conventional prime-credit home mortgages in the third quarter of 2018, down from \$18.3 billion a year earlier and substantially less than the peak cash-out refinance volume of \$102 billion during the second quarter of 2006.

Borrowers who refinanced their first lien mortgage in the third quarter of 2018 either kept the same interest rate or took slightly higher rates on average, compared with an interest rate drop of almost 0.7 percent rate a year earlier and much lower than the almost 1.9 percent reduction during the second quarter of 2013. Many of the refinances during the third quarter of 2018 were not for rate

#### Exhibit 5

### Borrowers cash-out about \$14 billion (in 2017 dollars) when refinancing



Sources: Mortgage Bankers Association Weekly Mortgage Application Survey: Activity by Dollars, Conventional Market Refinance Share (NSA), Freddie Mac, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Consumer Price Index)  
 Third Quarter 2018, Equity cashed-out adjusted for inflation (2017 CPI – All Urban Consumers SA).



reduction, but rather for cashing out equity to consolidate higher interest debt, pay other bills or for home improvements. More than 95 percent of refinancing borrowers chose a fixed-rate loan, regardless of what the original loan product had been.

## November 2018 Economic & Housing Market Forecast

Forecasted Figures

Historical Data

As of 11/9/2018

**2017**
**2018**
**Annual Totals**

Indicator	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Major Economic Indicators</b>												
Real GDP (%)	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.4	1.8
Consumer Prices (%) a.	3.0	0.1	2.1	3.3	3.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4
Unemployment Rate (%) b.	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.0
30-Year Fixed Mtg. Rate (%) b.	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.6
5/1 Hybrid Treas. Indexed ARM Rate (%) b.	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.0
10-Year Const. Mat. Treas. Rate (%) b.	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.9
1-Year Const. Mat. Treas. Rate (%) b.	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.2	2.3	2.9	3.4
<b>Housing &amp; Mortgage Markets</b>												
Housing Starts c.	1.23	1.17	1.17	1.26	1.32	1.26	1.22	1.25	1.20	1.26	1.30	1.40
Total Home Sales d.	6.22	6.15	5.99	6.25	6.16	6.05	5.85	6.00	6.12	6.02	6.08	6.20
FMHPI House Price Appreciation (%) e.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	7.2	5.1	4.3	2.9
1-4 Family Mortgage Originations f.												
- Conventional	\$270	\$354	\$385	\$373	\$284	\$346	\$331	\$282	\$1,382	\$1,243	\$1,232	\$1,230
- FHA & VA	\$107	\$106	\$112	\$103	\$93	\$106	\$99	\$89	\$428	\$387	\$383	\$370
- Total	\$377	\$460	\$497	\$476	\$377	\$452	\$430	\$371	\$1,810	\$1,630	\$1,615	\$1,600
Refinancing Share - Originations (%) g.	44	30	33	41	40	29	24	23	37	29	25	15
Residential Mortgage Debt (%) h.	2.4	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.9

Note: Quarterly and annual forecasts are shown in shaded areas; totals may not add due to rounding; quarterly data expressed as annual rates. Annual forecast data are averages of quarterly values; annual historical data are reported as Q4 over Q4.

a. Calculations based on quarterly average of monthly index levels; index levels based on the seasonally-adjusted, all-urban consumer price index.

b. Quarterly average of monthly unemployment rates (seasonally-adjusted); Quarterly average of monthly interest rates (not seasonally-adjusted).

c. Millions of housing units; quarterly averages of monthly, seasonally-adjusted levels (reported at an annual rate).

d. Millions of housing units; total sales are the sum of new and existing single-family homes; quarterly averages of monthly, seasonally-adjusted levels (reported at an annual rate).

e. Quarterly growth rate of Freddie Mac's House Price Index; seasonally-adjusted; annual rates for yearly data.

f. Billions of dollars (not seasonally-adjusted).

g. Home Mortgage Disclosure Act for all single-family mortgages (not seasonally-adjusted); annual share is dollar-weighted average of quarterly shares (2014 estimated).

h. Federal Reserve Board; growth rate of residential mortgage debt, the sum of single-family and multifamily mortgages (not seasonally-adjusted, annual rate).

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## Economic & Housing Research **Forecast**

Prepared by the Economic & Housing Research group

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